

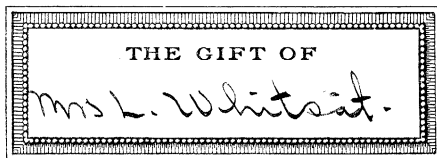
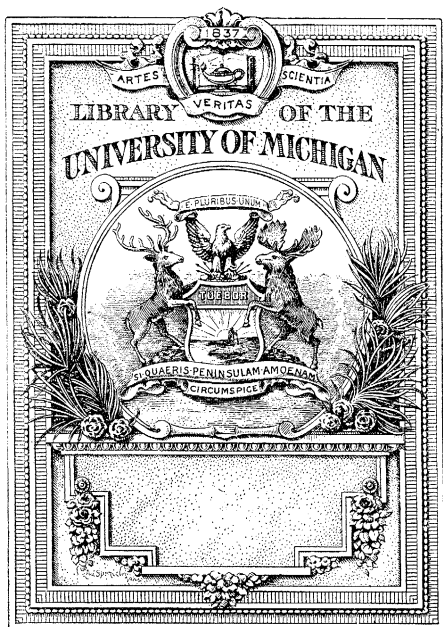
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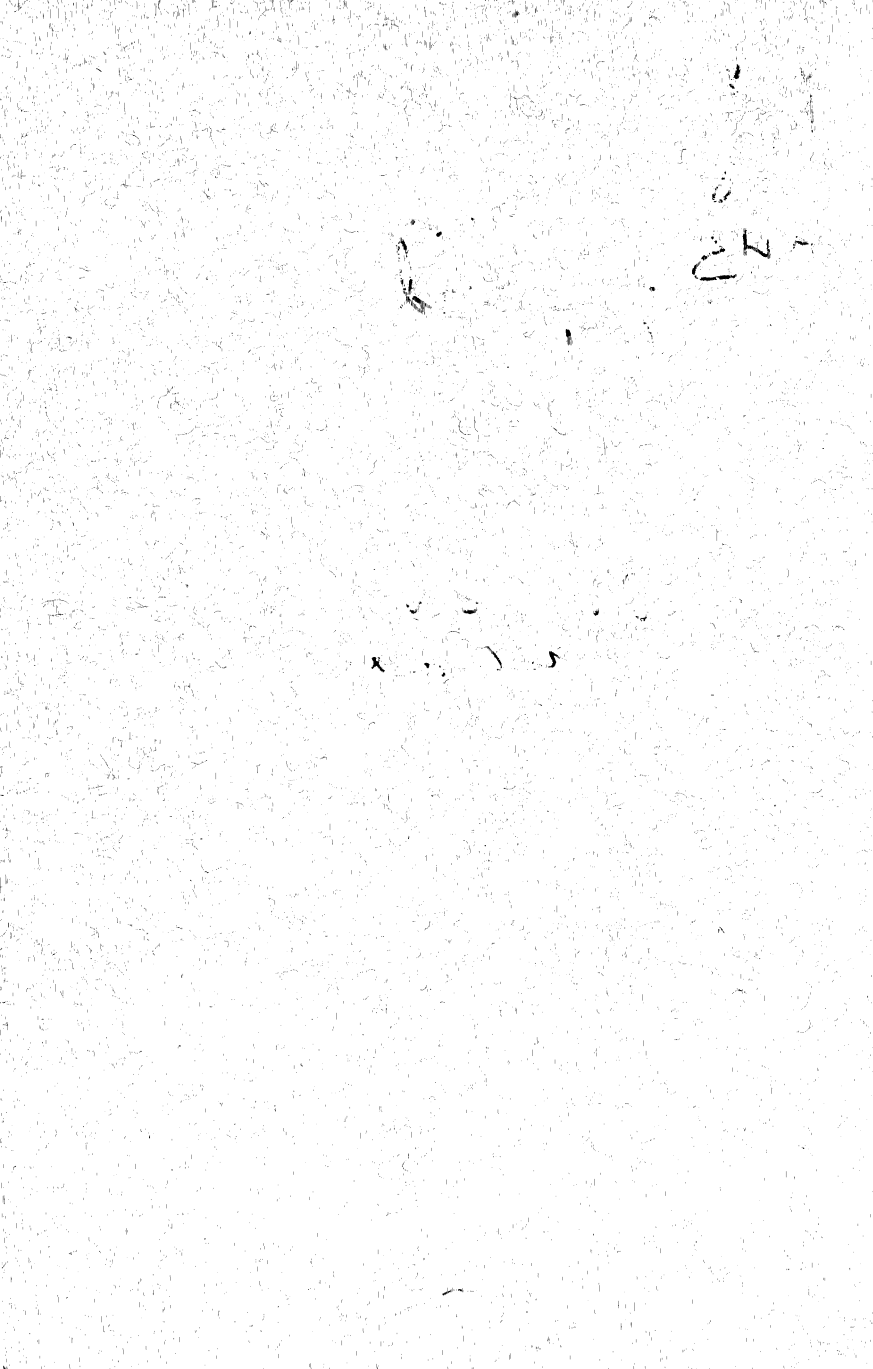
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ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN SERIES

# SELECTIONS FROM OVID

*CHIEFLY THE METAMORPHOSES*

EDITED BY

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REVISED BY

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*WITH A SPECIAL VOCABULARY*

PREPARED BY

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

GINN & COMPANY

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## NOTE.

THIS selection follows generally the text of Merkel (1866) though the readings of other editors are preferred in one or two instances. We have endeavored to exhibit as far as possible within our limits, the variety of Ovid's style and genius, and especially to preserve the more interesting biographical hints of the *Amores* and the *Tristia*. The greater portion of the book is, however, made up, necessarily, from the *Metamorphoses*, of which we have taken about a third. By help of the Argument, which is given in full, we aim not merely to show the connection of the tales and the ingenuity of the transitions, — necessary to comprehend the poem as a whole, — but to put before the reader something like a complete picture of the Greek mythology; at least of those narratives which have held their permanent place in the modern mind and have entered more or less into every modern literature.

The first 88 lines of Book I. have been omitted in this edition in the belief that they offer too many difficulties and too little interest to the student. For similar reasons xiii, 1-398, and xv, 1-487, which were included in the old edition, are omitted, their place being supplied by a number of shorter selections.

The grammatical references are to Allen and Greenough's (§), Gildersleeve's (G.), and Harkness's (H.) Latin Grammars.

EXETER, N.H., June 13, 1890.





## THE LIFE OF OVID.

---

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO was a fashionable poet at Rome in the reign of the Emperor Augustus, perhaps the most fashionable after the death of Virgil (B.C. 19) and Horace (B.C. 8).

All that is worth knowing about his life is told by himself in a pleasing poem (*Trist.* iv. 10), which is given as the last but one in the present collection. Like most of the literary men of Rome, he was not a native of that city,<sup>1</sup> being born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, about 90 miles from Rome. The year of his birth, B.C. 43, was that of Cicero's death. His father, a man of respectable fortune, removed to Rome to give his two boys a city education. Here the young poet was trained in the usual course of rhetoric and oratory, which he practised with fair success, going so far as to hold some subordinate political offices. His father was quite earnest to check his desire for a literary career. But the death of his elder brother left him with fortune enough for independence, and following his own strong bent Ovid became soon one of the favorite court poets of the brilliant era of Augustus. He was married three times, but was soon divorced from his first and second wives. The third, Fabia, remained faithful to him to the end. He had one daughter, who inherited something of his literary ability. After a career of great prosperity, he was

<sup>1</sup> Virgil was a native of Mantua, Horace of Venusia, Catullus of Verona, Propertius of Umbria, Ovid of Sulmo, Cicero of Arpinum, Sallust of Amiternum, Livy of Patavium. Of eminent writers of this age, only Cæsar, Lucretius, and Tibullus were born in Rome. But then Rome, socially as well as politically, comprised the whole of Italy.

suddenly, at the age of 51, banished to Tomi, a town on the western shore of the Black Sea, in the present Bulgaria. The cause of his banishment can only be guessed from his allusions to the anger of the Emperor at some weakness, folly or fault, which he says he is not free to tell. Some have thought he was indiscreet enough to make love to Julia, the bright, witty, and erratic daughter of the Emperor, wife of the grave Agrippa ; others that he unfortunately knew too much of some court scandal, probably connected with Julia or her ill-famed and ill-fated daughter ; others that Augustus, as public patron of morals, took offence at the somewhat cynical indecorum of certain of his poems. At any rate, the Emperor was hardened against all his flatteries and prayers, and after an exile of about ten years he died at Tomi, A.D. 18.

Besides the poems represented in this volume, Ovid was the author of the *Ars Amatoria* and the *Remedium Amoris* (to which reference has just been made), and of numerous Elegies. As a poet, his fame is far below that of Virgil and Horace, — deservedly, since his loose and easy verse bears no comparison with the elaborate finish of theirs. For fancy and fine poetic feeling, however, many of the Elegies — both in the *Tristia* and *Amores* — show a vein of as good quality as either of his rivals ; while in absolute ease of handling the artificial structure of Latin verse it may be doubted whether he has ever had an equal. His chief merit, however, is as an excellent story-teller, — smooth, facile, fluent ; sometimes, it must be confessed, inordinately diffuse. As the most celebrated existing collection of the most famous fables of the ancient world, the *Metamorphoses*, in particular, makes the best of introductions to the nobler and more difficult verse of Virgil.

## WRITINGS OF OVID.

1. *HEROIDES*: a collection of twenty-one elegies,<sup>1</sup> being letters chiefly from leading "heroines" of the Homeric age.

2. *AMORES*: forty-nine elegies, in three books; miscellaneous, but chiefly amatory or personal in their topics.

3. *ARS AMATORIA*: three books, on the means of winning and retaining the affections of a mistress; and

4. *REMEDII AMORIS*: a poem prescribing the means by which a foolish passion may be subdued. These two poems contain the passages supposed to have excited the anger of Augustus.

5. *METAMORPHOSEON Libri xv.* The *Metamorphoses* was still unfinished when Ovid went into exile, and he committed it to the flames, apparently, with his own hand (*Trist.* i. 7. 11, seq.); but copies had been preserved by his friends.

6. *FASTORUM Libri vi.*: a poetic Calendar of the Roman months, from January to June, designed to be continued to the end of the year; a storehouse of Roman custom and Italian legend.

7. *TRISTIUM Libri v.*; and

8. *EPISTOLARUM EX PONTO Libri iv.*: elegies written in exile. Many of the letters implore the intercession of friends at Rome, to obtain favor from Augustus.

9. *IBIS*, a poem of 646 verses written in exile: a bitter invective against some personal enemy.

10. *HALIEUTICON LIBER*: 132 hexameter verses, fragmentary natural history of Fishes.

11. *MEDICAMINA FACIEI*: a fragment of 100 elegiac verses, on the use of Cosmetics.

The following are included in some collections of Ovid's poems, but are probably not genuine:—

*CONSOLATIO ad Liviam Augustam*: an elegy of 474 verses addressed to the Emperor's wife on the death of her son Drusus.

*NUX* ("the Nut-Tree"): lamentation of a Walnut-tree by the roadside, at the cruelties inflicted by wayfarers, and the vices of the age in general.

<sup>1</sup> The word *Elegies*, in this connection, describes not the topic or style of treatment, but only the versification,—hexameter verse alternating with pentameter making the "elegiac stanza."



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## ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

<i>Arch. Zeit.</i> — Archæologische Zeitung. Berlin.	<i>Millin.</i> — A. L. Millin, Galerie mythologique. Paris, 1811.
<i>Baum.</i> — Baumeister, Denkmäler des Klassischen Alterthums. Munich.	<i>Müller.</i> — Denkmäler der Alten Kunst, C. O. Müller. Göttingen, 1832.
<i>H. &amp; P.</i> — Herculaneum et Pompei, par H. Roux Aîné. Paris, 1840.	<i>Roscher.</i> — Roscher's Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie. Leipsic.

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# INTRODUCTION

TO

## THE "METAMORPHOSES" OF OVID.

---

THE Mythology of the Greeks, adopted by the Romans, consists mainly of two distinct parts. The first is what is technically called Theogony, "the generation of the gods," and was put in the shape best known to us by Hesiod, some time about 800 B.C. It began, there is no reason to doubt, with rude personifications of the objects and forces of nature, such as would be natural to a people of active intelligence, lively imagination, and childlike ignorance on all matters of science. The Sun, the Dawn, the Winds, the Floods, are easily conceived as superhuman persons. Some of the earlier fables are hardly any thing more than metaphors, or poetic images, put in the form of narrative. That the Sun is figured as a shepherd, and the fleecy clouds his flock, which are scattered by the wind and gathered again by his beams, — a very old bit of Eastern poetry, — easily gives rise to the stories of Apollo as the shepherd of Admetus, and that which tells the stealing of his cattle by the rogue Hermes. That the maiden Artemis gazes with love on the sleeping prince Endymion, is hardly more than a poetical way of describing the beautiful spectacle of a full moon rising opposite the sun that is going down.

But few fables can be explained in this simple way. By a very natural process, a group of divine or ideal Persons was conceived, whose family history or personal adventures became the subject of tales sometimes absolutely devoid of any sym-

bolical meaning. In the system found in the Greek and Roman poets, nature is full of mythological beings, grouped — as subjects in a monarchy — about the one celestial or royal family, which has its abode on Mount Olympus. The King of Heaven, ZEUS (*Jupiter*), with his sister queen HERE (*Juno*), is the child of KRONOS (*Saturn*) or Time, who again is the son of OURANOS and GAIA\* (Heaven and Earth), beyond which imagination did not seek to go. His brothers are POSEIDON (*Neptune*) and HADES (*Pluto*), kings of the Waters and of the Lower World. His sisters are DEMETER (*Ceres*) and HESTIA (*Vesta*), queens of the Harvest and of the Home. His sons are APOLLO, god of the Sun, ARES (*Mars*) of War, and HERMES (*Mercury*) the Herald. His daughters are ATHENE (*Minerva*), goddess of Wisdom, Household Arts, and War, APHRODITE (*Venus*) goddess of Love and Beauty, and ARTEMIS (*Diana*), goddess of the Moon and of the Chase. These are the twelve great divinities (*dii majores*).† And about them, in nearer or remoter kindred, are grouped the inferior deities, the heroes or demigods, their children by half-mortal parentage, and the innumerable progeny of fabulous beings inhabiting the kingdoms of sky, water or earth.‡

The other department of mythology is that with which this poem chiefly deals. It consists of the miracles and adventures ascribed to these superhuman persons, — a vast field, in which

\* Ouranos was dethroned by his son Kronos, who was in turn overthrown by his son Zeus. Kronos belonged to the race of Titans, among whom were Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon), and the brothers Prometheus and Epimetheus. Kronos and the Titans (with the exception of Prometheus), struggled against the power of Zeus, but in vain.

† The ancients were not altogether consistent on this point. The list given above is, perhaps, the most usual, but Ares or Hermes is sometimes omitted, and HEPHAISTOS (*Vulcan*, god of Manual Arts) inserted. So, too, AMPHITRITE (a sea-goddess regarded as the wife of Poseidon) sometimes finds a place among the twelve great deities.

‡ The Greeks, even more than the Romans, regarded the world as full of divine beings; every spring had its nymph, every river its god, every grove its protecting genius, and all the occupations of men had their patron deities.

ancient fancy rioted as freely as the modern fancy in novels and fairy tales. Some of them may possibly be explained as a picturesque way of recounting natural phenomena, or as exaggerated tales of real events. But in general they seem purely fictions of the imagination. In a very large proportion they take the form of *metamorphoses*, that is, transformations of men or other creatures into various shapes: and this feature gives the subject and the title of the present poem, the purpose and scope of which is expressed in the opening lines (Book I, 1-4):

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas  
 corpora: di coeptis (nam vos mutastis et illas)  
 aspirate meis, primaque ab origine mundi  
 ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

The poet proposes to tell in a continuous narrative, beginning with the beginning of the world and continuing to his own time, those stories which have in them this element of the marvellous, — the transformations, particularly, of men into plants or animals. But as nearly all myths introduce some such feature first or last, he manages to include most of the important ones with more or less fulness. They are told in a rambling, discursive way, one story leading to another by the slightest possible link of association, — sometimes by what seems merely the poet's artifice, aiming to make a coherent tale out of the vast miscellany at his command.\*

With the primitive (fetichistic) notion of a separate life in every object, and the human soul differing in no essential regard from the life that dwells in things, it is easy to imagine the spirit of man, beast or plant as passing from one dwelling to another, for a longer or shorter stay. Such a transmigration was, in fact, taught as a creed by the school of Pythagoras (see *Met.* xv. 1-487). But, as against the Hindoo doctrine of

\* The connecting links between the several narratives contained in the present Selection are given, *bracketed*, in the headings, thus presenting the entire argument of the "Metamorphoses" as a connected whole.



transmigration into the very life of other animals, the Greeks held to the identity and continuity of the human soul, which after death had its abode assigned in the Lower World. The *metamorphosis*, therefore, is only an occasional miracle, not a real *metempsychosis*;<sup>\*</sup> it did not alter essentially the ordinary course of human life, but only marked the intimate connection between that and the life of external nature; or, in a certain wild, pictorial way, showed the workings of human fancy, to account for the first creation of plants and animals, or other striking phenomena of the natural world, — a clear water-spring in a little island (*Arethusa*), a mountain ridge of peculiar shape (*Atlas*), a bird of plaintive note (*Philomela*), or a rock weeping with perpetual springs (*Niobe*).

To give something like system, order, and development to this world of fable seems to have been a favorite aim of poetical composition with the ancients. This aim is partly religious and partly scientific, — if that can be called scientific which only fills with fancies a void that no science yet exists to fill. Thus the “Theogony” of Hesiod groups together the myths relating to the birth of gods and heroes — making a sort of pagan “Genesis” — in a form partly chronological, partly picturesque and poetical. This is apparently the first attempt of human thought to deal systematically with the phenomena of nature — so as, in a manner, to account for things — before men were sufficiently free from superstition to reject the early fables. The titles of several Greek works of the same kind are known; and Virgil, in the Sixth Eclogue, puts a similar song into the mouth of Silenus.

<sup>\*</sup> Thus the princess Io is changed into a heifer (Met. i. 611). She retains her human consciousness, deploras the change, and writes her own name on the sand, to inform her father of it. This is *metamorphosis*, or change of form. According to the oriental doctrine taught by Pythagoras (Met. xv. 459), the heifer in your stall was doubtless once a human being, perhaps your own mother or sister; it would be wicked to kill her, and impious to eat her flesh. But she has only a brute consciousness; and simply shares the universal life of man and brute. This is *metempsychosis*, or change of soul.

Any thing like a real belief in these fables had passed away long before the time of Ovid. He was the popular poet of a sensual and artificial age, who found in these creations of ancient fancy a group of subjects suited to his graceful, ornate, and marvellously facile style of narrative, and who did not hesitate to alter or dress them up to suit his purpose. The "Metamorphoses" — Libri xv. *Metamorphoseon* (a Greek genitive) — is the most abundant and rich collection of these fables that exists. They are told in a diffuse, sentimental, often debased way, which contrasts strongly with the serious meaning that originally belonged to these myths; but are wonderfully fluent, easy, and melodious in their language, and show a skill of versification which seems never to weary or halt. The poem begins with the origin of things from chaos, the four ages of gold, silver, brass, and iron, the deluge, followed by the graceful and picturesque version of the tales of gods and heroes, through a long narrative, — about 12,000 verses in all, — ending with the apotheosis of Cæsar, as a sequel to the tale of Troy. The series purports to be chronological; but the order is often arbitrary and the connection forced or affected, as would naturally be the case with an author *res diversissimas in speciem unius corporis colligentem* (Quint. iv. 1, 77).

The poems of Ovid are addressed to the cultivated society of his time, and he takes it for granted that his readers are already familiar with the most important fables. Some knowledge of Greek mythology is therefore necessary to an understanding of the poet's allusions. The reader should at least be acquainted with the story of Hercules and that of the Trojan War.

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, though he is sometimes spoken of as the son of Amphitryon, Alcmena's husband. Both Alcmena and Amphitryon were descendants of Perseus. Hercules was pursued throughout his life by the jealous hatred of Juno, who sent two serpents to kill him in his cradle. These serpents the infant hero strangled, thereby

betraying his divine origin. In his youth he performed many good deeds, killing the lion of Cithæron and freeing the Thebans from paying tribute to Orchomenus.\* He then became, by command of Jupiter, the servant of King Eurystheus of Tiryns, who imposed upon him twelve great labors: 1) to kill the *Nemean Lion*; 2) to kill the *Lernæan Hydra*, a monster with nine heads of such terrible nature that when one head was cut off two more sprang forth to take its place; 3) to bring alive to Eurystheus the huge *Erymanthian Boar*; 4) to bring alive the *Cerynitian Deer*, an animal with golden horns; 5) to drive away from lake Stymphalos the *Stymphalian Birds*, whose claws, wings, and beaks were of brass, and whose feathers could be shot like arrows; 6) to bring the *Girdle of Hippolyte*, Queen of the warlike Amazons; 7) to cleanse in one day the *Stable of King Augeas* of Elis, which he did by turning the rivers Peneus and Alpheus through it; 8) to bring alive the *Cretan Bull*, which had been sent by Neptune to ravage Crete; 9) to bring the *Mares of Diomedes*, King of the Bistones in Thrace, animals which were fed on human flesh; 10) to bring the cattle of the three-bodied Geryones, which were kept in the extreme West under the care of the giant Eurytion, and the two-headed dog Orthros; 11) to bring up from the realms of the dead the three-headed watch dog of Hades, *Cerberus*; 12) to bring the golden *Apples of the Hesperides*, which were under the charge of the giant Atlas, who held the vault of heaven on his shoulders, and were guarded by the dragon Ladon. All these labors he performed, being constantly assisted by Minerva. Besides these labors Hercules took Troy and performed many other deeds, the last of which was the capture of Œchalia in Eubœa. He was married first to Megara, and afterwards to Dejanaira. At his death he was received among the number of the gods (see Met. ix. 134-272).

\* He was at one time sold as a slave to Omphale, a Lydian queen, by whom he was made to sit spinning among her handmaidens.

Jupiter wished to join in marriage with Thetis, daughter of the sea-god Nereus. But it was prophesied that she should bear a son mightier than his father, so that Jupiter determined to wed her to a mortal, Peleus, son of Æacus. All the deities were invited to the wedding except Eris, goddess of discord. To avenge this slight Eris threw into the assembly a golden apple, upon which was inscribed "for the fairest." Juno, Minerva, and Venus claimed the apple, and decided to submit their claims to the judgment of Paris, son of King Priam of Troy. Paris was then a shepherd of the royal flocks on Mt. Ida, having been cast into the wilderness at his birth because his mother had dreamed that she gave birth to a fire brand. Paris awarded the prize of beauty to Venus, who promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. This was Helen, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, daughter of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda. Paris came to Sparta as a guest and carried Helen away to Troy.

At the summons of Menelaus, and his brother Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, the Grecian chiefs assembled at Aulis to sail against Troy for the recovery of Helen. At Aulis they were detained by the winds until Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to appease the anger of Diana (Met. xii. 1-34). The siege of Troy lasted ten years, and ended with the destruction of the city. The commander-in-chief of the Grecian force was Agamemnon. The chief heroes were :—Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, King of the Myrmidons in Phthia ; Ajax, son of Telamon, the brother of Peleus, King of Salamis ; Ulysses, son of Laertes, King of Ithaca ; and Diomedes, King of Argos, though many others played prominent parts in the siege, among them Philoctetes, who bore the arrows of Hercules. The foremost warrior of the Trojans was Hector, the greatest son of King Priam. Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, was, perhaps, after Hector, the greatest of the Trojan chiefs. Cygnus, son of Neptune, Sarpedon, son of Jupiter, and Memnon, son of Aurora, were prominent allies of the Trojans. In returning from Troy many of the Greek chiefs met with various adventures.

Ulysses, whose adventures are narrated in the *Odyssey*, was driven for ten years about the Mediterranean Sea before he reached Ithaca.

The mythology of Ovid and the other Roman poets was Greek mythology dressed up in Roman names. It is not necessary to remind the reader that the stories here told related to Zeus, Athene, Artemis, and the other members of the Greek Olympus, and could never have been attributed to the sober abstractions of the Roman Pantheon. Nevertheless, in commenting upon Ovid, it is impossible to avoid making use of the names in the same sense that he did, — the names long familiar in modern literature, which took them from the Romans and not the Greeks.

# METAMORPHOSES.



## I. THE FOUR AGES AND THE FLOOD.

[BOOK I. — 89-415.]

[PROEM (1-4). Description of Chaos (5-20). The Creator assigns the elements to their places, and divides the land from the waters: the zones and climates (26-58). The heavens are clear, and living things come forth upon the earth: lastly man, fashioned by Prometheus in the image of the immortals (69-88).]

The Four Ages: description of the Golden Age (89-112). The Age of Silver, Brass, and Iron: Astræa quits the earth; the Giants, and men of violence that sprang from their blood (113-162). Jupiter recounts the crimes of Lycaon, and his transformation to a Wolf (163-243). He resolves to drown the world with a Flood rather than destroy it by Fire: description of the Deluge (244-312). The righteous Deucalion with his wife Pyrrha: when the waters are abated, they behold the earth desolate, and beseech aid at the shrine of Themis (313-380). Instructed by the oracle, they cast stones above their heads, which are miraculously converted into human beings, and thus repeople the earth (381-415).

AUREA prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo,  
sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. 90  
poena metusque aberant, nec verba minacia fixo  
aere legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat  
iudicis ora sui, sed erant sine iudice tuti.  
nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,  
montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas, 95  
nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.

nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae :  
 non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi,  
 non galeae, non ensis erant ; sine militis usu  
 mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.

100

ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis  
 saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus :  
 contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,  
 arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant,  
 cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis,  
 et quae deciderant patula Jovis arbore glandes.  
 ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris  
 mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores.  
 mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat,  
 nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis :  
 flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant,  
 flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

105

110

Postquam Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso  
 sub Jove mundus erat, subiit *argentea* proles,  
 auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere.

115

Juppiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris,  
 perque hiemes aestusque et inaequales autumnos  
 et breve ver spatiis exegit quattuor annum.

tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus  
 canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit.

120

tum primum subiere domus : domus antra fuerunt  
 et densi frutices et vinctae cortice virgae.

semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis  
 obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juvenci.

Tertia post illas successit *aënea* proles,  
 saevior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,  
 non scelerata tamen. — De duro est ultima *ferro*.  
 protinus inrupit venae pejoris in aevum  
 omne nefas : fugere pudor verumque fidesque :

125



in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique  
insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.  
vela dabant ventis, — nec adhuc bene noverat illos  
navita, — quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis,  
fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae.

communemque prius, ceu lumina solis et auras,  
cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.  
nec tantum segetes alimenta que debita dives  
poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae;  
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,  
effodiuntur opes, inritamenta malorum.

Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum  
prodierat; prodit Bellum, quod pugnat utroque,  
sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.  
vivitur ex rapto: non hospes ab hospite tutus,  
non socer a genero; fratrum quoque gratia rara est.  
imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti;  
lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae;  
filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos.  
victa jacet pietas; et virgo caede madentes,  
ultima caelestum, terras Astraea reliquit.  
neve foret terris securior arduus aether,  
affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste Gigantas,  
altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.

Tum pater omnipotens misso perfremit Olympum  
fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelion Ossae.  
obruta mole sua cum corpora dira jacerent,  
perfusam multo natorum sanguine Terram  
inmaduisse ferunt calidumque animasse cruorem,  
et, ne nulla suae stirpis monumenta manerent,  
in faciem vertisse hominum; sed et illa propago  
contemptrix superum saevaeque avidissima caedis  
et violenta fuit; scires e sanguine natos.

Quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce,  
ingemit; et, facto nondum vulgata recenti,  
foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae,  
ingentes animo et dignas Jove concipit iras,  
conciliumque vocat; tenuit mora nulla vocatos.  
est via sublimis, caelo manifesta sereno:

165

*Lactea* nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.  
hac iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis  
regalemque domum; dextra laevaque deorum  
atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.  
plebs habitat diversa locis; a fronte potentes  
caelicolae clarique suos posuere penates.  
hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur,  
haud timeam magni dixisse *Palatia* caeli.

170

175

Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu,  
celsior ipse loco sceptroque innixus eburno  
terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque  
caesariem, cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit.  
talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit:

180

‘Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa  
tempestate fui, qua centum quisque parabat  
inicere anguipedum captivo brachia caelo.  
nam quamquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno  
corpore et ex una pendebat origine bellum.  
nunc mihi qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem,  
perdendum est mortale genus. Per flumina juro  
infera sub terras Stygio labentia luco,  
cuncta prius temptata; sed inmedicabile vulnus  
ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.  
sunt mihi semidei, sunt rustica numina, nymphae,  
faunisque satyrique et monticolae Silvani.  
quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore,  
quas dedimus, certe terras habitare sinamus.

185

190

195

an satis, O superi, tutos fore creditis illos,  
cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque,  
struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon ?'

Contremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum  
taliam deprecantur. Sic, cum manus impia saevit 200  
sanguine Caesareo Romanum extinguere nomen,  
attonitum tanto subitae terrore ruinae  
humanum genus est totusque perhorruit orbis.  
nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum est,  
quam fuit illa Jovi. Qui postquam voce manuque 205  
murmura compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti.  
substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,  
Juppiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rupit :

'Ille quidem poenas (curam hanc dimittite) solvit :  
quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta, docebo. 210  
contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures :  
quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,  
et deus humana lustris sub imagine terras.  
longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum  
enumerare ; minor fuit ipsa infamia vero. 215  
Maenala transieram, latebris horrenda ferarum,  
et cum Cyllene gelidi pineta Lycaei.  
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni  
ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.  
signa dedi *venisse deum*, vulgusque precari 220  
coeperat ; irridet primo pia vota Lycaon ;  
mox ait : *Experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,*  
*an sit mortalis ; nec erit dubitabile verum.*  
nocte gravem somno necopina perdere morte  
me parat ; haec illi placet experientia veri. 225  
'Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossa  
obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit :  
atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus

mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.  
 quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma 230  
 in dominum dignosque everti tecta Penates. —  
 territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris  
 exululat, frustra loqui conatur; ab ipso  
 colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis  
 vertitur in pecudes, et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet. 235  
 in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:  
 fit lupo, et veteris servat vestigia formae.  
 canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultus,  
 idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.

‘Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire 240  
 digna fuit; qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinys.  
 in facinus jurasse putes. Dent ocios omnes  
 quas meruere pati, sic stat sententia, poenas.’

Dicta Jovis pars voce probant stimulosque frementi  
 adiciunt, alii partes assensibus implent. 245  
 est tamen humani generis jactura dolori  
 omnibus, et, quae sit terrae mortalibus orbae  
 forma futura, rogant; quis sit laturus in aras  
 tura? ferisne paret populandas tradere terras?  
 talia quaerentes, sibi enim fore cetera curae, 250  
 rex superum trepidare vetat, subolemque priori  
 dissimilem populo promittit origine mira.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras:  
 sed timuit, ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether  
 conciperet flammam, longusque ardesceret axis. 255  
 esse quoque in fati reminiscitur, adfore tempus,  
 quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia caeli  
 ardeat, et mundi moles operosa laboret.  
 tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.

Poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis 260  
 perdere, et ex omni nimbo demittere caelo.

protinus Aeoliis aquilonem claudit in antris,  
et quaecumque fugant inductas flamina nubes,  
emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,  
terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum : 265  
barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,  
fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennaëque sinusque.  
utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit,  
fit fragor, inclusi funduntur ab aethere nimbi.  
nuntia Junonis varios induta colores 270  
concipit Iris aquas, alimentaue nubibus adfert.  
sternuntur segetes et deplorata colonis  
vota jacent, longique perit labor irritus anni.

Nec caelo contenta sua est Jovis ira, sed illum  
caeruleus frater juvat auxiliariis undis. 275  
convocat hic amnes ; qui postquam tecta tyranni  
intravere sui, ‘ Non est hortamine longo  
nunc ’ ait ‘ utendum ; vires effundite vestras,  
sic opus est ; aperite domos, ac mole remota  
fluminibus vestris totas inmittite habenas.’ 280

Jusserat ; hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,  
et defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu.  
ipse tridente suo terram percussit ; at illa  
intremuit motuque vias patefecit aquarum.  
exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, 285  
cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque  
tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.  
siqua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto  
indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus  
unda tegit, pressaeque latent sub gurgite turres. 290

Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant :  
omnia pontus erat ; deerant quoque litora ponto.  
occupat hic collem ; cymba sedet alter adunca,  
et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper ararat ;

ille super segetes aut mersae culmina villae 295  
 navigat ; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.  
 figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, anchora prato,  
 aut subjecta terunt curvae vineta carinae.

et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae,  
 nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae. 300

mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque  
 Nereides ; silvasque tenent delphines, et altis  
 incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsan.  
 nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones,  
 unda vehit tigres ; nec vires fulminis apro, 305  
 crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.

quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur,  
 in mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.

bruera't tumulos immensa licentia ponti,  
 ulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. 310

maxima pars unda rapitur : quibus unda pepercit,  
 los longa domant inopi jejunia victu.

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis,  
 terra ferax, dum terra fuit : sed tempore in illo  
 pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum. 315  
 mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,  
 nomine Parnasus, superantque cacumina nubes.

hic ubi Deucalion — nam cetera texerat aequor —  
 cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhaesit,  
 Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant, 320  
 fatidicamque Themis, quae tunc oracla tenebat.  
 non illo melior quisquam nec amantior aequi  
 vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla decorum.

Juppiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,  
 et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum, 325  
 et superesse videt de tot modo milibus unam,  
 innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos,

nubila disjecit, nimbisque aquilone remotis  
et caelo terras ostendit, et aethera terris.  
nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspile telo 330  
mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum  
exstantem atque umeros innato murice tectum  
caeruleum Tritona vocat, conchaeque sonanti  
inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo  
jam revocare dato, Cava bucina sumitur illi 335  
tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo, —  
bucina, quae medio concepit ubi aëra ponto,  
litora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phoebo.  
tunc quoque, ut ora dei madida rorantia barba  
contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus, 340  
omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis  
et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.  
flumina subsidunt, collesque exire videntur :  
jam mare litus habet ; plenos capit alveus amnes ;  
surgit humus ; crescunt loca decrescantibus undis ; 345  
postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvae  
ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.

Redditus orbis erat : quem postquam vidit inanem  
et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,  
Deucalion lacrimis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis : 350  
‘ O soror, o conjunx, o femina sola superstes,  
quam commune mihi genus et patruelis origo,  
deinde torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt :  
terrarum, quascumque vident occasus et ortus,  
nos duo turba sumus ; possedit cetera pontus. 355  
haec quoque adhuc vitae non est fiducia nostrae  
certa satis ; terrent etiam nunc nubila mentem.  
quid tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,  
nunc animi, miseranda, foret ? quo sola timorem  
ferre modo posses ? quo consolante doleres ? 360

namque ego, crede mihi, si te quoque pontus haberet,  
 te sequeretur, conjunx, et me quoque pontus haberet.  
 O utinam possim populos reparare paternis  
 artibus, atque animas formatae infundere terrae!  
 nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus : 365  
 sic visum superis ; hominumque exempla manemus.'

Dixerat, et flebant ; placuit caeleste precari  
 numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes.  
 nulla mora est ; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,  
 ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes. 370  
 inde ubi libatos inroravere liquores  
 vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae  
 ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi  
 pallebant musco, stabantque sine ignibus arae.  
 ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque 375  
 pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.  
 atque ita : ' Si precibus ' dixerunt ' numina justis  
 victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum,  
 dic, Themis, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri  
 arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus.' 380

Mota dea est, sortemque dedit : ' Discedite templo,  
 et velate caput, cinctasque resolvite vestes,  
 ossaque post tergum magnae jactate parentis.'  
 obstupere diu, rumpitque silentia voce  
 Pyrrha prior, jussisque deae parere recusat, 385  
 detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore, pavetque  
 laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.  
 interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris  
 verba datae sortis secum, inter seque volutant.  
 inde Promethiades placidis Epimethida dictis 390  
 mulcet, et ' Aut fallax ' ait ' est sollertia nobis,  
 aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.  
 magna parens Terra est : lapides in corpore terrae



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laesit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.  
protinus alter amat ; fugit altera nomen amantis,  
silvarum tenebris captivarumque ferarum 475  
exuviis gaudens innuptaeque aemula Phoebes.  
vitta coercebat positos sine lege capillos.  
multi illam petiere, illa aversata petentes  
impatiens expersque viri nemorum avia lustrat,  
nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat. 480  
saepe pater dixit 'Generum mihi, filia, debes.'  
saepe pater dixit 'Debes mihi, nata, nepotes.'  
illa, velut crimen taedas exosa jugales  
pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,  
inque patris blandis haerens cervice lacertis, 485  
'Da mihi perpetua, genitor carissime,' dixit  
'virginitate frui. Dedit hoc pater ante Dianae.'

Ille quidem obsequitur. Sed te decor iste quod optas  
esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.  
Phoebus amat, visaeque cupit conubia Daphnes, 490  
quodque cupit, sperat ; suaque illum oracula fallunt.  
utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis,  
ut facibus saepes ardent, quas forte viator  
vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce relinquit ;  
sic deus in flammis abiit, sic pectore toto 495  
urit et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.  
spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos,  
et 'Quid, si comantur?' ait. Videt igne micantes  
sideribus similes oculos, videt oscula, quae non  
est vidisse satis ; laudat digitosque manusque 500  
brachiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos :  
siqua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aura  
illa levi, neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit :  
'Nympha, precor, Peneï, mane ! non insequor hostis :  
nympha, mane ! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem, 505

sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae,  
hostes quaeque suos. Amor est mihi causa sequendi.  
me miserum ! ne prona cadas, indignave laedi  
crura notent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.  
aspera, qua properas, loca sunt. Moderatius, oro, 510  
curre, fugamque inhibe. Moderatius insequar ipse.  
cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,  
non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesque  
horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis,  
quem fugias, ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus 515  
et Claros et Tenedos Patareaque regia servit.  
Juppiter est genitor. Per me quod eritque fuitque  
estque, patet : per me concordant carmina nervis.  
certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta  
certior, in vacuo quae vulnera pectore fecit. 520  
inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem  
dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.  
ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis,  
nec prosunt domino quae prosunt omnibus, artes !'  
Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu 525  
fugit cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit,  
tum quoque visa decens. Nudabant corpora venti,  
obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,  
et levis impulsos retro dabat aura capillos ;  
auctaque forma fuga est. Sed enim non sustinet ultra 530  
perdere blanditias juvenis deus, utque movebat  
ipse amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.  
ut canis in vacuo leporem cum Gallicus arvo  
vidit, et hic praedam pedibus petit, ille salutem ;  
alter inhaesuro similis jam jamque tenere 535  
sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro ;  
alter in ambiguo est, an sit comprehensus, et ipsis  
morsibus eripitur tangentiaque ora relinquit :

sic deus et virgo, est hic spe celer, illa timore.  
qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris 540  
ocior est requiemque negat tergoque fugacis  
inminet et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat.  
viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque  
victa labore fugae, spectans Peneïdas undas,  
'Fer pater' inquit 'opem! Tellus,' ait, 'hisce, vel istam, 545  
quae facit, ut laedar, mutando perde figuram!'

547

Vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus,  
mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,  
in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia crescunt : 550  
pes modo tam velox pigris radicibus haeret,  
ora cacumen obit. Remanet nitor unus in illa.  
hanc quoque Phoebus amat, positaque in stipite dextra  
sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus,  
complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis 555  
oscula dat ligno : refugit tamen oscula lignum.  
cui deus 'At quoniam conjunx mea non potes esse,  
arbor eris certe' dixit 'mea. Semper habebunt  
te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae.  
tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum 560  
vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas.  
postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos  
ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.  
utque meum intonsis caput est juvenale capillis,  
tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.'

565

Finierat Paeon. Factis modo laurea ramis  
adnuït, utque caput visa est agitasse cacumen.

## III. THE ADVENTURE OF PHAËTHON.

[Io, daughter of the river-god Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, is changed into a heifer by him, to escape the jealousy of Juno; but is put by her in charge of Argus of the hundred eyes, who being soothed to sleep by Mercury—who sings the story of Syrinx converted to a water-reed to avoid the pursuit of Pan—is slain by him, and his hundred eyes are set in the peacock's tail. Io, fleeing to Egypt, becomes the goddess Isis, and the mother of Epaphus; who denies against Phaëthon his boast to be son of the Sun-god, as avouched by his mother Clymene (I. 568-779).]

The palace of the Sun described (II. 1-18). Phœbus, the god of Day, receives Phaëthon with affection, and owns him as his son, promising by oath to give him whatever boon he should desire (19-46). Phaëthon demands the charge of the chariot and horses of the Sun for a single day, persisting in spite of his father's warning and appeal (47-102). He mounts, and attempts the celestial way: dread forms of the Zodiac: the steeds dash wildly from the path (103-205). Terror and devastation caused by the fiery chariot: blasting of mountains and rivers, and alarm of Neptune himself; Earth appeals to Jupiter, who blasts Phaëthon with a thunderbolt (206-324). His sisters are converted to poplars, and their tears to amber (325-366); while his kinsman Cygnus, bewailing the calamity, becomes a Swan (367-380). The Sun, in grief and wrath, hides his head from the earth; but, entreated by the gods and commanded by Jupiter, collects again his scattered steeds, to resume their wonted course (381-400).

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,  
 clara micante auro flammasque imitante pyropo,  
 cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegebat;  
 argenti biforesh radiabant lumine valvae.  
 materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic  
 acquora caelarat medias cingentia terras,  
 terrarumque orbem, caelumque, quod imminet orbi.  
 caeruleos habet unda deos, Tritona canorum,  
 Proteaque ambiguum, balacnarumque prementem

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dum loquor, Hesperio positas in litore metas  
umida nox tetigit ; non est mora libera nobis.  
poscimus ; effulget tenebris aurora fugatis.  
corripe lora manu ; vel, si mutabile pectus 145

est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris,  
dum potes, et solidis etiam nunc sedibus adstas,  
dumque male optatos nondum premis inscius axes.  
quae tutus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris.'

' Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum, 150  
statque super, manibusque datas contingere habenas  
gaudet, et invito grates agit inde parenti.

interea volucres Pyrois Eois et Aethon,  
solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras  
flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant. 155

quae postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis,  
reppulit, et facta est immensi copia mundi,  
corripuere viam, pedibusque per aëra motis  
obstantes scindunt nebulas, pennisque levati  
praetereunt ortos isdem de partibus Euros. 160

Sed leve pondus erat, nec quod cognoscere possent  
Solis equi, solitaque jugum gravitate carebat.  
utque labant curvae justo sine pondere naves,  
perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur,  
sic onere assueto vacuus dat in aëre saltus, 165

succutiturque alte, similisque est currus inani.  
quod simul ac sensere, ruunt, tritumque relinquunt  
quadrijugi spatium, nec quo prius, ordine currunt.  
ipse pavet ; nec qua commissas flectat habenas,  
nec scit qua sit iter, nec, si sciat, imperet illis. 170

Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere triones,  
et vetito frustra temptarunt aequore tingui,  
quaeque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,  
frigore pigra prius, nec formidabilis ulli,

incaluit sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175  
te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte,  
quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.

Ut vero summo despexit ab aethere terras  
infelix Phaëthon, penitus penitusque jacentes,  
palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore, 180  
suntque oculis tenebrae per tantum lumen abortae.  
et jam mallet equos numquam tetigisse paternos ;  
jam cognosse genus piget, et valuisse rogando :  
jam Meropis dici cupiens, ita fertur, ut acta  
praecipiti pinus borea, cui victa remisit 185  
sua sua rector, quam dis votisque reliquit.

Quid faciat ? multum caeli post terga relictum,  
ante oculos plus est : animo metitur utrumque.  
et modo quos illi fatum contingere non est,  
prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus. 190  
quidque agat, ignarus stupet, et nec frena remittit,  
nec retinere valet, nec nomina novit equorum.  
sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo  
vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.

Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus 195  
Scorpios, et cauda flexisque utrimque lacertis  
porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.  
hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni  
vulnera curvata minitantes cuspide vidit,  
mentis inops gelida formidine lora remisit. 200  
quae postquam summo tetigere jacentia tergo,  
exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente per auras  
ignotae regionis eunt, quaque impetus egit,  
hac sine lege ruunt ; altoque sub aethere fixis  
incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205  
et modo summa petunt, modo per declive viasque  
praecipites spatium terrae propiore feruntur.

inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna  
admiratur equos, ambustaque nubila fumant.

Corripitur flammis ut quaeque altissima, tellus, 210  
fissaque agit rimas, et sucis aret adeptis.  
pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbor,  
materiamque suo praebet seges arida damno.  
parva queror: magnae pereunt cum moenibus urbes,  
cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes 215  
in cinerem vertunt. Silvae cum montibus ardent:  
ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et Oete,  
et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ida,  
virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Oeagrius Haemos.  
ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, 220  
Parnasusque biceps, et Eryx et Cynthus et Othrys,  
et tandem nivibus Rhodope caritura, Mimasque  
Dindymaque et Mycale natusque ad sacra Cithaeron.  
nec prosunt Scythiae sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,  
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus, 225  
aëriaeque Alpes, et nubifer Appenninus.

Tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem  
aspicit accensum, nec tantos sustinet aestus,  
ferventesque auras velut e fornace profunda  
ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230  
et neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam  
ferre potest, calidoque involvitur undique fumo.  
quoque eat, aut ubi sit, picea caligine tectus  
nescit, et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.

Sanguine tunc credunt in corpora summa vocato 235  
Aethiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem;  
tum facta est Libye raptis umoribus aestu  
arida; tum nymphae passis fontesque lacusque  
deflevire comis; quaerit Boeotia Dircen,  
Argos Amymōnen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas; 240

nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas  
 tuta manent : mediis Tanaïs fumavit in undis,  
 Peneosque senex, Teuthranteusque Caïcus,  
 et celer Ismenos cum Phegiaco Erymantho,  
 arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas, 245  
 quique recurvatis ludit Maeandros in undis,  
 Mygdoniusque Melas et Taenarius Eurōtas.

Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,  
 Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Hister.  
 aestuat Alpheos ; ripae Spercheïdes ardent ; 250  
 quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus, aurum ;  
 et quae Maeonias celebrant carmine ripas  
 flumineae volucres, medio caluere Caystro.  
 Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,  
 occulitque caput, quod adhuc latet : ostia septem 255  
 pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles.  
 fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccant,  
 Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque,  
 cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia, Thybrin.

Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis 260  
 lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem ;  
 et mare contrahitur, siccaeque est campus arenae  
 quod modo pontus erat, quosque altum texerat aequor  
 exsistunt montes et sparsas Cycladas augent.  
 ima petunt pisces, nec se super aequora curvi 265  
 tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.  
 corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo  
 exanimata natant : ipsum quoque Nerea fama est  
 Doridaque et natas tepidis latuisse sub antris.  
 ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo bracchia vultu 270  
 exscerere ausus erat ; ter non tulit aëris ignes.

Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,  
 inter aquas pelagi, contractos undique fontes,

qui se condiderant in opacae viscera matris,  
sustulit oppressos collo tenus arida vultus : 275  
opposuitque manum fronti, magnoque tremore  
omnia concutiens paulum subsedit, et infra  
quam solet esse, fuit, sacraque ita voce locuta est :

‘ Si placet hoc, meruique, quid O tua fulmina cessant,  
summe deum ? liceat periturae viribus ignis 280  
igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare.  
vix equidem fauces haec ipsa in verba resolvo ’ —  
presserat ora vapor — ‘ tostos en aspice crines,  
inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillae.  
hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem 285  
officiiue refers, quod adunci vulnera aratri  
rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno,  
quod pecori frondes alimentaue mitia fruges  
humano generi, vobis quoque tura ministro ?  
sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse ; quid undae, 290  
quid meruit frater ? cur illi tradita sorte  
aequora decrescunt et ab aethere longius absunt ?  
quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit,  
at caeli miserere tui ! circumspice utrumque :  
fumat uterque polus ; quos si vitiaverit ignis, 295  
atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat,  
vixque suis umeris candentem sustinet axem.  
si freta, si terrae pereunt, si regia caeli,  
in chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,  
siquid adhuc superest, et rerum consule summae.’ 300

Dixerat haec Tellus : neque enim tolerare vaporem  
ulterius potuit, nec dicere plura ; suumque  
rettulit os in se propioraque Manibus antra.

At pater omnipotens, superos testatus et ipsum  
qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305  
interitura gravi, summam petit arduus arcem,

unde solet latis nubes inducere terris,  
unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.  
sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes  
tunc habuit, nec quos caelo dimitteret, imbres. 310  
intonat, et dextra libratum fulmen ab aure  
misit in aurigam, pariterque animaue rotisque  
expulit, et saevis compescuit ignibus ignes.  
consternantur equi, et saltu in contraria facto  
colla jugo eripiunt, abruptaque lora relinquunt. 315  
illic frena jacent, illic temone revulsus  
axis, in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum,  
sparsaque sunt late laceri vestigia currus.

At Phaëthon, rutilos flamma populante capillos,  
volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu 320  
fertur, ut interdum de caelo stella sereno  
etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.  
quem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe  
excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.  
Naïdes Hesperiae trifida fumantia flamma 325  
corpora dant tumulo, signant quoque carmine saxum :  
HIC SITVS EST PHAETHON CVRRVS AVRIGA PATERNI  
QVEM SI NON TENVIT MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AVSIS.

Nam pater obductos, luctu miserabilis aegro,  
condiderat vultus ; et si modo credimus, unum 330  
isse diem sine sole ferunt ; incendia lumen  
praebebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

At Clymene, postquam dixit quaecumque fuerunt  
in tantis dicenda malis, lugubris et amens  
et laniata sinus totum percensuit orbem : 335  
exanimesque artus primo, mox ossa requirens,  
repperit ossa tamen peregrina condita ripa,  
incubuitque loco ; nomenque in marmore lectum  
perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit.



Nec minus Heliades fletus et — inania morti  
munera — dant lacrimas, et caesae pectora palmis  
non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querellas  
nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.  
luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem :  
illae more suo, nam morem fecerat usus, 340  
plangorem dederant : e quīs Phaëthusa, sororum  
maxima, cum vellet terra procumbere, quæta est  
deriguisse pedes ; ad quam conata venire  
candida Lampetie, subita radice retenta est ;  
tertia, cum crinem manibus laniare pararet, 345  
avellit frondes ; hæc stipite crura teneri,  
illa dolet fieri longos sua bracchia ramos.  
dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex,  
perque gradus uterum, pectusque, umerosque, ma-  
nusque  
ambit, et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem. 355  
Quid faciat mater ? nisi, quo trahat impetus illam  
huc eat, atque illuc ? et, dum licet, oscula jungat ?  
non satis est ; truncis avellere corpora temptat,  
et teneros manibus ramos abruptit : at inde  
sanguineae manant, tamquam de vulnere, guttae. 360  
‘ Parce, precor, mater,’ quaecumque est saucia clamat,  
‘ parce, precor ! nostrum laceratur in arbore corpus.  
jamque vale ’ — cortex in verba novissima venit.  
inde fluunt lacrimae, stillataque sole rigescunt  
de ramis electra novis, quæ lucidus amnis 365  
excipit et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.  
Adfuit huic monstro proles Stheneleia Cycnus,  
qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus,  
mente tamen, Phaëthon, propior fuit ; ille relicto —  
nam Ligurum populos et magnas rexerat urbes — 370  
imperio, ripas virides amnemque querellis

Eridanum implerat, silvamque sororibus auctam :  
 cum vox est tenuata viro, canaeque capillos  
 dissimulant plumac, collumque a pectore longe  
 porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes, 375  
 penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine rostrum.  
 fit nova Cynus avis ; nec se caeloque Jovique  
 credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo :  
 stagna petit patulosque lacus, ignemque perosus,  
 quae colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. 380

Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis, et expers  
 ipse sui decoris, qualis cum deficit orbem  
 esse solet, lucemque odit seque ipse diemque,  
 datque animum in luctus, et luctibus adicit iram,  
 officiumque negat mundo. ‘ Satis ’ inquit ‘ ab aevi 385  
 sors mea principiis fuit inrequieta, pigetque  
 actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore laborum.  
 quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus :  
 si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur,  
 ipse agat ; ut saltem, dum nostras temptat habenas, 390  
 orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.  
 tum sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,  
 non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.’

Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem  
 numina, neve velit tenebras inducere rebus, 395  
 supplice voce rogant ; missos quoque Juppiter ignes  
 excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.  
 colligit amentes et adhuc terrore paventes  
 Phoebus equos, stimuloque domans et verbere caedit :  
 saevit enim, natumque objectat et imputat illis. 400

## IV. THE HOUSE OF ENVY.

[BOOK II. — 760-796.]

[CALLISTO, beloved by Jupiter, is transformed by Juno's jealousy into a bear, and set as a constellation in the heavens (401-530). Coronis is transformed into a raven; Nyctimene into a night-owl, and the prophetic Ocyroë into a mare (531-675). Apollo serving Admetus as herdsman, his cattle are stolen by Mercury, who changes Battus to a stone, finding him ready to betray his secret (676-707). Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, incurs the anger of Minerva by her curiosity. Herse, sister of Aglauros, is beloved by Mercury, who asks aid of Aglauros. Minerva, desiring to punish Aglauros, resolves to employ the aid of Envy (708-759).]

The house of Envy is described.

PROTINUS Invidiae nigro squalentia tabo 760  
 tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus hujus  
 abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento,  
 tristis et ignavi plenissima frigoris, et quae  
 igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.

Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago, 765  
 constitit ante domum, neque enim succedere tectis  
 fas habet, et postes extrema cuspide pulsat.  
 concussae patuere fores. Videt intus edentem  
 vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum,  
 Invidiam, visaque oculos avertit. At illa 770  
 surgit humo pigre semesarumque relinquit  
 corpora serpentum, passuque incedit inertī;  
 utque deam vidit formaque armisque decoram,  
 ingemuit, vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.  
 pallor in ore sedet, macies in corpore toto, 775  
 nusquam recta acies, livent rubigine dentes,  
 pectora felle virent, lingua est suffusa veneno.  
 risus abest, nisi quem visi movere dolores,

nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis,  
sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, 780  
successus hominum, carpitque et carpitur una,  
suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat, illam  
talibus affata est breviter Tritonia dictis :

‘Inface tabe tua natarum Cecropis unam.  
sic opus est. Aglauros ea est.’ Haud plura locuta 785  
fugit et inpressa tellurem reppulit hasta.

Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens  
murmura parva dedit, successurumque Minervae  
indoluit. Baculumque capit, quod spinea totum  
vincula cingebant ; adopertaque nubibus atris 790  
quacumque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,  
exuritque herbas et summa cacumina carpit,  
afflatuque suo populos urbesque domosque  
polluit, et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem  
ingeniis opibusque et festa pace virentem, 795  
vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit.

## V. THE RAPE OF EUROPA.

[BOOK II. — 833-875.]

[AGLAUROS is harassed by envy of her sister Herse, and is changed into a stone (797-832).]

Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, being beloved by Jupiter, he sends Mercury to drive Agenor's cattle to the shore, meanwhile transforming himself to a snow-white bull; whom Europa mounts, and so is borne away upon the sea, to the island of Crete.

HAS ubi verborum poenas mentisque profanae  
cepit Atlantiades, dictas a Pallade terras  
linquit, et ingreditur jactatis aethera pennis. 835  
sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris,  
'Fide minister' ait 'jussorum, nate, meorum,  
pelle moram, solitoque celer delabere cursu:  
quaeque tuam matrem tellus a parte sinistra  
suspicit, indigenae Sidonida nomine dicunt, 840  
hanc pete; quodque procul montano gramine pasci  
armentum regale vides, ad litora verte.'

Dixit; et expulsi jamdudum monte juvenci  
litora jussa petunt, ubi magni filia regis  
ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat. 845  
non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur  
majestas et amor. Sceptri gravitate relictæ,  
ille pater rectorque deum, cui dextra trisulcis  
ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,  
induitur faciem tauri; mixtusque juvencis 850  
mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis.  
quippe color nivis est, quam nec vestigia duri  
calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus auster;  
colla toris extant; armis palearia pendent;

cornua parva quidem, sed quae contendere possis 855  
facta manu, puraque magis perlucida gemma.  
nullae in fronte minae, nec formidabile lumen :  
pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata,  
quod tam formosus, quod proelia nulla minetur.  
sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primo : 860  
mox adit, et flores ad candida porrigit ora.

Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis : 865  
paulatimque metu dempto, modo pectora praebet  
virginea palpanda manu, modo cornua sertis  
impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,  
nescia quem premeret, tergo considerare tauri :  
cum deus a terra siccoque a litore sensim 870  
falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis,  
inde abit ulterius, mediique per aequora ponti  
fert praedam. Pavet haec, litusque ablata relictum  
respicit, et dextra cornum tenet, altera dorso  
imposita est : tremulae sinuantur flamine vestes. 875

## VI. THE SEARCH OF CADMUS.

[BOOK III. — I-137.]

CADMUS, brother of Europa, being sent by his father in search of her, by guidance of an oracle follows a heifer; and when she lies down to rest, prepares for sacrifice (1-25). But meanwhile his companions, sent to a fountain of Mars for water, are devoured by a dragon (26-49). Seeking them, Cadmus encounters and slays the dragon (50-94). At the command of Pallas, he sows his teeth, which spring up armed men. These are all, excepting five, slain in mutual strife; and, by help of the survivors, Cadmus founds the city Thebes, in Bœotia, which being interpreted is *the land of kine* (95-130).

JAMQUE deus, posita fallacis imagine tauri,  
se confessus erat, Dictaeaeque rura tenebat :  
cum pater ignarus Cadmo perquirere raptam  
imperat, et poenam, si non invenerit, addit  
exsilium : facto pius et sceleratus eodem.

5

Orbe pererrato — quis enim deprendere possit  
furta Jovis? — profugus patriamque iramque parentis  
vitat Agenorides, Phoebique oracula supplex  
consulit, et quae sit tellus habitanda requirit.  
'Bos tibi' Phoebus ait 'solis occurret in arvis,  
nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.  
hac duce, carpe vias; et qua requieverit herba,  
moenia fac condas, Boeotiaque illa vocato.'

10

Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro,  
incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam  
nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.  
subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu,  
auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat.  
jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva :

15

bos stetit, et tollens speciosam cornibus altis 20  
ad caelum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.  
atque ita respiciens comites sua terga sequentes,  
procubuit, teneraque latus summisit in herba.

Cadmus agit grates, peregrinaeque oscula terrae  
figit, et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. 25  
sacra Jovi facturus erat : jubet ire ministros,  
et petere e vivis libandas fontibus undas.  
silva vetus stabat nulla violata securi,  
et specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus,  
efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, 30  
uberibus fecundus aquis, ubi conditus antro  
Martius anguis erat, cristis praesignis et auro :  
igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno,  
tresque vibrant linguae, triplici stant ordine dentes.

Quem postquam Tyria lucum de gente profecti 35  
infausto tetigere gradu, demissaque in undas  
urna dedit sonitum, longo caput extulit antro  
caeruleus serpens, horrendaque sibila misit.  
effluxere urnae manibus, sanguisque relinquit  
corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus. 40  
ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes  
torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus :  
ac media plus parte leves erectus in auras  
despicit omne nemus, tantoque est corpore, quanto  
si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. 45  
nec mora, Phoenicas, sive illi tela parabant,  
sive fugam, sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque,  
occupat : hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos,  
hos necat afflati funesta tabe veneni.

Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras : 50  
quae mora sit sociis, miratur Agenore natus,  
vestigatque viros : tegumen direpta leonis



pellis erat, telum splendenti lancea ferro  
et jaculum, teloque animus praestantior omni.  
ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit, 55  
victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem  
tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua,  
' Aut ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis,  
aut comes ' inquit ' ero. ' Dixit, dextraque molarem  
sustulit, et magnum magno conamine misit. 60  
illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis  
moenia mota forent : serpens sine vulnere mansit,  
loricaeque modo squamis defensus, et atrae  
duritia pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.

At non duritia jaculum quoque vicit eadem, 65  
quod medio lentae spinae curvamine fixum  
constitit, et totum descendit in ilia ferrum.  
ille, dolore ferox, caput in sua terga retorsit,  
vulneraque aspexit, fixumque hastile momordit,  
idque ubi vi multa partem labefecit in omnem, 70  
vix tergo eripuit ; ferrum tamen ossibus haesit.  
tum vero postquam solitas accessit ad iras  
causa recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis,  
spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus,  
terraque rasa sonat squamis, quique halitus exit 75  
ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.  
ipse modo immensum spiris facientibus orbem  
cingitur, interdum longa trabe rectior exstat ;  
impete nunc vasto ceu concitus imbribus amnis  
fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore silvas. 80

Cedit Agenorides paulum, spolioque leonis  
sustinet incursus, instantiaque ora retardat  
cuspide praetenta : furit ille, et inania duro  
vulnera dat ferro, figitque in acumine dentes ;  
jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 85

coeperat, et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas :  
 sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu,  
 laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere  
 cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat :  
 donec Agenorides coniectum in gutture ferrum 90  
 usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti  
 obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.  
 pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imae  
 parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudae.

Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis, 95  
 vox subito audita est ; neque erat cognoscere promptum  
 unde, sed audita est : ‘ Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum  
 serpentem spectas ? et tu spectabere serpens.’  
 ille diu pavidus pariter cum mente colorem  
 perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigeant. 100  
 ecce viri fautrix, superas delapsa per auras  
 Pallas adest, motaeque jubet subponere terrae  
 vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.  
 paret, et ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro,  
 spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes. 105  
 inde — fide majus — glebae coepere moveri,  
 primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae ;  
 tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono ;  
 mox humeri pectusque onerataque bracchia telis  
 exsistunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum. 110  
 sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris,  
 surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus,  
 cetera paulatim ; placidoque educta tenore  
 tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.

Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat : 115  
 ‘ Ne cape ’ de populo quem terra creaverat unus  
 exclamat, ‘ nec te civilibus insere bellis.’  
 atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum

cominus ense ferit : jaculo cadit eminus ipse.  
hunc quoque qui leto dederat, non longius illo 120  
vivit, et exspirat modo quas acceperat, auras.  
exemploque pari furit omnis turba, suoque  
marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.  
jamque brevis vitae spatium sortita juvenus  
sanguineo tepidam plangebant pectore matrem, 125  
quinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion.  
is sua jecit humo monitu Tritonidis arma,  
fraternaeque fidem pacis petiitque deditque.  
hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes,  
cum posuit jussam Phoebeis sortibus urbem. 130

Jam stabant Thebae : poteras jam, Cadme, videri  
exsilio felix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque  
contigerant ; huc adde genus de conjuge tanta,  
tot natos natasque, et pignora cara, nepotes :  
hos quoque jam juvenes. Sed scilicet ultima semper 135  
exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus  
ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

## VII. ACTÆON.

[BOOK III. — 138-252.]

ACTÆON, grandson of Cadmus, having beheld Diana as she was bathing with her nymphs, is changed by her into a stag, and torn in pieces by his own hounds.

PRIMA nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas  
 causa fuit luctus, alienaque cornua fronti  
 addita, vosque canes satiatae sanguine erili. 140  
 at bene si quaeras, fortunae crimen in illo,  
 non scelus invenies. Quod enim scelus error habebat?  
 mons erat infectus variarum caede ferarum,  
 iamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras  
 et sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque: 145  
 cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes  
 participes operum compellat Hyantius ore:

‘Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum,  
 fortunamque dies habuit satis. Altera lucem  
 cum croceis invecta rotis Aurora reducet, 150  
 propositum repetemus opus. Nunc Phoebus utraque  
 distat idem creta, finditque vaporibus arva.  
 sistite opus praesens, nodosaque tollite lina.’

Jussa viri faciunt intermittuntque laborem.  
 vallis erat piceis et acuta densa cupressu, 155  
 nomine Gargaphie, succinctae sacra Dianae,  
 cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,  
 arte laboratum nulla: simulaverat artem  
 ingenio natura suo; nam pumice vivo  
 et levibus tofis nativum duxerat arcum. 160  
 fons sonat a dextra tenui perlucidus unda,  
 margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.

hic dea silvarum venatu fessa solebat  
virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.  
quo postquam subiit, nympharum tradidit uni 165  
armigeræ jaculum pharetramque arcusque retentos;  
altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ;  
vincla duæ pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis  
Ismenis Crocale sparsos per colla capillos  
colligit in nodum, quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 170  
excipiunt laticem Nepheleque Hyleque Rhanisque  
et Psecas et Phiale, funduntque capacibus urnis.

Dumque ibi perluitur solita Titania lympa,  
ecce nepos Cadmi dilata parte laborum  
per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans 175  
pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant.  
qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra,  
sicut erant, viso nudæ suæ pectora nymphae  
percussere viro, subitisque ululatibus omne  
implere nemus, circumfusæque Dianam 180  
corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis  
ipsa dea est, colloque tenus supereminet omnes.

Qui color infectis adversi solis ab ictu  
nubibus esse solet aut purpureæ auroræ,  
is fuit in vultu visæ sine veste Dianæ. 185  
quæ quamquam comitum turba est stipata suarum,  
in latus obliquum tamen astitit, oraque retro  
flexit: et ut vellet promptas habuisse sagittas,  
quas habuit sic hausit aquas, vultumque virilem  
perfudit, spargensque comas ultricibus undis 190  
addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ:  
'Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres,  
si poteris narrare, licet.' Nec plura minata  
dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi,  
dat spatium collo, summasque cacuminat aures, 195

cum pedibusque manus, cum longis bracchia mutat  
 cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus ;  
 additus et pavor est. Fugit Autonoeus heros  
 et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.

ut vero vultus et cornua vidit in unda, 200  
 'Me miserum !' dicturus erat, vox nulla secuta est :  
 ingemuit, vox illa fuit ; lacrimaeque per ora  
 non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit.

Quid faciat ? repetatne domum et regalia tecta ?  
 an lateat silvis ? pudor hoc, timor impedit illud. 205

dum dubitat, videre canes : primumque Melampus  
 Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere,  
 Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartana gente Melampus.  
 inde ruunt alii rapida velocius aura,

Pamphagus et Dorceus et Oribasus, Arcades omnes, 210  
 Nebrophonusque valens et trux cum Laelape Theron,  
 et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,  
 Hylaeusque ferox nuper percussus ab apro,  
 deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta

Poemenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 215  
 et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon  
 et Dromas et Canace Sticteque et Tigris et Alce,  
 et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris,

praevalidusque Lacon et cursu fortis Aëllo  
 et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce, 220  
 et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo

Harpalos et Melaneus hirsutaque corpore Lachne,  
 et patre Dictaeo, sed matre Laconide nati  
 Labros et Agriodus, et acutae vocis Hylactor,  
 quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine praedae 225

per rupes scopulosque adituque carentia saxa  
 quaque est difficilis, quaque est via nulla, sequuntur.  
 ille fugit per quae fuerat loca saepe secutus,

heu famulos fugit ipse suos ! clamare libebat  
'Actæon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum !' 230  
verba animo desunt. Resonat latratibus aether.  
prima Melanchaetes in tergo vulnera fecit,  
proxima Theridamas ; Oresitrophus haesit in armis.  
tardius exierant, sed per compendia montis  
anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis, 235  
cetera turba coit confertque in corpore dentes.  
iam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille, sonumque,  
etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit  
cervus, habet, maestisque replet iuga nota querellis.  
[et genibus pronis supplex similisque roganti 240  
circumfert tacitos tamquam sua bracchia vultus.]  
at comites rapidum solitis hortatibus agmen  
ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quaerunt,  
et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant —  
ad nomen caput ille refert — et abesse queruntur, 245  
nec capere oblatae segnem spectacula praedae.  
vellet abesse quidem, sed adest : velletque videre,  
non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum.  
undique circumstant, mersisque in corpore rostris  
dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. 250  
nec nisi finita per plurima vulnera vita  
ira pharetratae fertur satiata Dianae.

## VIII. PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

[BOOK IV. — 55-166.]

[SEMELE, a descendant of Cadmus, became the Mother of Bacchus, but was destroyed by the presence of Jupiter, whom she desired to see clothed with flames and thunder (III. 253-315). Tiresias, the Theban seer, is made blind, but endowed with prophecy (316-338). The nymph Echo, pining with love of Narcissus, becomes a rock, her voice alone surviving (339-401); while Narcissus, gazing on his image in a fountain, perishes, and by the water-nymphs is converted to a flower (402-510). Pentheus, having denied the god Bacchus, and forbidden his solemnities, and caused him to be seized, is torn in pieces by Bacchanals, his mother and sisters aiding: Bacchus meanwhile (in the form of Acætes) relates the miracle wrought by himself upon a Tyrrhenian crew, whose ship's tackle he had converted to serpents, and themselves to dolphins (511-733). Three Theban sisters (*Minyæides*) likewise refrain from the rites of Bacchus: of whom one relates the tale of Pyramus and Thisbe (IV. 1-54).]

These young lovers, dwelling in Babylon, had appointed a meeting at the tomb of king Ninus (55-92). Thisbe, coming first, is terrified by a lion and so escapes. Pyramus, soon arriving, finds tracks of the beast and the torn mantle of Thisbe; and conceiving that she is slain, stabs himself with his sword, his blood reddening the fruit of the mulberry, at whose foot he lies (93-127). Thisbe, soon returning, finds him dying, and slays herself with the sword yet warm (128-166).

PYRAMUS et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter, 55  
 altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis,  
 contiguas tenuere domos, ubi dicitur altam  
 coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.  
 notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit:  
 tempore crevit amor; taedae quoque jure coïssent, 60  
 sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,



ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo :  
consciis omnis abest ; nutu signisque loquuntur.

Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.  
fissus erat tenui rima, quam duxerat olim 65  
cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.  
id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum —  
quid non sentit amor ? — primi vidistis, amantes,  
et vocis fecistis iter ; tutaeque per illud  
murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant. 70  
saepe, ubi constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,  
inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,  
'Invide' dicebant 'paries, quid amantibus obstas ?  
quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore jungi,  
aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres ! 75  
nec sumus ingrati ; tibi nos debere fatemur,  
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.'  
taliam diversa nequiquam sede locuti,  
sub noctem dixere vale, partique dedere  
oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra. 80

Postera nocturnos aurora removerat ignes,  
solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas :  
ad solitum coëre locum. Tum murmure parvo  
multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti  
fallere custodes foribusque excedere temptent, 85  
cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant ;  
neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo,  
convenient ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra  
arboris : arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis  
ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90

Pacta placent ; et lux, tarde discedere visa,  
praecipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab îdem.  
callida per tenebras versato cardine Thisbe  
egreditur fallitque suos, adopertaque vultum

pervenit ad tumulum, dictaque sub arbore sedit. 95  
audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti  
caede leaena boum spumantes oblita rictus,  
depositura sitim vicini fontis in unda.  
quam procul ad lunae radios Babylonia Thisbe  
vidit, et obscurum trepido pede fugit in antrum, 100  
dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa reliquit.  
ut lea saeva sitim multa compescuit unda,  
dum redit in silvas, inventos forte sine ipsa  
ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

Serius egressus, vestigia vidit in alto 105  
pulvere certa ferae, totoque expalluit ore  
Pyramus. Ut vero vestem quoque sanguine tinctam  
repperit, 'Una duos' inquit 'nox perdet amantes :  
e quibus illa fuit longa dignissima vita,  
nostra nocens anima est : ego te, miseranda, peremi, 110  
in loca plena metus qui jussi nocte venires,  
nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,  
et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,  
O quicumque sub hac habitatis rupe, leones.  
sed timidi est optare necem.' — Velamina Thisbes 115  
tollit, et ad pactae secum fert arboris umbram.  
utque dedit notae lacrimas, dedit oscula vesti,  
'Accipe nunc' inquit 'nostri quoque sanguinis haustus !'  
quoque erat accinctus, demisit in ilia ferrum ;  
nec mora, ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit. 120

Ut jacuit resupinus humo, cruor emicat alte :  
non aliter, quam cum vitiato fistula plumbo  
scinditur, et tenui stridente foramine longas  
ejaculatur aquas, atque ictibus aëra rumpit.  
arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram 125  
vertuntur faciem, madefactaque sanguine radix  
puniceo tinguit pendentia mora colore.

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,  
illa redit, juvenemque oculis animoque requirit,  
quantaque vitarit narrare pericula gestit. 130  
utque locum, et visa cognoscit in arbore formam,  
sic facit incertam pomi color : haeret, an haec sit.  
dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum  
membra solum, retroque pedem tulit, oraque buxo  
pallidiora gerens, exhorruit aequoris instar, 135  
quod tremit, exigua cum summum stringitur aura.

Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,  
percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos,  
et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,  
vulnera supplevit lacrimis, fletumque cruori 140  
miscuit, et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,  
'Pyrame!' clamavit 'quis te mihi casus ademit?  
Pyrame, responde : tua te carissima Thisbe  
nominat : exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes!'

Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos 145  
Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa ;  
quae postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense  
vidit ebur vacuum, 'Tua te manus' inquit 'amorque  
perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum  
hoc manus, est et amor ; dabit hic in vulnera vires. 150  
persequar exstinctum, letique miserrima dicar  
causa comesque tui ; quique a me morte revelli  
heu sola poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.  
hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,  
O multum miseri, meus illiusque parentes, 155  
ut quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,  
componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.  
at tu, quae ramis arbor miserabile corpus  
nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum,  
signa tene caedis, pullosque et luctibus aptos 160

semper habe fetus, gemini monumenta cruoris.'

Dixit, et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum  
incubuit ferro, quod adhuc a caede tepebat.  
vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes :  
nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater ;  
quodque rogis superest, una requiescit in urna.

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## IX. INO AND MELICERTA.

[BOOK IV. — 432-542.]

[A SECOND sister tells of Leucothoë, an eastern princess, beloved by the sun-god, who is by him changed after her burial into the herb frankincense; and of Clytie, who, pining with hopeless love of the same divinity, becomes a sun-flower (IV. 167-270). The third sister, Leuconoë, tells the fable of the fountain-nymph Salmacis, to whose waters was given the power to unman whosoever might bathe in them (271-388). But the three sisters who had despised the rites of Bacchus, are themselves converted into bats (389-415).]

Ino also, daughter of Cadmus and nurse of Bacchus, affronts Juno, who descends into Tartarus and sends a Fury against her. Ino and her husband Athamas are maddened. Athamas slays their eldest son, taking him for a wild beast, while Ino casts herself with her son Melicerta into the sea. There she becomes the sea divinity Leucothëa, and Melicerta becomes Palaemon.

EST via declivis funesta nubila taxo ;  
 ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.  
 Styx nebulas exhalat iners, umbraeque recentes  
 descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulchris. 435  
 pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta. Novique  
 qua sit iter, manes, Stygiam qua ducat ad urbem,  
 ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.  
 mille capax aditus et apertas undique portas  
 urbs habet. Utque fretum de tota flumina terra, 440  
 sic omnes animas locus accipit ille, nec ulli  
 exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.  
 errant exsanguis sine corpore et ossibus umbrae,  
 parsque forum celebrant, pars imi tecta tyranni,  
 pars aliquas artes, antiquae imitamina vitae. 445  
 Sustinet ire illuc caelesti sede relictâ, 447  
 tantum odiis iraeque dabat, Saturnia Juno.

quo simul intravit, sacroque a corpore pressum  
ingemuit limen, tria Cerberus extulit ora 450  
et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores  
nocte vocat genitas, grave et inplacabile numen :  
carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant,  
cumque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues.  
quam simul agnorunt inter caliginis umbras, 455  
surrexere deae : sedes Scelerata vocatur.  
viscera praebebat Tityos lanianda, novemque  
jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullae  
deprenduntur aquae ; quaeque imminet, effugit arbos.  
aut petis, aut urgues ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum. 460  
volvitur Ixion et se sequiturque fugitique.  
molirique suis letum patruelibus ausae  
assiduae repetunt quas perdant, Belides undas.

Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torva  
vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo 465  
Sisypheon aspiciens ‘Cur hic e fratribus’ inquit  
‘perpetuas patitur poenas, Athamanta superbum  
regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge semper  
sprevit?’ et exponit causas odii quaeque viaeque,  
quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi 470  
staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores.  
imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum,  
sollicitatque deas. Sic haec Junone locuta,  
Tisiphone canos, ut erat, turbata capillos  
movit et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras, 475  
atque ita ‘Non longis opus est ambagibus,’ inquit  
‘facta puta, quaecumque jubes : inamabile regnum  
desere, teque refer caeli melioris ad auras.’  
laeta redit Juno. Quam caelum intrare parantem  
roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. 480

Nec mora, Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit

importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem  
induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue,  
egrediturque domo. Luctus comitatur euntem  
et Pavor et Terror trepidoque Insania vultu. 485  
limine constiterat. Postes tremuisse feruntur  
Aeolii, pallorque fores infecit Avernus,  
solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjunx,  
territus est Athamas. Tectoque exire parabant :  
obstitit infelix aditumque obsedit Erinys, 490  
nexaque vipereis distendens bracchia nodis  
caesariem excussit. Motae sonuere colubrae :  
parsque jacent umeris, pars circum pectora lapsae  
sibila dant saniemque vomunt linguaque coruscant.  
inde duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues, 495  
pestiferaque manu raptos immisit. At illi  
Inosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant,  
inspirantque graves animas. Nec vulnera membris  
ulla ferunt ; mens est, quae diros sentiat ictus.  
attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni, 500  
oris Cerberei spumas et virus Echidnae,  
erroresque vagos caecaeque obliviae mentis,  
et scelus et lacrimas rabiemque et caedis amorem,  
omnia trita simul, quae sanguine mixta recenti  
coxerat aere cavo, viridi versata cicuta. 505  
dumque pavent illi, vergit furiale venenum  
pectus in amborum, praecordiaque intima movit.  
tum face jactata per eundem saepius orbem  
consequitur motis velociter ignibus ignes.  
sic victrix jussique potens ad inania magni 510  
regna redit Ditis, sumptumque recingitur anguem.

Protinus Aeolides media furibundus in aula  
clamat 'Io, comites, his retia tendite silvis !  
hic modo cum gemina visa est mihi prole leaena,'

utque ferae sequitur vestigia conjugis amens, 515  
deque sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum  
bracchia tendentem rapit et bis terque per auras  
more rotat fundae, rigidoque infantia saxo  
discutit ora ferox. Tum denique concita mater,  
seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni, 520  
exululat passisque fugit male sana capillis,  
teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis  
'Euhoe Bacche' sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno  
risit et 'Hos usus praestet tibi' dixit 'alumnus.'

Imminet aequoribus scopulus, pars ima cavatur 525  
fluctibus et tectas defendit ab imbribus undas,  
summa riget frontemque in apertum porrigit aequor.  
occupat hunc — vires insania fecerat — Ino,  
seque super pontum nullo tardata timore  
mittit onusque suum; percussa recanduit unda. 530  
at Venus inmeritae neptis miserata labores  
sic patruo blandita suo est: 'O numen aquarum,  
proxima cui caelo cessit, Neptune, potestas,  
magna quidem posco, sed tu miserere meorum,  
jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso, 535  
et dis adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est,  
si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo  
spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illa.'

Annuit oranti Neptunus et abstulit illis 540  
quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendam  
imposuit, nomenque simul faciemque novavit:  
Leucotheëque deum cum matre Palaemona dixit.



## X. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

[BOOK IV.—615-803.]

[THE companions of Ino are changed to stones and birds (416-562). Cadmus and his wife Hermione, in great age, having witnessed these sorrows of their house, are at length converted into serpents, consoled only by the glories of their grandson Bacchus (563-614).]

Perseus, returning from the slaying of Medusa, is refused hospitality by the Titan Atlas, whom by the Gorgon's head he converts into a mountain (615-662). Flying over Æthiopia, he discovers the princess Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, fastened to a cliff to be devoured by a sea-monster, which he attacks and slays, and so wins Andromeda for his bride (663-739). The marvellous effect of Medusa's head, which changes leaves and twigs to coral; and the tale told at Perseus' wedding feast, of Medusa, daughter of Phorcus, whose golden locks were by the wrath of Minerva changed to serpents.

VIPEREI referens spoliū memorabile monstri 615  
 aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis ;  
 cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas,  
 Gorgonei capitis guttae cecidere cruentae,  
 quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues :  
 unde frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris. 620

Inde per immensum ventis discordibus actus  
 nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosae  
 fertur, et ex alto seductas aethere longe  
 despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.  
 ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancri bracchia vidit : 625  
 saepe sub occasus, saepe est ablatus in ortus.  
 jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,  
 constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe ;  
 exiguamque petit requiem, dum Lucifer ignes  
 evocet Aurorae, currus Aurora diurnos. 630

Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans  
 Iapetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus  
 rege sub hoc et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis  
 aequora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.  
 mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas 635  
 errabant ; et humum vicinia nulla premebant.  
 arboreae frondes auro radiante virentes,  
 ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant.

‘Hospes,’ ait Perseus illi, ‘seu gloria tangit  
 te generis magni, generis mihi Juppiter auctor ; 640  
 sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras :  
 hospitium requiemque peto.’ Memor ille vetustae  
 sortis erat ; Themis hanc dederat Parnasia sortem :  
 ‘Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro  
 arbor, et hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit.’ 645  
 id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas  
 mocnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi,  
 arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.  
 huic quoque ‘Vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum,  
 quam mentiris,’ ait ‘longe tibi Juppiter absit ;’ 650  
 vimque minis addit, manibusque expellere temptat  
 cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.

Viribus inferior — quis enim par esset Atlanti  
 viribus ? — ‘At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,  
 accipe munus,’ ait ; laevaue a parte Medusae 655  
 ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora.  
 quantus erat, mons factus Atlas : nam barba comaeque  
 in silvas abeunt, juga sunt humerique manusque :  
 quod caput ante fuit, summo est in monte cacumen ;  
 ossa lapis fiunt. Tum partes auctus in omnes 660  
 crevit in immensum — sic di statuistis — et omne  
 cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo.

Clauferat Hippotades aeterno carcere ventos,

admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto  
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis 665  
parte ab utraque pedes, teloque accingitur unco,  
et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.

gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis,  
Aethiopum populos Cepheaque conspicit arva.  
illic immeritam maternae pendere linguae 670  
Andromedan poenas immitis jusserat Ammon.

Quam simul ad duras religatam bracchia cautes  
vidit Abantiades, — nisi quod levis aura capillos  
moverat, et tepido manabant lumina fletu,  
marmoreum ratus esset opus — trahit inscius ignes, 675  
et stupet, et visae correptus imagine formae,  
paene suas quater est oblitus in aëre pennas.  
ut stetit, ‘O’ dixit ‘non istis digna catenis,  
sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes,  
pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, 680  
et cur vincla geras.’ Primo silet illa, nec audet  
appellare virum virgo ; manibusque modestos  
celasset vultus, si non religata fuisset.  
lumina, quod potuit, lacrimis implevit obortis.

Saepius instanti, sua ne delicta fateri 685  
nolle videretur, nomen terraeque suumque,  
quantaque maternae fuerit fiducia formae,  
indicat. Et nondum memoratis omnibus unda  
insonuit, veniensque immenso belua ponto  
imminet, et latum sub pectore possidet aequor. 690

Conclamat virgo ; genitor lugubris et una  
mater adest, ambo miseri, sed justius illa.  
nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus  
plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore adhaerent ;  
cum sic hospes ait : ‘ Lacrimarum longa manere 695  
tempora vos poterunt ; ad opem brevis hora ferendam est.

hanc ego si peterem Perseus Jove natus et illa,  
quam clausam implevit fecundo Juppiter auro,  
Gorgonis anguicomae Perseus superator, et alis  
aetherias ausus jactatis ire per auras, 700  
praeferret cunctis certe gener. Addere tantis  
dotibus et meritum, faveant modo numina, tempto;  
ut mea sit servata mea virtute, paciscor.  
accipiunt legem — quis enim dubitaret? — et orant,  
promittuntque super regnum dotale parentes. 705

Ecce velut navis praefixo concita rostro  
sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis,  
sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis  
tantum aberat scopulis, quantum Balearica torto  
funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli : 710  
cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa,  
arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in aequore summo  
umbra viri visa est, visam fera saevit in umbram.  
utque Jovis praepes, vacuo cum vidit in arvo  
praebentem Phoebos liventia terga draconem, 715  
occupat aversum, neu saeva retorqueat ora,  
squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues :  
sic celer immisso praeceps per inane volatu  
terga ferae pressit, dextroque frementis in armis  
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo. 720  
vulnere laesa gravi, modo se sublimis in auras  
attollit, modo subdit aquis, modo more ferocis  
versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.  
ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis ;  
quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita conchis, 725  
nunc laterum costas, nunc qua tenuissima cauda  
desinit in piscem, falcato verberat ense.  
belua puniceo mixtos cum sanguine fluctus  
ore vomit : maduere graves aspergine pennae.

Nec bibulis ultra Perseus talaribus ausus  
credere, conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo  
stantibus exstat aquis, operitur ab aequore moto.  
nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima, sinistra  
ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.  
litora cum plausu clamor superasque deorum  
implevere domos. Gaudent, generumque salutant,  
auxiliumque domus servatoremque fatentur  
Cassiope Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis  
incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

Ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda :  
anguiferumque caput dura ne laedat arena,  
mollit humum foliis, natasque sub aequore virgas  
sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusae.  
virga recens bibulaque etiamnum viva medulla  
vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus,  
percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem.  
at pelagi nymphae factum mirabile temptant  
pluribus in virgis, et idem contingere gaudent,  
seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas.  
nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit,  
duritiam tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque  
vimen in aequore erat, fiat super aequora saxum.

Dis tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit,  
laevum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo ;  
ara Jovis media est : mactatur vacca Minervae,  
alipedi vitulus, taurus tibi, summe deorum.  
protinus Andromedan et tanti praemia facti  
indotata rapit. Taedas Hymenaeus Amorque  
praecutiunt ; largis satiantur odoribus ignes,  
sertaque dependent tectis, et ubique lyraeque  
tibiaque et cantus, animi felicia laeti  
argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis

atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu  
Cepheni proceres incunt convivia regis.

Postquam epulis functi generosi munere Bacchi 765  
diffudere animos, cultusque genusque locorum  
quaerit Lyncides, moresque animumque virorum; 767  
qui simul edocuit, 'Nunc, O fortissime,' dixit 769  
'fare precor, Perseu, quanta virtute, quibusque 770  
artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora.'  
narrat Agenorides gelido sub Atlante jacentem  
esse locum solidae tutum munimine molis,  
cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores  
Phorcidas, unius partitas luminis usum : 775  
id se sollerti furtim, dum traditur, astu  
subposita cepisse manu ; perque abdita longe  
deviaque et silvis horrentia saxa fragosis  
Gorgoneas tetigisse domos ; passimque per agros  
perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarumque 780  
in silicem ex ipsis visa conversa Medusa :  
se tamen horrendae clipei, quod laeva gerebat,  
aere repercusso, formam aspexisse Medusae ;  
dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque tenebat,  
eripuisse caput collo ; pennisque fugacem 785  
Pegason et fratrem, matris de sanguine natos.  
addidit et longi non falsa pericula cursus :  
quae freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto,  
et quae jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.  
ante expectatum tacuit tamen. Excipit unus 790  
ex numero procerum, quaerens, cur sola sororum  
gesserit alternis inmixtos crinibus angues.

Hospes ait, 'Quoniam scitaris digna relatu,  
accipe quaesiti causam. Clarissima forma  
multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum 795  
illa ; nec in tota conspectior ulla capillis

pars fuit. Inveni, qui se vidisse referret.  
hanc pelagi rector templo vitiasse Minervae  
dicitur. Aversa est et castos aegide vultus  
nata Jovis textit ; neve hoc impune fuisset,  
Gorgoneum crinem turpes mutavit in hydros.  
nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes,  
pectore in adverso quos fecit, sustinet angues.'

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## XI. THE WANDERING OF CERES.

[BOOK V. — 341-661.]

[AT the marriage feast of Perseus and Andromeda, her uncle Phineus, to whom she had been betrothed, out of jealousy caused a quarrel among the guests; and a violent quarrel arising thence, with bloodshed on both sides, Perseus, by showing the Gorgon's head, suddenly turned into stone Phineus himself, with two hundred of his companions (V. 1-235). And by the same means, after his return to Argos, his enemies Proetus and Polydectes were likewise converted into stone (236-249). Minerva (who had attended Perseus thus far), coming to Helicon and inquiring of the Muses, is told the following: that having taken refuge from a tempest with Pyreneus of Daulia, in Phocis, when he offered them violence, they were changed to birds; and he, attempting flight after them, was dashed in pieces (250-293). The Pierides, daughters of king Pierus, of Macedonia, having challenged them to a trial of skill, begin with the tale of the giant sons of Earth, who attempted to scale Olympus; the terror of the gods before Typhoeus, and the various shapes they assumed in their flight; to which the Muses respond by relating the Wandering of Ceres in her search for her daughter Proserpine (294-340).]

When the monster Typhoeus had been buried beneath Mount Ætna, Pluto, god of the world below, alarmed at the convulsions caused by his agony, came forth to view. Now Venus had been jealous at the virginity of Proserpine, Ceres' daughter; and at her bidding Cupid shot the king of Shadows with his dart. He then, beholding Proserpine, as she sported with her maidens in the vale of Enna, seized her, and bore her away in his chariot, driving his way through the fount of Cyane, who thereon was herself converted into water (341-437). Seeking her daughter in vain, by the light of torches kindled from Ætna, Ceres turned into a spotted lizard (*stellio*) the boy Stelles, who had mocked her eager thirst; and into a horned owl Ascalaphus, who testified to having seen Proserpine in Hades eat seven pomegranate seeds, whereby she was compelled to remain in her new abode. Meanwhile, the virgin companions of Proserpine became winged Sirens. And,



by favor of Jupiter, Proserpine was permitted to pass half the year with her mother, and half with her wedded lord (438-567).

Ceres, comforted that her daughter is thus partially restored to her, asks the nymph Arethusa about her flight and transformation; who relates that, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, in Elis of Greece, Diana, whose attendant nymph she was, provided for her escape by a passage beneath the sea, whereby she came to the isle of Ortygia, sacred to Diana, on the coast of Sicily (569-641).

Ceres then, proceeding to Athens, gave her chariot to Triptolemus, that he might instruct mankind in the sowing and gathering of corn; and Lyncus, seeking to kill him out of envy, is converted to a lynx (642-661).

[So ends the tale sung by the Muses. And the Pierides, being adjudged defeated in their rivalry, are transformed to chattering magpies (662-678).]

PRIMA Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro,  
prima dedit fruges alimentaue mitia terris,  
prima dedit leges : Cereris sunt omnia munus.  
illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modo dicere possem  
carmina digna dea : certe dea carmine digna est. 345

Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris  
Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urguet  
aetherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes.  
nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere saepe ;  
dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro, 350  
laeva, Pachyne, tibi ; Lilybaeo crura premuntur ;  
degravat Aetna caput, sub qua resupinus arenas  
ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoeus.  
saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae,  
oppidaue et magnos devolvere corpore montes. 355  
inde tremit tellus ; et rex pavet ipse silentum,  
ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu,  
immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras.

Hanc metuens cladem, tenebrosa sede tyrannus

exierat, curruque atrorum vectus equorum 360  
ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae.

postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare,  
depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem  
monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem  
'Arma manusque meae, mea, nate, potentia,' dixit 365  
'illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,  
inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas,  
cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni.

tu superos ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti  
victa domas, ipsumque regit qui numina ponti. 370

Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque  
imperium profers? agitur pars tertia mundi.

et tamen in caelo, quae jam patientia nostra est,  
spernimur, ac mecum vires minuuntur Amoris.

Pallada nonne vides jaculatricemque Dianam 375  
abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,  
si patiemur, erit; nam spes adfectat easdem.

at tu, pro socio (siqua est ea gratia) regno,  
junge deam patruo.' Dixit Venus; ille pharetram  
solvit, et, arbitrio matris, de mille sagittis 380

unam seposuit, sed qua nec acutior ulla,  
nec minus incerta est, nec quae magis audiat arcus.

oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:  
inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem.

Haud procul Hennaeis lacus est a moenibus altae, 385  
nomine Pergus, aquae. Non illo plura Caystros

carmina cynorum labentibus audit in undis.

silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, suisque  
frondibus ut velo Phoebeos submovet ignes.

frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores: 390  
perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco  
ludit, et aut violas aut candida lilia carpit,

dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque  
implet, et aequales certat superare legendo,  
paene simul visa est dilectaque raptaque Diti : 395  
usque adeo est properatus amor. Dea territa maesto  
et matrem et comites, sed matrem saepius, ore  
clamat ; et ut summa vestem laniarat ab ora,  
collecti flores tunicis cecidere remissis.  
tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, 400  
haec quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.

Raptor agit currus, et nomine quemque vocatos  
exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque  
excutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas.  
perque lacus altos et olentia sulfure fertur 405  
stagna Palicorum, rupta ferventia terra ;  
et qua Bacchiadae, bimari gens orta Corinθο,  
inter inaequales posuerunt moenia portus.

Est medium Cyanes et Pisaeae Arethusae,  
quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor. 410  
hic fuit, a cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est,  
inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima nymphas.  
gurgite quae medio summa tenus exstitit alvo,  
agnovitque deam : ‘Nec longius ibitis’ inquit ;  
‘non potes invitae Cereris gener esse : roganda, 415  
non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis  
parva mihi fas est, et me dilexit Anapis :  
exorata tamen, nec, ut haec, exterrita nupsi.’  
dixit, et in partes diversas bracchia tendens  
obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram, 420  
terribilesque hortatus equos in gurgitis ima  
contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto  
condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,  
et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.

At Cyane raptamque deam contemptaque fontis 425

jura sui maerens, inconsolabile vulnus  
mente gerit tacita, lacrimisque absumitur omnis ;  
et quarum fuerat magnum modo numen, in illas  
extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres,  
ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse rigorem : 430  
primaque de tota tenuissima quaeque liquescunt,  
caerulei crines, digitique et crura pedesque :  
nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas  
transitus est ; post haec humeri tergusque latusque  
pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos. 435  
denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas  
lympa subit ; restatque nihil, quod prendere possis. /

Interea pavidæ nequiquam filia matri  
omnibus est terris, omni quaesita profundo.  
illam non udis veniens Aurora capillis 440  
cessantem vidit, non Hesperus : illa duabus  
flammiferas pinus manibus succendit ab Aetna,  
perque pruinosas tulit inrequieta tenebras.  
rursus ubi alma dies hebetarat sidera, natam  
solis ab occasu solis quaerebat ad ortus. 445  
fessa labore sitim collegerat, oraque nulli  
colluerant fontes ; cum tectam stramine vidit  
forte casam, parvasque fores pulsavit : at inde  
prodit anus, divamque videt, lymphamque roganti  
dulce dedit, tosta quod texerat ante polenta. 450  
dum bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax  
constitit ante deam, risitque, avidamque vocavit.  
offensa est ; neque adhuc epota parte loquentem  
cum liquido mixta perfudit diva polenta.  
combibit os maculas, et quae modo bracchia gessit, 455  
crura gerit ; cauda est mutatis addita membris :  
inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,  
contrahitur, parvaque minor mensura lacerta est.

mirantem flentemque et tangere monstra parantem  
fugit anum, latebramque petit ; aptumque colori 460  
nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.

‘ Quas dea per terras et quas erraverit undas,  
dicere longa mora est. Quaerenti defuit orbis :  
Sicaniam repetit ; dumque omnia lustrat eundo,  
venit et ad Cyanen. Ea ni mutata fuisset, 465

omnia narrasset ; sed et os et lingua volenti  
dicere non aderant, nec quo loqueretur, habebat.  
signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,  
illo forte loco delapsam in gurgite sacro,  
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. 470

quam simul agnovit, tamquam tunc denique raptam  
scisset, inornatos laniavit diva capillos,  
et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.  
nescit adhuc ubi sit ; terras tamen increpat omnes,  
ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas : 475

Trinacriam ante alias, in qua vestigia damni  
repperit. Ergo illic saeva vertentia glebas  
fregit aratra manu, parilique irata colonos  
ruricolaeque boves leto dedit, arvaeque jussit  
fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit. 480

fertilitas terrae latum vulgata per orbem  
falsa jacet ; primis segetes moriuntur in herbis,  
et modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber ;  
sideraque ventique nocent, avidaeque volucres  
semina jacta legunt ; lolium tribulique fatigant 485  
triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen.

Tum caput Eleis Alpheiās extulit undis,  
rorantesque comas a fronte removit ad aures,  
atque ait : ‘ O toto quaesitae virginis orbe  
et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores, 490  
neve tibi fidae violenta irascere terrae :

terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinae.  
nec sum pro patria supplex; huc hospita veni:  
Pisa mihi patria est, et ab Elide ducimus ortus.  
Sicaniam peregrina colo, sed gratior omni 495  
haec mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa penates,  
hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva.  
mota loco cur sim, tantique per aequoris undas  
advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora  
tempestiva meis, cum tu curaque levata 500  
et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus  
praebet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas,  
hic caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno.  
ergo dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,  
visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris: 505  
illa quidem tristis, neque adhuc interrita vultu,  
sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi,  
sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.'


Mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces,  
attonitaeque diu similis fuit. Utque dolore 510  
pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras  
exit in aetherias: ibi toto nubila vultu  
ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis:  
'Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Juppiter,' inquit,  
'sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris, 515  
nata patrem moveat; neu sit tibi cura, precamur,  
vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.  
en quaesita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est:  
si reperire vocas amittere certius, aut si  
scire, ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quod rapta, feremus, 520  
dummodo reddat eam: neque enim praedone marito  
filia digna tua est — si jam mea filia non est.'

Juppiter excepit, 'Commune est pignus onusque  
nata mihi tecum; sed si modo nomina rebus

addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 525  
verum amor est. Neque erit nobis gener ille pudori,  
tu modo, diva, velis. Ut desint cetera, quantum est  
esse Jovis fratrem! Quid quod nec cetera desunt, ,  
nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido  
si tibi discidii est, repetet Proserpina caelum, 530  
lege tamen certa, si nullos contigit illic  
ore cibos: nam sic Parcarum foedere cautum est.'

Dixerat; at Cereri certum est educere natam:  
non ita fata sinunt, quoniam jejunia virgo  
solverat, et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535  
poeniceum curva decerpserat arbore pomum,  
sumptaue pallenti septem de cortice grana  
presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud  
Ascalaphus vidit, quem quondam dicitur Orphne,  
inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas, 540  
ex Acheronte suo silvis peperisse sub atris:  
vidit, et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.  
ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam  
fecit avem, sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lympha  
in rostrum et plumas et grandia lumina vertit. 545  
ille sibi ablati fulvis amicitur in alis,  
inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues,  
vixque movet natas per inertia bracchia pennas:  
foedaque fit volucris, venturi nuntia luctus,  
ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

Hic tamen indicio poenam linguaue videri  
commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloides, unde  
pluma pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis?  
an quia, cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,  
in comitum numero, doctae Sirenes, eratis? 555  
quam postquam toto frustra quaesistis in orbe,  
protinus ut vestram sentirent aequora curam,

posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis  
 optastis, facilesque deos habuistis, et artus  
 vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 560  
 ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures  
 tantaque dos oris linguae deperderet usum,  
 virginei vultus et vox humana remansit. 

At medius fratrisque sui maestaeque sororis  
 Juppiter ex aequo volventem dividit annum. 565  
 nunc dea, regnorum numen commune duorum,  
 cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses.  
 vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris :  
 nam modo quae poterat Diti quoque maesta videri,  
 laeta deae frons est ; ut sol, qui tectus aquosis 570  
 nubibus ante fuit, victis e nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, nata secunda recepta,  
 quae tibi causa fugae, cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons ?  
 conticuere undae : quarum dea sustulit alto  
 fonte caput, viridesque manu siccata capillos 575  
 fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores :  
 ‘ Pars ego nympharum, quae sunt in Achaëde,’ dixit,  
 ‘ una fui ; nec me studiosius altera saltus  
 legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses.  
 sed quamvis formae numquam mihi fama petita est, 580  
 quamvis fortis eram, formosae nomen habebam.  
 nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat :  
 quaque aliae gaudere solent, ego rustica dote  
 corporis erubui, crimenque placere putavi.

‘ Lassa revertabar, memini, Stymphalide silva : 585  
 aestus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat aestum.  
 invenio sine vertice aquas, sine murmure euntes,  
 perspicuas ad humum, per quas numerabilis alte  
 calculus omnis erat, quas tu vix ire putares.  
 cana salicta dabant nutritaque populus unda 590



sponte sua natas ripis declivibus umbras.  
 accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxī,  
 poplite deinde tenuis ; neque eo contenta, recingor,  
 molliaque impono salici velamina curvae,  
 nudaque mergor aquis ; quas dum ferioque trahoque 595  
 mille modis labens, excussaue brachia jacto,  
 nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur,  
 territaue insisto propioris margine ripae.  
*Quo properas, Arethusa ?* suis Alpheus ab undis,  
*Quo properas ?* iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore. 600  
 sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus : altera vestes  
 ripa meas habuit : tanto magis instat, et ardet.  
 sic ego currebam, sic me ferus ille premebat,  
 ut fugere accipitrem penna trepidante columbae, 605  
 ut solet accipiter trepidas urguere columbas.  
 usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaue, Cyllenenque,  
 Maenaliasque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon, et Elin  
 currere sustinui ; nec me velocior ille.

‘ Sed tolerare diu cursus ego, viribus impar, 610  
 non poteram : longi patiens erat ille laboris.  
 per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,  
 saxa quoque et rupes et qua via nulla, cucurri.  
 sol erat a tergo : vidi praecedere longam  
 ante pedes umbram — nisi si timor illa videbat — 615  
 sed certe sonitusque pedum terrebat, et ingens  
 crinales vittas adflabat anhelitus oris.  
 fessa labore fugae, *Fer opem, deprendimur*, inquam,  
*armigerae, Dictynna, tuae, cui saepe dedisti*  
*ferre tuos arcus inclusaue tela pharetra.* 620

‘ Mota dea est, spissisque ferens e nubibus unam  
 me super iniecit. Lustrat caligine tectam  
 amnis, et ignarus circum cava nubila quaerit ;  
 bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit,

et bis *Io Arethusa ! Io Arethusa !* vocavit. 625  
 quid mihi tunc animi miserae fuit ? anne quod agnae  
 est,

siqua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes ?  
 aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit  
 ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus ?

‘ Non tamen abscedit ; neque enim vestigia cernit 630  
 longius ulla pedum : servat nubemque locumque.  
 occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus,  
 caeruleaeque cadunt toto de corpore guttae.  
 quaque pedem movi, manat lacus, eque capillis  
 ros cadit ; et citius quam nunc tibi facta renarro, 635  
 in latices mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas  
 amnis aquas, positoque viri quod sumpserat ore,  
 vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas.  
 Delia rupit humum, caecisque ego mersa cavernis  
 advchor Ortygiam, quae me cognomine divae 640  
 grata meae superas eduxit prima sub auras.’

Hac Arethusa tenus. Geminos dea fertilis angues  
 curribus admovit, frenisque coërcuit ora,  
 et medium caeli terraeque per aëra vecta est,  
 atque levem currum Tritonida misit in urbem 645  
 Triptolemo ; partimque rudi data semina jussit  
 spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultae.  
 jam super Europen sublimis et Asida terram  
 vectus erat juvenis ; Scythicas advertitur oras.  
 rex ibi Lyncus erat. Regis subit ille penates ; 650  
 qua veniat, causamque viae nomenque rogatus  
 et patriam, ‘ Patria est clarae mihi ’ dixit ‘ Athenae ;  
 Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,  
 nec pede per terras : patuit mihi pervius aether.  
 dona fero Cereris, latos quae sparsa per agros 655  
 frugiferas messes alimentaue mitia reddant.’

barbarus invidit ; tantique ut muneris auctor  
ipse sit, hospitio recipit, somnoque gravatum  
adgreditur ferro. Conantem figere pectus  
lynca Ceres fecit, rursusque per aëra jussit  
Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales.

660

## XII. THE PUNISHMENT OF ARACHNE.

[BOOK VI. — 1-145.]

MINERVA, having heard the tale of the Pierides, bethinks herself of a fit penalty for Arachne, a Lydian maid, who had boastfully challenged her to a trial of skill in embroidery. Visiting her in the guise of an old woman, and finding her still of the same mind, she assumes her proper shape, and works in her web the tale of sundry divine judgments, while Arachne weaves the story of numerous transformations of gods, impelled thereto by love. To punish her impiety and insolence, Minerva strikes her on the forehead; and when Arachne in despair hangs herself, converts her to a spider, condemned to spin and hang for evermore.

PRAEBUERAT dictis Tritonia talibus aures,  
 carminaque Aonidum justamque probaverat iram.  
 tum secum 'laudare parum est; laudemur et ipsae,  
 numina nec sperni sine poena nostra sinamus'  
 Maeoniaeque animum fatis intendit Arachnes, 5  
 quam sibi lanificae non cedere laudibus artis  
 audierat. Non illa loco nec origine gentis  
 clara, sed arte fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon  
 Phocaïco bibulas tinguebat murice lanas:  
 occiderat mater; sed et haec de plebe suoque 10  
 aequa viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes  
 quaesierat studio nomen memorabile, quamvis  
 orta domo parva parvis habitabat Hypaepis.  
 hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, saepe  
 deseruere sui nymphae vineta Timoli, 15  
 deseruere suas nymphae Pactolides undas.  
 nec factas solum vestes spectare juvabat;  
 tum quoque, cum fierent: tantus decor affuit arti.  
 sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes,

seu digitis subigebat opus, repetitaque longo  
vellera molliabat nebulas aequantia tractu,  
sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum,  
seu pingebat acu : scires a Pallade doctam.  
quod tamen ipsa negat, tantaque offensa magistra  
'Certet' ait 'mecum : nihil est, quod victa recusem.' 20 25

Pallas anum simulat, falsosque in tempora canos  
addit et infirmos, baculum, quod sustinet artus.  
tum sic orsa loqui : 'Non omnia grandior aetas,  
quae fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.  
consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur  
inter mortales faciendae maxima lanæ ;  
cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis  
supplice voce roga : veniam dabit illa roganti.'  
aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit,  
vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram  
talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis : 30 35

'Mentis inops longaue venis confecta senecta,  
et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,  
siqua tibi nurus est, siqua est tibi filia, voces.  
consilii satis est in me mihi. Neve monendo  
profecisse putes, eadem est sententia nobis.  
cur non ipsa venit ? cur haec certamina vitat ?'  
tum dea 'Venit !' ait, formamque removit anilem,  
Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina nymphae  
Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo,  
sed tamen exsiluit, subitusque invita notavit  
ora rubor, rursusque evanuit : ut solet aër  
purpureus fieri, cum primum aurora movetur,  
et breve post tempus candescere solis ab ortu.  
perstat in incepto, stolidaeque cupidine palmae  
in sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat  
nec monet ulterius nec jam certamina differt. 50

Haud mora, constituunt diversis partibus ambae  
 et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas.  
 tela jugo vincta est, stamen secernit harundo, 55  
 inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis,  
 quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum  
 percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes.  
 utraque festinant cinctaeque ad pectora vestes  
 brachia docta movent, studio fallente laborem. 60  
 illic et Tyrium quae purpura sensit aënum  
 textitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbrae ;  
 qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus  
 inficere ingenti longum curvamine caelum :  
 in quo diversi niteant cum mille colores, 65  
 transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit :  
 usque adeo quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima distant.  
 illic et lentum filis inmittitur aurum,  
 et vetus in tela deducitur argumentum.

Cecropia Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce 70  
 pingit et antiquam de terrae nomine litem.  
 bis sex caelestes medio Jove sedibus altis  
 augusta gravitate sedent. Sua quemque deorum  
 inscribit facies. Jovis est regalis imago.  
 stare deum pelagi longoque ferire tridente 75  
 aspera saxa facit, medioque e vulnere saxi  
 exsiluisse ferum ; quo pignore vindicet urbem.  
 at sibi dat clipeum, dat acutae cuspidis hastam,  
 dat galeam capiti ; defenditur aegide pectus ;  
 percussamque sua simulat de cuspide terram 80  
 edere cum bacis fetum canentis olivae :  
 mirarique deos : operi victoria finis.  
 ut tamen exemplis intellegat aemula laudis,  
 quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis,  
 quattuor in partes certamina quattuor addit 85

clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.  
 Threïciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus et Haemon,  
 nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam,  
 nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere deorum.  
 altera Pygmaeae fatum miserabile matris 90  
 pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit  
 esse gruem populisque suis indicere bellum.  
 pinxit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam  
 cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno  
 in volucrem vertit; nec profuit Ilion illi 95  
 Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis  
 ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.  
 qui superest solus, Cinyran habet angulus orbum;  
 isque gradus templi, natarum membra suarum,  
 amplectens saxoque jacens lacrimare videtur. 100  
 circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.  
 is modus est, operisque sua facit arbore finem.

Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri  
 Europam: verum taurum, freta vera putares;  
 ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas 105  
 et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri  
 assilientis aquae timidisque reducere plantas.  
 fecit et Asterien aquila luctante teneri:  
 fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis:  
 addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram 110  
 Juppiter implerit gemino Nyctæda fetu,  
 Amphitryon fuerit, cum te, Tirynthia, cepit,  
 aureus ut Danaën, Asopida luserit ignis,  
 Mnemosynen pastor, varius Deoïda serpens. 114  
 ultima pars telae tenui circumdata limbo 127  
 nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor  
 possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago, 130

et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes.  
utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat,  
ter quater Idmoniae frontem percussit Arachnes.  
non tulit infelix, laqueoque animosa ligavit  
guttera. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit, 135  
atque ita 'Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba,' dixit  
'lexque eadem poenae, ne sis secura futuri,  
dicta tuo generi serisque nepotibus esto'  
[post ea discedens sucis Hecateïdos herbae]  
sparsit et extemplo tristi medicamine. Tactae 140  
defluxere comae, cum quis et naris et aures,  
fitque caput minimum, toto quoque corpore parva est;  
in latere exiles digiti pro cruribus haerent,  
cetera venter habet: de quo tamen illa remittit  
stamen, et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145



## XIII. THE PRIDE AND GRIEF OF NIOBE.

[BOOK VI. — 165–312.]

BUT the fate of Arachne does not warn Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, who, as the mother of seven sons and seven daughters, boasts herself above Latona. In wrath, therefore, and to avenge their mother, Apollo in one day smites all the sons of Niobe, and Diana all her daughters; and so, being suddenly made childless, she is turned into marble, and her tears continue to flow forever.

ECCE venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turba, 165  
vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro,  
et, quantum ira sinit, formosa; movensque decoro  
cum capite immissos umerum per utrumque capillos.  
constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos,  
'Quis furor, auditos' inquit 'praeponere visis 170  
caelestes? aut cur colitur Latona per aras,  
numen adhuc sine ture meum est? Mihi Tantalus auctor,  
cui licuit soli superiorum tangere mensas.  
Pleiadum soror est genitrix mea; maximus Atlas  
est avus, aetherium qui fert cervicibus axem; 175  
Juppiter alter avus, socero quoque gloriior illo.

'Me gentes metuunt Phrygiae, me regia Cadmi  
sub domina est, fidibusque mei commissa mariti  
moenia cum populis a meque viroque reguntur.  
in quamcumque domus adverti lumina partem, 180  
immensae spectantur opes. Accedit eodem  
digna dea facies. Huc natas adice septem  
et totidem juvenes, et mox generosque nurusque.  
quaerite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia causam!  
nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Coeo 185  
Latonam praeferre mihi, cui maxima quondam

exiguam sedem pariturae terra negavit.

nec caelo, nec humo, nec aquis dea vestra recepta est ;

exsul erat mundi, donec miserata vagantem,

*Hospita tu terris erras, ego (dixit) in undis ;* 190

instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duorum

facta parens : uteri pars haec est septima nostri.

‘Sum felix : quis enim neget hoc ? felixque manebo :

hoc quoque quis dubitet ? tutam me copia fecit.

major sum, quam cui possit Fortuna nocere ;

 195

multaque ut eripiat, multo mihi plura relinquit.

excessere metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi

huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum :

non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum,

Latonae turbam : qua quantum distat ab orba ?

 200

ite, satisque superque sacri, laurumque capillis

ponite.’ Deponunt, infectaque sacra relinquunt,

quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure numen.

Indignata dea est ; summoque in vertice Cynthi

talibus est dictis gemina cum prole locuta ;

 205

‘En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis,

et, nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum,

an dea sim, dubitor ; perque omnia saecula cultis

arceor, O nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris.

nec dolor hic solus : diro convicia facto

 210

Tantalus adjecit, vosque est postponere natis

ausa suis, et me, quod in ipsam recidat, orbam

dixit, et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.’

Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis :

*Desine Phoebus ait ; poenae mora longa querella est.* 215

dixit idem Phoebe ; celerique per aëra lapsu

contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.

planus erat lateque patens prope moenia campus,

adsiduis pulsatus equis, ubi turba rotarum

duraque mollierat subjectas ungula glebas.

220

Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes  
conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia suco  
terga premunt, auroque graves moderantur habenas :  
e quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam  
prima suae fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem  
quadrupedis cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet,  
*Ei mihi!* conclamat, medioque in pectore fixa  
tela gerit, frenisque manu moriente remissis,  
in latus a dextro paulatim defluit armo.

225

Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetrae,  
frena dabat Sipylus : veluti cum praescius imbris  
nube fugit visa, pendentiaque undique rector  
carbasa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura.  
frena dabat : dantem non evitabile telum  
consequitur ; summaque tremens cervice sagitta  
haesit, et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.  
ille, ut erat pronus, per crura admissa jubasque  
volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine foedat.

230

235

Phaedimus infelix et aviti nominis heres  
Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori,  
transierant ad opus nitidae juvenile palaestrae :  
et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu  
pectora pectoribus ; cum tento concita nervo,  
sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta.  
ingemuere simul ; simul incurvata dolore  
membra solo posuere ; simul suprema jacentes  
lumina versarunt : animam simul exhalarunt.

240

245

Adspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens  
advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus ;  
inque pio cadit officio, nam Delius illi  
intima fatifero rupit praecordia ferro.  
quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in hamis

250

eruta, cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.

At non intonsum simplex Damasichthona vulnus  
adficit. Ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, et qua 255  
molli nervosus facit internodia poples.

dumque manu temptat trahere exitiabile telum,  
altera per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est.  
expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum  
emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura. 260

Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando  
bracchia sustulerat, *Di que O communiter omnes*,  
dixerat, ignarus non omnes esse rogandos,  
*parcite!* Motus erat, cum jam revocabile telum  
non fuit, Arcitenens; minimo tamen occidit ille 265  
vulnere, non alte percusso corde sagitta.

Fama mali populique dolor lacrimaeque suorum  
tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae  
mirantem potuisse, irascentemque, quod ausi  
hoc essent superi, quod tantum juris haberent. 270  
nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,  
finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.

Heu quantum haec Niobe Niobe distabat ab illa,  
quae modo Latois populum summo verat aris,  
et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, 275  
invidiosa suis! at nunc miseranda vel hosti.  
corporibus gelidis incumbit, et ordine nullo  
oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.  
a quibus ad caelum liventia bracchia tollens,  
'Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore: 280  
pascere' ait, 'satiisque meo tua pectora luctu:  
corque ferum satia' dixit; 'per funera septem  
efferor: exsulta, victrixque inimica triumphat.  
cur autem victrix? miserae mihi plura supersunt,  
quam tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.' 285

Dixerat, et sonuit contento nervus ab arcu :  
qui praeter Nioben unam contreruit omnes.  
illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris  
ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores ;  
e quibus una, trahens haerentia viscere tela 290  
imposito fratri, moribunda relanguit ore ;  
altera, solari miseram conata parentem,  
conticuit subito, duplicataque vulnere caeco est,  
oraeque compressit, nisi postquam spiritus ibat ;  
haec frustra fugiens collabitur ; illa sorori 295  
inmoritur ; latet haec ; illam trepidare videres.

Sexque datis leto diversaue vulnera passis,  
ultima restabat ; quam toto corpore mater,  
tota veste tegens, ' Unam minimamque relinque !  
de multis minimam posco ' clamavit ' et unam.' 300  
dumque rogat, pro qua rogat, occidit. Orba resedit  
exanimes inter natos natasque virumque,  
diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos,  
in vultu color est sine sanguine, lumina maestis  
stant immota genis, nihil est in imagine vivum. 305  
ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato  
congelat, et venae desistunt posse moveri.  
nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere motus,  
nec pes ire potest, intra quoque viscera saxum est :  
flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 310  
in patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis  
liquitur, et lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant.

## XIV. THE ENCHANTMENTS OF MEDEA.

[BOOK VII. — 1-293.]

[THE doom of Niobe reminds one hearer of the vengeance inflicted on certain people of Lycia, who, having refused to Latona a draught of water from the lake in her extreme thirst, were by Jupiter turned into frogs (VI. 313-381); and another of the satyr Marsyas, who was conquered in music and flayed by Apollo; and another of the crime of Tantalus, Niobe's father, who caused his son Pelops to be served up at meat to the gods (382-411). Pandion of Athens, attacked for refusing the friendship of Pelops, is helped by Tereus, king of Thrace, to whom he gives his daughter Progne to wife. But Tereus, having committed incest with Progne's sister Philomela, is dreadfully punished by the two, who serve to him in a banquet the body of his son Itys; and as Tereus pursues them for vengeance, all are transformed to birds — Tereus becoming a hoopoe, Progne a swallow, Philomela a nightingale, and Itys a pheasant; while Pandion, dying of grief, is succeeded by Erechtheus (412-676), whose daughter Orithyia is borne away by Boreas (the North Wind) to Thrace. Here she becomes mother of the winged heroes Zethes and Calais, who accompany Jason and the Argonauts in their voyage for the Golden Fleece (677-721).]

Arriving at Colchis, Jason is met by the enchantress Medea, daughter of king Æëtes; who, moved by love, protects him by her enchantments from the Dragon guarding the fleece, and from the fire-breathing bulls, with which he ploughs the appointed field, sowing it with serpents' teeth (VII. 1-122). From these spring up armed men, who prepare to attack Jason; but he, instructed by Medea, casts a stone among them, whereat they perish in mutual slaughter (123-143). Returning to Iolchos with Medea, he entreats her to restore to youth his aged father. The magic is described at length, by which she prepares the juices of miraculous herbs; and, these proving efficacious, Æson is converted to the fresh vigor of forty years before (144-293).

JAMQUE fretum Minyae Pagasaea puppe secabant :  
perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam

Phineus visus erat, juvenesque Aquilone creati  
virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugarant ;  
multaque perpessi claro sub Iāsonē tandem 5  
contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.

Dumque adeunt regem, Phrixēaque vellera poscunt,  
voxque datur numeris magnorum horrenda laborum,  
concipit interea validos Aetias ignes ;  
et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem 10  
vincere non poterat, ‘ Frustra, Medea, repugnas :  
nescio quis deus obstat ’ ait, ‘ mirumque, nisi hoc est,  
aut aliquid certe simile huic, quod *amare* vocatur.  
nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur ?  
sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modo denique  
vidi, 15

ne pereat, timeo ? quae tanti causa timoris ?  
excute virginco conceptas pectore flammās,  
si potes, infelix. Si possem, sanior essem :  
sed gravat invitā nova vis ; aliudque cupido,  
mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque : 20  
deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,  
ureris, et thalamos alieni concipis orbis ?  
haec quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an  
ille

occidat, in dis est. Vivat tamen : idque precari  
vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iāson ? 25  
quem, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iāsonis aetas  
et genus et virtus ? quem non, ut cetera desint,  
ore movere potest ? certe mea pectora movit.

‘ At nisi opem tulero, taurorum adflabitur ore,  
concurrentque suae segetis tellure creatis 30  
hostibus, aut avido dabitur fera praeda draconi.  
hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,  
tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.

cur non et specto pereuntem, oculosque videndo  
conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum, 35  
terrigenasque feros, insopitumque draconem?

‘Di meliora velint : quamquam non ista precanda,  
sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis,  
atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostra,  
ut per me sospes sine me det lintea ventis, 40  
virque sit alterius, poenae Medea relinquitur?  
si facere hoc, aliamve potest praeponere nobis,  
occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,  
non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formae,  
ut timeam fraudem meritique obliviam nostri. 45  
et dabit ante fidem ; cogamque in foedera testes  
esse deos. Quin tuta times ! accingere, et omnem  
pelle moram : tibi se semper debebit Iäson,  
te face solemni junget sibi, perque Pelasgas  
servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turba. 50

‘Ergo ego germanam fratremque patremque deosque  
et natale solum, ventis ablata, relinquam ?  
nempe pater saevus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,  
frater adhuc infans : stant mecum vota sororis ;  
maximus intra me deus est. Non magna relinquam ; 55  
magna sequar : titulum servatae pubis Achivae,  
notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum  
hic quoque fama viget, cultusque artesque locorum ;  
quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,  
Aesoniden mutasse velim, quo conjuge felix 60  
et dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.

‘Quid, quod nescio qui mediis incurrere in undis  
dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis  
nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere, cinctaque saevis  
Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo? 65  
nempe tenens quod amo, gremioque in Iäsonis haerens,



per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor ;  
aut, si quid metuam, metuam de conjuge solo.  
conjugiumne vocas, speciosaque nomina culpae  
imponis, Medea, tuae ? quin aspice, quantum 70  
aggrediare nefas, et dum licet, effuge crimen.’  
dixit ; et ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque  
constiterant, et victa dabat jam terga Cupido.

Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseïdos aras,  
quas nemus umbrosum secretaque silva tegebat. 75  
et jam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor ;  
cum videt Aesoniden, exstinctaque flamma revixit.  
erubere genae, totoque recanduit ore,  
utque solet ventis alimenta assumere, quaeque  
parva sub inducta latuit scintilla favilla, 80  
crescere, et in veteres agitata resurgere vires,  
sic jam lentus amor, jam quem languere putares,  
ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit.

Et casu solito formosior Aesone natus  
illa luce fuit : posses ignoscere amanti. 85  
spectat, et in vultu veluti tum denique viso  
lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens  
ora videre putat, nec se declinat ab illo.  
ut vero coepitque loqui, dextramque prehendit  
hospes, et auxilium summissa voce rogavit, 90  
promisitque torum, lacrimis ait illa profusis :  
‘ Quid faciam video ; nec me ignorantia veri  
decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro :  
servatus promissa dato.’ Per sacra triformis  
ille deae, lucoque foret quod numen in illo, 95  
perque patrem soceri cernentem cuncta futuri,  
eventusque suos et tanta pericula jurat.  
creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas,  
edidicitque usum, laetusque in tesca recessit.

Postera depulerat stellas aurora micantes : 100  
 conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum,  
 consistuntque jugis. Medio rex ipse resedit  
 agmine, purpureus sceptroque insignis eburno.  
 ecce adamanteis volcānum naribus efflant  
 aeripedes tauri, tactaeque vaporibus herbae 105  
 ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,  
 aut ubi terrena silices fornace soluti  
 concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum :  
 pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammās  
 gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Aesone natus 110  
 obvius it : vertere truces venientis ad ora  
 terribiles vultus praefixaque cornua ferro,  
 pulvereumque solum pede pulsare bisulco,  
 fumificisque locum mugitibus impleverunt.

Deriguere metu Minyae. Subit ille, nec ignes 115  
 sentit anhelatos, — tantum medicamina possunt, —  
 pendulaque audaci mulcēt palearia dextra,  
 subpositosque iugo pondus grave cogit aratri  
 ducere, et insuetum ferro proscindere campum.  
 mirantur Colchi : Minyae clamoribus augent, 120  
 adiciuntque animos. Galea tum sumit aëna  
 vipereos dentes, et aratos spargit in agros.  
 semina mollit humus valido praetincta veneno,  
 et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes. 124

Quos ubi viderunt praeacutae cuspidis hastas 131  
 in caput Haemonii juvenis torquere parantes,  
 demisere metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.  
 ipsa quoque extimuit, quae tutum fecerat illum :  
 utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum, 135  
 palluit, et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit ;  
 neve parum valeant a se data gramina, carmen  
 auxiliare canit, secretasque advocat artes.

ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,  
 a se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. 140  
 terrigenae pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres,  
 civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi,  
 victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus haerent.  
 Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles :  
 obstitit incepto pudor ; at complexa fuisses, 145  
 sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famae.  
 quod licet, adfectu tacito laetaris, agisque  
 carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum.

Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,  
 qui crista linguisque tribus praesignis et uncis 150  
 dentibus horrendus custos erat arietis aurei.  
 hunc postquam sparsit Lethaei gramine suci,  
 verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,  
 quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistunt :  
 somnus in ignotos oculos sibi venit, et auro 155  
 heros Aesonius potitur ; spolioque superbus,  
 muneris auctorem secum, spolia altera, portans,  
 victor Iōlciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

Haemoniae matres pro gnatis dona receptis  
 grandaevique ferunt patres, congestaque flamma 160  
 tura liquefaciunt, inductaque cornibus aurum  
 victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Aeson,  
 jam propior leto, fessusque senilibus annis.  
 cum sic Aesonides : ‘ O cui debere salutem  
 confiteor, conjunx, quamquam mihi cuncta dedisti, 165  
 excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum :  
 si tamen hoc possunt (quid enim non carmina possint ?)  
 deme meis annis, et demptos adde parenti :’  
 nec tenuit lacrimas. Mota est pietate rogantis,  
 dissimilemque animum subiit Aeeta relictus. 170

Nec tamen affectus tales confessa, ‘ Quod ’ inquit

‘excidit ore pio, conjunx, scelus? ergo ego cuiquam  
posse tuae videor spatium transcribere vitae?  
nec sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis aqua. Sed isto,  
quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iason.  
arte mea soceri longum temptabimus aevum,  
non annis revocare tuis: modo diva triformis  
adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis.’

175

Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coirent  
efficerentque orbem. Postquam plenissima fulsit,  
ac solida terras spectavit imagine luna,  
egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,  
nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos,  
fertque vagos mediae per muta silentia noctis  
incomitata gradus. Homines volucresque ferasque  
solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure saepes;  
immotaeque silent frondes; silet humidus aër;  
sidera sola micant. Ad quae sua bracchia tendens  
ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem  
inroravit aquis, ternisque ululatibus ora  
solvit; et in dura summisso poplite terra:—

180

185

190

‘Nox’ ait ‘arcanis fidissima, quaeque diurnis  
aurea cum luna succeditis ignibus, astra,  
tuque triceps Hecate, quae coeptis conscia nostris  
adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque magorum  
quaeque magos, Tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,  
auraeque et venti montesque amnesque lacusque,  
dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste,  
quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes  
in fontes rediere suos, concussaue sisto,  
stantia concutio cantu freta, nubila pello,  
nubilaque induco, ventos abigoque vocoque,  
vipercas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces,  
vivaque saxa, sua convulsaue robora terra

195

200

et silvas moveo, jubeoque tremescere montes 205  
et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris ;

‘Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis Temesaea labores  
aera tuos minuant, currus quoque carmine nostro  
pallet avi, pallet nostris Aurora venenis : —  
vos mihi taurorum flammās hebetastis, et unco 210  
impatiens oneris collum pressistis aratro.  
vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis ;  
custodemque rudem somni sopistis, et aurum  
vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes.

‘Nunc opus est sucis, per quos renovata senectus 215  
in florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos.  
et dabitis ; neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra,  
nec frustra volucrum tractus cervice draconum  
currus adest.’ Aderat demissus ab aethere currus.

Quo simul ascendit, frenataque colla draconum 220  
permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas,  
sublimis rapitur, subjectaque Thessala Tempe  
despicit, et Threces regionibus applicat angues ;  
et quas Ossa tulit, quas altum Pelion herbas,  
Othrys quas Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, 225  
perspicit, et placitas partim radice revellit,  
partim succidit curvamine falcis aënae.

multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis,  
multa quoque Amphrysi ; neque cras immunis, Enipeu ;  
nec non Penëus, nec non Spercheïdes undae 230  
contribuere aliquid, juncosaque litora Boebes.  
carpsit et Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen,  
nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci.

Et jam nona dies curru pennisque draconum,  
nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros, 235  
cum rediit : neque erant tacti, nisi odore, dracones,  
et tamen annosae pellem posuere senectae.

constitit adveniēns citra limenque foresque,  
 et tantum caelo tegitur, refugitque viriles  
 contactus ; statuitque aras e cespite binas, 240  
 dexteriore Hecates, ast laeva parte Juventae.

Has ubi verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti,  
 haud procul egesta scrobibus tellure duabus  
 sacra facit, cultrosque in guttura velleris atri  
 conicit, et patulas perfundit sanguine fossas. 245  
 tum super invergens liquidi carchesia bacchi,  
 aeneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis,  
 verba simul fudit, terrenaque numina civit,  
 umbrarumque rogat rapta cum conjuge regem,  
 ne properent artus anima fraudare senili. 250

Quos ubi placavit precibusque et murmure longo,  
 Aesonis effoetum proferri corpus ad auras  
 jussit, et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos,  
 exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis.  
 hinc procul Aesoniden, procul hinc jubet ire ministros, 255  
 et monet arcanis oculos remove profanos.  
 diffugiunt jussi ; passis Medea capillis,  
 bacchantum ritu, flagrantēs circuit aras :  
 multifidasque faces in fossa sanguinis atra  
 tinguit, et intinctas geminis accendit in aris ; 260  
 terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulfure lustrat.

Interea validum posito medicamen aëno  
 fervet, et exultat spumisque tumentibus albet.  
 illic Haemonia radices valle resectas  
 seminaque floresque et sucos incoquit acres. 265  
 adicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,  
 et quas Oceani refluxum mare lavit arenas.  
 addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas,  
 et strigis infames ipsis cum carnibus alas,  
 inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos 270

ambigui prosecta lupi ; nec defuit illic  
squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana chelydri,  
vivacisque jecur cervi, quibus insuper addit  
ora caputque novem cornicis saecula passae.

His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus  
propositum instruxit remorari Tartara munus,  
arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivae  
omnia confudit, summisque immiscuit ima.  
ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aëno  
fit viridis primo, nec longo tempore frondes  
induit, et subito gravidis oneratur olivis.

275

280

at quacumque cavo spumas eiecit aëno  
ignis, et in terram guttae cecidere calentes,  
vernāt humus, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.

Quae simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit  
ense senis jugulum, veteremque exire cruorem  
passa, replet sucis. Quos postquam conbibit Aeson,  
aut ore acceptos aut vulnere, barba comaeque  
canitie posita nigrum rapuere colorem ;  
pulsā fugit macies, abeunt pallorque situsque,  
adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae,  
membraque luxuriant. Aeson miratur, et olim  
ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

285

290

## XV. THE MURDER OF PELIAS.

[BOOK VII. — 294-353.]

MEDEA restores the nurses of Bacchus to youth. Then she performs a similar miracle upon an aged ram, and persuades the daughters of Pelias, Jason's enemy, to kill their father in order that she may make him young again. But no sooner is he slain than Medea takes to flight in a chariot drawn by winged dragons.

VIDERAT ex alto tanti miracula monstri  
Liber. Et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos 295  
posse suis reddi, capit hoc a Colchide munus.

Neve doli cessent, odium cum conjuge falsum  
Phasias assimilat, Peliaeque ad limina supplex  
confugit. Atque illam, quoniam gravis ipse senecta est,  
excipiunt natae. Quas tempore callida parvo 300  
Colchis amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit,  
dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos  
Aesonis esse situs, atque hac in parte moratur,  
spes est virginibus Pelia subjecta creatis,  
arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem. 305  
jamque petunt, pretiumque jubent sine fine pacisci.  
illa brevi spatio silet et dubitare videtur,  
suspenditque animos ficta gravitate rogantum.  
mox ubi pollicita est, 'Quo sit fiducia major  
muneris hujus,' ait 'qui vestras maximus aevo est 310  
dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.'

Protinus innumeris effectus laniger annis  
attrahitur flexo circum cava tempora cornu :  
cujus ut Haemonio marcentia guttura cultro  
fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum, 315  
membra simul pecudis validosque venefica sucos



mergit in aere cavo : [minuunt en corporis artus,  
cornuaque exurunt, nec non cum cornibus annos :  
et tener auditur medio balatus aëno.

nec mora, balatum] mirantibus exsilit agnus, 320  
lascivitque fuga, lactantiaque ubera quaerit.  
obstipuere satae Pelia : promissaque postquam  
exhibuere fidem, tum vero impensius instant.

Ter juga Phoebus equis in Hiberno flumine mersis  
dempserat, et quarta radiantia nocte micabant 325  
sidera, cum rapido fallax Aetias igni  
imponit purum laticem et sine viribus herbas.  
jamque neci similis resoluta corpore regem  
et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat,  
quem dederant cantus magicaeque potentia linguae. 330  
intrarant jussae cum Colchide limina natae,  
ambierantque torum. 'Quid nunc dubitatis inertes?  
stringite' ait 'gladios, veteremque haurite cruorem,  
ut repleam vacuas juvenali sanguine venas.  
in manibus vestris vita est aetasque parentis. 335  
[si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatis inanes,]  
officium praestate patri, telisque senectam  
exigite, et saniem conjecto emittite ferro.'  
his, ut quaeque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est,  
[et ne sit scelerata, facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus 340  
ulla suos spectare potest, oculosque reflectunt,]  
caecaque dant saevis aversae vulnera dextris.  
ille, cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus,  
semilacerque toro temptat consurgere, et inter  
tot medius gladios pallentia bracchia tendens 345  
'Quid facitis, gnatae? quid vos in fata parentis  
armat?' ait. Cecidere illis animique manusque.  
plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis  
abstulit, et calidis laniatum mersit in undis.

Quod nisi pennatis serpentibus isset in auras, 350  
non exempta foret poenae. Fugit alta superque  
Pelion umbrosum, Philyreia tecta, superque  
Othryn et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.

## XVI. THE MYRMIDONS.

[BOOK VII. — 614-657.]

[PASSING over the scene of many transformations, Medea comes to Athens; whence (her attempted poisoning of Theseus being foiled by the recognition of his father Ægeus) she suddenly vanishes (350-424). A feast is celebrated in honor of Theseus' exploits; and hostility ensuing with Minos (Europa's son) of Crete, Cephalus is sent as envoy to Ægina, where he is received by King Æacus and his sons. In answer to questions of Cephalus, Æacus tells how his land was visited by a severe pestilence (425-613).]

The loss of life caused by the pestilence is made good by the marvellous transformation of ants into men who are therefore called Myrmidons.

ATTONITUS tanto miserarum turbine rerum,  
 'Juppiter o!' dixi 'si te non falsa loquuntur' 615  
 dicta sub amplexus Aeginae Asopidos isse,  
 nec te, magne pater, nostri pudet esse parentem :  
 aut mihi redde meos, aut me quoque conde sepulchro.'  
 ille notam fulgore dedit tonitruque secundo.  
 'Accipio, sintque ista, precor, felicia mentis' 620  
 signa tuae!' dixi 'quod das mihi, pigneror omen.'  
 forte fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis  
 sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonaeo.  
 hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo  
 grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes 625  
 rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.  
 dum numerum miror, 'Totidem, pater optime,' dixi  
 'tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia supple.'  
 intremuit ramisque sonum sine flamine motis  
 alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore 630  
 horruerant stabantque comae. Tamen oscula terrae

roboribusque dedi : nec me sperare fatebar,  
sperabam tamen atque animo mea vota fovebam.  
nox subit, et curis exercita corpora somnus  
occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse 635  
et promittere idem, totidemque animalia ramis  
ferre suis visa est, pariterque tremiscere motu,  
graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis ;  
crescere quod subito et majus majusque videri,  
ac se tollere humo rectoque assistere trunco, 640  
et maciem numerumque pedum nigrumque colorem  
ponere, et humanam membris inducere formam.  
somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa, querorque  
in superis opis esse nihil. At in aedibus ingens  
murmur erat, vocesque hominum exaudire videbar 645  
jam mihi desuetas. Dum suspicor has quoque somni,  
ecce venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis  
‘Speque fideque, pater,’ dixit ‘majora videbis.  
egredere!’ Egredior : qualesque in imagine somni  
visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales 650  
aspicio noscoque. Adeunt, regemque salutant.  
vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem  
partior et vacuos priscis cultoribus agros :  
Myrmidonasque voco, nec origine nomina fraudo.  
corpora vidisti : mores quos ante gerebant, 655  
nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus patiensque la-  
borum,  
quaesitique tenax et quod quaesita reservet.

## XVII. THE FLIGHT OF DÆDALUS.

[BOOK VIII. — 152-259.]

[CEPHALUS had received from his wife Procris a hound and a dart that never missed its aim; and, as he delighted greatly in hunting, Procris being jealous watched him from a thicket; and he, taking her movement for that of some wild creature, shot her with that dart which was her own gift (661-865). Minos, making war on Athens to avenge the slaying of his son Androgeos, comes first to Megara; where Scylla, daughter of the king Nisus, out of love for Minos cuts the purple lock on which her father's kingdom and life depend. Disdained by Minos, she is changed to a sea-mew, and Nisus to an osprey (VIII. 1-151).]

Theseus, in his escape from the Cretan labyrinth, had borne away Ariadne, daughter of Minos; who, forsaken by him, is comforted by Bacchus, who sets her coronet among the stars (152-182). Dædalus, builder of the labyrinth, being imprisoned, escapes with his son Icarus by means of wings fastened with wax; but Icarus, soaring too near the sun, and the wax melting, falls into the sea named for him (183-234). His fall is gladly seen by Perdix, once sister's son to Dædalus, and slain by him out of envy, but changed by Minerva to a partridge (235-259).

VOTA Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum  
 solvit, ut, egressus ratibus, Curetida terram  
 contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis.  
 creverat opprobrium generis, foedumque patebat 155  
 matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis.  
 destinat hunc Minos thalamis remove pudorem,  
 multiplicative domo caecisque includere tectis.

Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis  
 ponit opus, turbatque notas, et lumina flexum 160  
 ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.  
 non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Maeandros in arvis  
 ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque,

occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas,  
 et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum 165  
 incertas exercet aquas : ita Daedalus implet  
 innumeras errore vias ; vixque ipse reverti  
 ad limen potuit, tanta est fallacia tecti.

Quo postquam geminam tauri juvenisque figuram  
 clausit, et Actaco bis pastum sanguine monstrum 170  
 tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis,  
 utque ope virginea nullis iterata priorum  
 janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto,  
 protinus Aegides rapta Minoïde Diam  
 vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo 175  
 litore destituit. Desertæ et multa querenti  
 amplexus et opem Liber tulit, utque perenni  
 sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam  
 immisit caelo. Tenues volat illa per auras ;  
 dumque volat, gemmae nitidos vertuntur in ignes, 180  
 consistuntque loco, specie remanente coronae,  
 qui medius Nixique genu est, Anguemque tenentis.

Daedalus interea Creten longumque perosus  
 exsilium, tactusque loci natalis amore,  
 clausus erat pelago. ‘Terras licet’ inquit ‘et undas 185  
 obstruat, at caelum certe patet : ibimus illac.  
 omnia possideat, non possidet aëra Minos.’  
 dixit ; et ignotas animum dimittit in artes,  
 naturamque novat : nam ponit in ordine pennas,  
 a minima coeptas, longam brevior sequenti, 190  
 ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam  
 fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.  
 tum lino medias et ceris adligat imas,  
 atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,  
 ut veras imitetur aves. Puer Icarus una 195  
 stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,

ore renidenti modo quas vaga moverat aura,  
 captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram  
 mollibat, lusuque suo mirabile patris  
 impediēbat opus. Postquam manus ultima coeptis 200  
 imposita est, geminas opifex libravit in alas  
 ipse suum corpus, motaque pependit in aura.

Instruit et natum, 'Medio' que 'ut limite curras,  
 Icare,' ait 'moneo, ne, si demissior ibis,  
 unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat : 205  
 inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten  
 aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ense :  
 me duce carpe viam.' Pariter praecepta volandi  
 tradit, et ignotas umeris adcommodat alas :  
 inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles, 210  
 et patriae tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato  
 non iterum repetenda suo ; pennisque levatus  
 ante volat, comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto  
 quae teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido ;  
 hortaturque sequi, damnosasque erudit artes, 215  
 et movet ipse suas et nati respicit alas.

Hos aliquis tremula dum captat arundine pisces,  
 aut pastor baculo, stivave innixus arator,  
 vidit, et obstupuit, quique aethera carpere possent,  
 credidit esse deos. Et jam Junonia laeva 220  
 parte Samos fuerat, Delosque Parosque relictæ,  
 dextra Lebinthos erat, fecundaque melle Calymne,  
 cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu,  
 deseruitque ducem, caelique cupidine tractus  
 altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis 225  
 mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras.  
 tabuerant cerae : nudos quatit ille lacertos,  
 remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.  
 oraue caerulea patrium clamantia nomen

excipiuntur aqua, quae nomen traxit ab illo. 230  
at pater infelix, nec jam pater, 'Icare,' dixit,  
'Icare,' dixit 'ubi es? qua te regione requiram?'  
'Icare' dicebat, pennas aspexit in undis:  
devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulchro  
condidit, et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti. 235

Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati  
garrula limoso prospexit ab elice perdix,  
et plausit pennis, testataque gaudia cantu est:  
unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis,  
factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Daedale, crimen. 240  
namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docendam  
progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis  
bis puerum senis, animi ad praecepta capacis.  
ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas  
traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto 245  
perpetuos dentes, et serrae repperit usum;  
primus et ex uno duo ferrea bracchia nodo  
vinxit, ut aequali spatio distantibus illis  
altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem.  
Daedalus invidit, sacraque ex arce Minervae 250  
praecipitem misit, lapsum mentitus; at illum  
quae favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas, avemque  
reddidit, et medio velavit in aëre pennis.  
sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas  
inque pedes abiit; nomen quod et ante, remansit. 255  
non tamen haec alte volucris sua corpora tollit,  
nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos:  
propter humum volitat, ponitque in saepibus ova,  
antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus.



## XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

[BOOK VIII. — 260–546.]

DIANA, angry with king CENEUS, because her sacrifice had been neglected, sent a fierce boar to ravage the country of Calydon (260–298). Meleager, son of CENEUS, summons the bravest youth of Greece to hunt the monster; and among them comes Atalanta of Arcadia, whom Meleager beholds with love (299–328). After a difficult chase, Atalanta is first to wound the boar, which is finally killed by Meleager (329–439). He bestows the boar's head, as the prize of victory, on Atalanta; which being resented by the brothers of his mother Althæa, they are slain by him in the quarrel, and Althæa, incensed at their death, after long debate with herself, plunges into the flames the fatal brand on which the life of her son depends, so that he perishes miserably (440–546).

JAMQUE fatigatum tellus Aetnaea tenebat  
 Daedalon, et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis  
 mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenae  
 pendere desierant Thesea laude tributum;  
 templa coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam  
 cum Jove disque vocant aliis, quos sanguine voto 265  
 muneribusque datis et acerris turis adorant;  
 sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes  
 Theseos, et populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,  
 hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis.

Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet, 270  
 sollicita supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi  
 sus erat, infestae famulus vindexque Dianae.  
 Oenea namque ferunt pleni successibus anni  
 primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyaeo,  
 Palladios flavae latices libasse Minervae; 275  
 coeptus ab agricolis superos pervenit ad omnes

ambitiosus honor : solas sine ture relictas  
praeteritae cessasse ferunt Latoïdos aras.

Tangit et ira deos : ‘ At non impune feremus,  
quaeque inhonoratae, non et dicemur inultae ’ 280  
inquit ; et Oeneos ultorem spreta per agros  
misit aprum, quanto majores herbida tauros  
non habet Epiros, sed habent Sicula arva minores.  
sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget ardua cervix,  
et setae similes rigidis hastilibus horrent ; 285  
fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos  
spuma fluit ; dentes aequantur dentibus Indis ;  
fulmen ab ore venit ; frondes adflatibus ardent.

Is modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, 290  
nunc matura metit fleturi vota coloni,  
et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustra,  
et frustra expectant promissas horrea messes.  
sternuntur gravidi longo cum palmitc fetus,  
bacaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivae. 295  
saevit et in pecudes : non has pastorge canesve,  
non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.

Diffugiunt populi, nec se nisi moenibus urbis  
esse putant tutos : donec Meleagros et una  
lecta manus juvenum coëre cupidine laudis : — 300  
Tyndaridae gemini, spectatus caestibus alter,  
alter equo ; primaeque ratis molitor Iäson ;  
et cum Pirithoö, felix concordia, Theseus ;  
et duo Thestiadae ; proles Aphareïa, Lynceus  
et velox Idas ; et jam non femina Caeneus ; 305  
Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus ;  
Hippothousque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore Phoenix ;  
Actoridaeque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus ;  
nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis ;  
cumque Pheretiade et Hyantco Iolao 310

impiger Eurytion, et cursu invictus Echion ;  
Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, feroxque  
Hippasus, et primis etiamnum Nestor in annis ;  
et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis ;  
Penelopesque socer cum Parrhasio Ancaeo ; 315  
Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc a conjuge tutus  
Oecrides, nemorisque decus Tegeaea Lycae.

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem ;  
crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum ;  
ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea laevo 320  
telorum custos ; arcum quoque laeva tenebat :  
talis erat cultu ; facies, quam dicere vere  
virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis.

Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros  
optavit, renuente deo, flammisque latentes 325  
hausit, et ‘ O felix, si quem dignabitur ’ inquit  
‘ ista virum ! ’ Nec plura sinit tempusque pudorque  
dicere : majus opus magni certaminis urget.

Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat aetas,  
incipit a plano, devexaque prospicit arva : 330  
quo postquam venere viri, pars retia tendunt,  
vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars pressa sequuntur  
signa pedum, cupiuntque suum reperire periculum.  
concava vallis erat, quo se demittere rivi  
adsuerant pluvialis aquae : tēnet ima lacunae 335  
lenta salix ulvaeque leves juncique palustres,  
viminaque et longa parvae sub arundine cannae.

Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes  
fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.  
sternitur incursu nemus, et propulsa fragorem 340  
silva dat. Exclamant juvenes, praetentaque forti  
tela tenent dextra lato vibrantia ferro.  
ille ruit spargitque canes, ut quisque furenti

obstat, et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.  
 cuspis Echionio primum contorta lacerto 345  
 vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.

proxima, si nimis mittentis viribus usa  
 non foret, in tergo visa est haesura petito —  
 longius it : auctor teli Pagasacus Iäson.

‘Phoebe,’ ait Ampycides ‘si te coluique colloque, 350  
 da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo!’  
 qua potuit, precibus deus annuit. Ictus ab illo est,  
 sed sine vulnere, aper : ferrum Diana volanti  
 abstulerat jaculo ; lignum sine acumine venit.

Ira feri mota est, nec fulmine lenius arsit : 355  
 emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma.

utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,  
 cum petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres,  
 in juvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus  
 fertur, et Eupalamon Pelagonaque, dextra tuentes 360  
 cornua, prosternit. Socii rapuere jacentes ;

at non letiferos effugit Enaesimus ictus  
 Hippocoönte satus : trepidantem et terga parantem  
 vertere succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.

forsitan et Pylius citra Trojana perisset 365  
 tempora : sed sumpto posita conamine ab hasta  
 arboris insiluit, quae stabat proxima, ramis,  
 despexitque, loco tutus, quem fugerat hostem.

Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis  
 imminet exitio, fidensque recentibus armis 370  
 Ornytidae magni rostro femur hausit adunco.

at gemini, nondum caelestia sidera, fratres,  
 ambo conspici, nive candidioribus ambo  
 vectabantur equis, ambo vibrata per auras  
 hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu. 375  
 vulneca fecissent, nisi saetiger inter opacas

nec jaculis isset nec equo loca pervia, silvas.

Persequitur Telamon, studioque incautus eundi  
pronus ab arborea cecidit radice retentus.  
dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeaea sagittam 380  
imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu.  
fixa sub aure feri summum destringit arundo  
corpus, et exiguo rubefecit sanguine saetas.  
nec tamen illa sui successu laetior ictus,  
quam Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur, 385  
et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem,  
et 'Meritum' dixisse 'feres virtutis honorem.'  
erubuere viri, seque exhortantur, et addunt  
cum clamore animos, jaciuntque sine ordine tela :  
turba nocet jactis, et quos petit, impedit ictus. 390

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas  
'Discite, femineis quid tela virilia praestent,  
O juvenes, operique meo concedite' dixit ;  
'ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis,  
invita tamen hunc perimet mea dextra Diana.' 395  
taliamagniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore,  
ancipitemque manu tollens utraque securim  
institerat digitis, primos suspensus in artus.  
occupat audentem, quaque est via proxima leto,  
summa ferus geminos direxit ad inguinā dentes. 400  
concidit Ancaeus, glomerataque sanguine multo  
viscera lapsa fluunt, madefactaque terra cruore est.

Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem  
Pirithoüs, valida quatiens venabula dextra.  
cui procul Aegides 'O me mihi carior' inquit 405  
'pars animae consiste meae ! licet eminus esse  
fortibus : Ancaeo nocuit temeraria virtus.'  
dixit, et aerata torsit grave cuspide cornum :  
quo bene librato votique potente futuro

obstitit aesculea frondosus ab arbore ramus. 410  
misit et Aesonides jaculum, quod casus ab illo  
vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, et inter  
ilia conjectum tellure per ilia fixum est.

At manus Oenidae variat ; missisque duabus  
hasta prior terra, medio stetit altera tergo. 415  
nec mora : dum saevit, dum corpora versat in orbem,  
stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit,  
vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram,  
splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos.  
gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo, 420  
victricemque petunt dextrae conjungere dextram.  
immanemque ferum multa tellure jacentem  
mirantes spectant ; neque adhuc contingere tutum  
esse putant, sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentat.  
ipse pede imposito caput exitiabile pressit, 425  
atque ita : ‘ Sume mei spolium, Nonacria, juris ’  
dixit ‘ et in partem veniat mea gloria tecum.’  
protinus exuvias, rigidis horrentia saetis  
terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora.

Illi laetitiae est cum munere muneris auctor ; 430  
invidere alii, totoque erat agmine murmur.  
e quibus ingenti tendentes bracchia voce  
‘ Pone age, nec titulos intercipe, femina, nostros ’  
Thestiadae clamant, ‘ nec te fiducia formae  
decipiat, ne sit longe tibi captus amore 435  
auctor ’ : et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.  
non tulit, et tumida frendens Mavortius ira,  
‘ Discite, raptores alieni ’ dixit ‘ honoris,  
facta minis quantum distent ; ’ hausitque nefando  
pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro. 440  
Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem  
ulcisci fratrem fraternaue fata timentem,

haud patitur dubitare diu, calidumque priori  
caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum.

Dona deum templis, nato victore, ferebat, 445  
cum videt extinctos fratres Althaea referri.  
quæ plangore dato maestis clamoribus urbem  
implet, et auratis mutavit vestibus atras.  
at simul est auctor necis editus, excidit omnis  
luctus, et a lacrimis in poenae versus amorem est. 450

Stipes erat, quem, cum partus enixa jaceret  
Thestias, in flammam triplices posuere sorores ;  
staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes  
'Tempora' dixerunt 'eadem lignoque tibi que,  
O modo nate, damus.' Quo postquam carmine dicto 455  
excessere deae, flagrantem mater ab igne  
eripuit torrem, sparsitque liquentibus undis.  
ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis,  
servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.  
protulit hunc genitrix, taedasque et fragmina poni 460  
imperat, et positis inimicos admovet ignes.

Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum,  
coepta quater tenuit. Pugnant materque sororque,  
et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.  
saepe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri ; 465  
saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem.  
et modo nescio quid similis crudele minanti  
vultus erat, modo quem misereri credere posses ;  
cumque ferus lacrimas animi siccaverat ardor,  
inveniebantur lacrimae tamen. Utque carina, 470  
quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius aestus,  
vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus —  
Thestias haud aliter dubiis affectibus errat,  
inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram.

Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente, 475

et consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras,  
 impietate pia est : nam postquam pestifer ignis  
 convaluit, 'Rogus iste cremet mea viscera' dixit ;  
 utque manu dira lignum fatale tenebat,  
 ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, 480  
 'Poenarum' que 'deae triplices, furialibus,' inquit  
 'Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros.  
 ulciscor, facioque nefas : mors morte pianda est.  
 in scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus ;  
 per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. 485  
 an felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur,  
 Thestius orbus crit ? Melius lugebitis ambo.  
 vos modo, fraterni manes, animaeque recentes,  
 officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas  
 accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. 490

'Ei mihi ! quo rapior ? fratres ignoscite matri !  
 deficiunt ad coepta manus. Meruisse fatemur  
 illum, cur pereat : mortis mihi displicet auctor.  
 ergo impune feret, vivusque et victor et ipso  
 successu tumidus regnum Calydonis habebit ? 495  
 vos cinis exiguus gelidaeque jacebitis umbrae ?  
 haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus, et ille  
 spemque patris regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam.  
 mens ubi materna est ? ubi sunt pia jura parentum ?  
 et quos sustinui bis mensum quinque labores ? 500  
 O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans,  
 idque ego passa forem ! Vixisti munere nostro :  
 nunc merito moriere tuo. Cape praemia facti,  
 bisque datam, primum partu, mox stipite raptu,  
 redde animam, vel me fraternis adde sepulcris. 505

'Et cupio, et nequeo ; quid agam ? modo vulnera  
 fratrum  
 ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantae caedis imago :



nunc animum pietas maternaque nomina frangunt.  
 me miseram ! male vincetis, sed vincite, fratres :  
 dummodo quae dederō vobis solacia, vosque 510  
 ipsa sequar.' Dixit, dextraque aversa trementi  
 funereum torrem medios coniecit in ignes.  
 aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse  
 stipes, ut invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.

Inscius atque absens flamma Meleagros ab illa 515  
 uritur, et caecis torreri viscera sentit  
 ignibus, ac magnos superat virtute dolores.  
 quod tamen ignavo cadat et sine sanguine leto,  
 maeret, et Ancaeī felicia vulnera dicit ;  
 grandaevumque patrem fratresque piasque sorores 520  
 cum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo ;  
 forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque dolorque,  
 languescuntque iterum : simul est exstinctus uterque,  
 inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras  
 paulatim cana prunam velante favilla. 525

Alta jacet Calydon : lugent juvenesque senesque,  
 vulgusque proceresque gemunt, scissaeque capillos  
 planguntur matres Calydonides Eueninae.  
 pulvere canitiem genitor vultusque seniles  
 foedat humi fusus, spatiosumque increpat aevum. 530  
 nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti  
 exegit poenas, acto per viscera ferro.  
 non mihi si centum deus ora sonantia linguis,  
 ingeniumque capax, totumque Heliconā dedisset,  
 tristia persequerer miserarum dicta sororum. 535  
 inmemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt ;  
 dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foveantque ;  
 oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto ;  
 post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant ;  
 adfusaeque jacent tumulo, signataque saxo 540

nomina complexae lacrimas in nomina fundunt.  
quas Parthaoniae tandem Latonia clade  
exsatiata domus, praeter Gorgenque nurumque  
nobilis Alcmenae, natis in corpore pennis  
allevat, et longas per bracchia porrigit alas,  
corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit.

545

## XIX. PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

[BOOK VIII. — 620-724.]

[THESEUS, returning from the Calydonian Hunt, is entertained with his friends by the river-god Achelous, who recounts the fate of certain nymphs, turned into rocks and islands. These prodigies are mocked by Pirithous, son of Ixion, who is among them. To silence his cavil, Lelex relates the following tale (549-619).]

Jupiter and Mercury, journeying once in Phrygia, were refused hospitality by all the inhabitants of a certain place, except two pious rustics, Philemon and his wife Baucis, who provide such entertainment as they are able (620-688). While the inhospitable town was drowned in a marsh, the poor hut of Philemon became a temple, of which he and his wife were made attendants; until in a good old age they were both transformed to trees, he to an oak and she to a linden (689-724).

TILIAE contermina quercus	620
collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.	621
haud procul huic stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim,	624
nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus undae. -	625
Juppiter huc specie mortali, cumque parente	
venit Atlantiades, positis caducifer alis.	
mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes :	
mille domos clausere serae. Tamen una recepit,	
parva quidem, stipulis et canna tecta palustri :	630
sed pia Baucis anus parilique aetate Philemon	
illa sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illa	
consenuere casa ; paupertatemque fatendo	
effecere levem, nec iniqua mente ferendo.	
nec refert, dominos illic, famulosne requiras :	635
tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque jubentque.	

Ergo ubi caelicolae parvos tetigere penates,  
summissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,

membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,  
 quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis, 640  
 inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes  
 suscitât hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco  
 nutrit, et ad flammâs anima producit anili,  
 multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto  
 detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aëno. 645  
 quodque suus conjunx riguo collegerat horto,  
 truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni  
 sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno ;  
 servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem  
 exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis. 650

Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas,  
 concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulva 655  
 impositum lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis.  
 vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo  
 sternere consuerant ; sed et haec vilisque vetusque  
 vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno.

Accubuere dei. Mensam succincta tremensque 660  
 ponit anus : mensae sed erat pes tertius impar :  
 testa parem fecit. Quae postquam subdita clivum  
 sustulit, aequatam mentae tersere virentes.  
 ponitur hic bicolor sincerâe baca Minervae ;  
 conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia faece ; 665  
 intibaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti,  
 ovaque non acri leviter versata favilla, —  
 omnia fictilibus. Post haec caelatus codem  
 sistitur argento crater, fabricataque fago  
 pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris. 670

Parva mora est, epulasque foci misere calentes,  
 nec longae rursus referuntur vina senectae,  
 dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.  
 hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis,

prunaque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 675  
et de purpureis collectae vitibus uvae.

candidus in medio favus est. Super omnia vultus  
accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.

Interea totiens haustum cratera repleri  
sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina. 680  
attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis  
concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,  
et veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant.

Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,  
quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant. 685  
ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat,  
eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos  
confugisse deos. Superi vetuere necari :  
'Di' que 'sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas  
impia' dixerunt ; 'vobis immunibus hujus 690  
esse mali dabitur : modo vestra relinquitte tecta,  
ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis  
ite simul.' Parent ambo, baculisque levati  
nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta 695  
missa potest : flexere oculos, et mersa palude  
cetera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.  
dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,  
illa vetus, dominis etiam casa parva duobus  
vertitur in templum ; furcas subiere columnae ; 700  
stramina flavescent, aurataque tecta videntur,  
caelataeque fores, adoptataque marmore tellus.

Talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore :  
'Dicite, juste senex, et femina conjuge justo  
digna, quid optetis.' Cum Baucide pauca locutus, 705  
judicium superis aperit commune Philemon :  
'Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

poscimus ; et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,  
auferat hora duos eadem, nec conjugis umquam  
busta meae videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illa.' 710

Vota fides sequitur : templi tutela fuere,  
donec vita data est. Annis aevoque soluti,  
ante gradus sacros cum starent forte, locique  
inciperent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,  
Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. 715  
jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus  
mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta, *Vale* que  
*O conjunx* dixere simul, simul abdita textit  
ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Thineius illic  
incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 720  
haec mihi non vani — neque erat cur fallere vellent —  
narravere senes : equidem pendentia vidi  
serta super ramos ; ponensque recentia, dixi :  
*Cura pii dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur.*

## XX. THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

[BOOK IX. — 134-272.]

[ACHELOUS, continuing the discourse, tells of the transformations of Proteus; and of Mestra, daughter of Erysichthon, who (receiving this power from Neptune) long, by cheats and wiles, sustained her father cursed with extreme rage of hunger for the violation of a grove of Ceres (VIII. 725-884). And as Theseus inquires the cause of his broken horn, Achelous replies that contending once with Hercules for the possession of Dejanira, sister of Meleager, that horn had been wrested off, and, being filled by the Naiads with autumn fruits, became the horn of Plenty (IX. 1-100). In defence of the same Dejanira, Hercules had once slain the centaur Nessus; who, dying, gave her a tunic stained with his blood, mixed with venom of the Lernæan hydra, which (he said) would recall her husband's love if ever it should wander or cool (101-133).]

Afterward, Hercules being about to wed Iole, daughter of Eurytus, Dejanira sent to him this tunic as a marriage gift. But when it took heat from the altar flames as he was about to sacrifice, Hercules, being in extreme torment, and unable to tear it off, cast into the sea the bearer of the gift, Lichas, who was converted into a rock, retaining his human form (134-227). Then Hercules, building a great funeral pile upon Mount Œta of Thessaly, burned himself thereon; and his mortal parts being purged away, was received into the company of the gods (228-272).

LONGA fuit medii mora temporis, actaque magni  
 Herculis implerant terras odiumque novercae. 135  
 victor ab Oechalia Cœnaeo sacra parabat  
 vota Jovi, cum fama loquax præcessit ad aures,  
 Dejanira, tuas, quae veris addere falsa  
 gaudet, et e minimo sua per mendacia crescit,  
 Amphitryoniaden Iôles ardore teneri.

140

Credit amans, venerisque novae perterrita fama

indulsit primo lacrimis, flendoque dolorem  
diffudit miseranda suum. Mox deinde, 'Quid autem  
flemus?' ait: 'pellex lacrimis laetabitur istis.  
quae quoniam adveniet, properandum, aliquidque novan-  
dum est,

145

dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.  
conquerar, an sileam? repetam Calydonā, morerne?  
excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem?  
quid si me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem  
forte paro facinus, quantumque injuria possit  
femineusque dolor, jugulata pellice testor?' 150

Incursum animus varios habet: omnibus illis  
praetulit imbutam Neseo sanguine vestem  
mittere, quae vires defecto reddat amori.  
ignaroque Lichae, quid tradat nescia, luctus 155  
ipsa suos tradit, blandisque miserrima verbis,  
dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,  
induiturque humeris Lernaee virus echidnae.

Tura dabat primis et verba precantia flammis,  
vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras: 160  
incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis  
Herculeos abiit late diffusa per artus.  
dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit;  
victa malis postquam est patientia, reppulit aras,  
implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Oeten. 165  
nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem:  
qua trahitur, trahit illa cutem, foedumque relatu,  
aut haeret membris frustra temptata revelli,  
aut laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa.  
ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens 170  
tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno.

Nec modus est: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae,  
caeruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,



ambustique sonant nervi, caecaque medullis  
tabe liquefactis tendens ad sidera palmas, 175  
'Cladibus' exclamat, 'Saturnia, pascere nostris :  
pascere, et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto,  
corque ferum satia. Vel si miserandus et hosti  
hoc aestu tibi sum, diris cruciatibus aegram  
invisamque animam natamque laboribus aufer. 180  
mors mihi munus erit : decet haec dare dona novercam.  
ergo ego foedantem peregrino templa cruore  
Busirin domui ? saevoque alimenta parentis  
Antaeo eripui ? nec me pastoris Hiberi  
forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit ? 185  
vosne, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri ?  
vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides undae,  
Partheniumque nemus ? vestra virtute relatus  
Thermodontiaco caelatus balteus auro,  
pomaque ab insomni concustodita dracone ? 190  
nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mi  
Arcadiae vastator aper ? nec profuit hydrae  
crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires ?  
quid, cum Thracis equos humano sanguine pingues  
plenaque corporibus laceris praesepia vidi, 195  
visaue dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi ?  
his elisa jacet moles Nemeaea lacertis ;  
hac caelum cervice tuli. Defessa jubendo est  
saeva Jovis conjunx : ego sum indefessus agendo.  
sed nova pestis adest, cui nec virtute resisti, 200  
nec telis armisque potest. Pulmonibus errat  
ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.  
at valet Eurystheus ! Et sunt, qui credere possint  
esse deos ?' Dixit, perque altum saucius Oeten  
haud aliter graditur, quam si venabula taurus 205  
corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor.

saepe illum gemitus edentem, saepe frementem,  
saepe retemptantem totas refringere vestes,  
sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres  
montibus, aut patrio tendentem bracchia caelo. 210

Ecce Lichan trepidum latitantem rupe cavata  
aspicit ; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem,  
'Tune, Licha,' dixit 'feralia dona dedisti ?  
tune meae necis auctor eris ?' Tremit ille, pavetque  
pallidus, et timide verba excusantia dicit. 215

dicentem genibusque manus adhibere parantem  
corripit Alcides, et terque quaterque rotatum  
mittit in Euboïcas tormento fortius undas.  
ille per aërias pendens induruit auras ;  
utque ferunt imbres gelidis concreescere ventis, 220  
inde nives fieri, nivibus quoque molle rotatis  
astringi, et spissa glomerari grandine corpus :  
sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis  
exsanguemque metu nec quicquam humoris habentem,  
in rigidos versum silices prior edidit actas. 225  
nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alto  
gurgite, et humanae servat vestigia formae,  
quem, quasi sensurum, nautae calcare verentur,  
appellantque Lichan.

At tu, Jovis inclita proles,  
arboribus caesis, quas ardua gesserat Oete, 230  
inque pyram structis, arcum pharetramque capacem  
regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas  
ferre jubes Poeante satum, quo flamma ministro  
subdita ; dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger,  
congeriem silvae Nemeaeo vellere summam 235  
sternis, et imposita clavae cervice recumbis,  
haud alio vultu, quam si conviva jaceres  
inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis.

Jamque valens et in omne latus diffusa sonabat,  
securosque artus contemptoremque petebat 240  
flamma suum. Timuere dei pro vindice terrae :  
quos ita, sensit enim, laeto Saturnius ore  
Juppiter adloquitur : ‘ Nostra est timor iste voluptas,  
O superi ; totoque libens mihi pectore grator,  
quod memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque, 245  
et mea progenies vestro quoque tuta favore est.  
nam quamquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis,  
obligor ipse tamen. Sed enim, ne pectora vano  
fida metu paveant, Oetaeas spernite flammas.  
omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes ; 250  
nec nisi materna vulcanum parte potentem  
sentiet. Aeternum est a me quod traxit, et expers  
atque immune necis, nullaque domabile flamma :  
idque ego defunctum terra caelestibus oris  
accipiam, cunctisque meum laetabile factum 255  
dis fore confido. Siquis tamen Hercule, siquis  
forte deo doliturus erit, data praemia nolet :  
sed meruisse dari sciet, invitique probabit.’

Assensere dei ; conjunx quoque regia visa est  
cetera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu 260  
dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam.

Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammae,  
Mulciber abstulerat ; nec cognoscenda remansit  
Herculis effigies, nec quicquam ab imagine ductum  
matris habet, tantumque Jovis vestigia servat. 265  
utque novus serpens posita cum pelle senecta  
luxuriare solet, squamaque virere recenti :  
sic ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus,  
parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri  
coepit, et augusta fieri gravitate verendus. 270  
quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum  
quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

## XXI. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

[BOOK X.—1-77.]

[ALCMENE, mother of Hercules, to entertain Iole (who had married his son Hyllus), relates the tale of Hercules' birth, which was long delayed, but at last brought about by the artifice of Galanthis, a waiting-maid; who, for the falsehood she told, was turned into a weasel by Ilithyia, whom she had deceived (IX. 273-323). Iole relates in turn of her sister Dryope, changed to a lotus (324-339). The restoring of Iolaus to youth, and the miraculous manhood bestowed on the children of Callirhoë, having moved the displeasure of some of the gods, Jupiter reminds them of the painful old age of his own son Minos (400-442). The tale is told of Byblis, daughter of Miletus (who had migrated from Crete to Asia); she, filled with a guilty love for her brother Cannus, became a fountain in Caria (443-665). Iphis, daughter of Ligdus of Crete, having been brought up as a youth to avoid her father's displeasure that a daughter was born to him, was at length changed to a young man by Isis, and so became the husband of Ianthe (666-797).]

Hymen, proceeding to Thrace, after the marriage of Iphis, united Orpheus to Eurydice, but not happily, for she died from the bite of a serpent. To recover her, Orpheus penetrated the shadows of the Lower World, where even the Furies are moved to tears at his song, the pains of hell are stayed, and Proserpine is won to yield him back his wife, only on condition that he shall not look behind him until he reaches the upper world. Turning about too soon, in his eagerness to see her, he loses her again, and is not suffered a second time to enter Hades (X. 1-77).

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu  
 aethera digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenaeus ad oras  
 tendit, et Orphea nequiquam voce vocatur.  
 adfuit ille quidem; sed nec sollemnia verba,  
 nec laetos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.  
 fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrimoso stridula fumo

usque fuit, nullosque invenit motibus ignes.  
exitus auspicio gravior ; nam nupta, per herbas  
dùm nova naxiadum turba comitata vagatur,  
occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto. 10

Quam satis ad superas postquam Rhodopeus auras  
deflevit vates, ne non temptaret et umbras,  
ad Styga Taenaria<sup>1</sup> est ausus descendere porta ;  
perque leves populos simulacraque functa sepulcro  
Persephonen adiit, inamoenaque regna tenentem 15  
umbrarum dominum. Pulsisque ad carmina nervis  
sic ait : ‘ O positi sub terra numina mundi,  
in quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur ;  
si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris  
vera loqui sinitis, non huc, ut opaca viderem 20  
Tartara, descendi, nec uti villosa colubris  
terna Medusaei vincirem guttura monstri.  
causa viae conjunx, in quam calcata venenum  
vipera diffudit, crescentesque abstulit annos.  
posse pati volui, nec me temptasse negabo : 25  
vicit Amor. Supera deus hic bene notus in ora est :  
an sit et hic, dubito, sed et hic tamen auguror esse.  
famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinae,  
vos quoque junxit Amor. Per ego haec loca plena  
timoris,  
per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, 30  
Eurydices, oro, properata retexite fata.  
omnia debemur vobis, paulumque morati  
serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.  
tendimus huc omnes, haec est domus ultima ; vosque  
humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35  
haec quoque, cum justos matura peregerit annos,  
juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.  
quod si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est

nolle redire mihi : leto gaudete duorum.'

Talia dicentem neryosque ad verba moventem 40  
exsanguis flebant animae ; nec Tantalus undam  
captavit refugam, stupuitque Ixionis orbis,  
nec carpsere jecur volucres, urnisque vacarunt  
Belides, inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphe, saxo.  
tunc primum lacrimis victarum carmine fama est 45  
Eumenidum maduisse genas. Nec regia conjunx  
sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare :  
Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes  
inter, et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.  
hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros, 50  
ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas  
exierit valles, aut irrita dona futura.

Carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames,  
arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opaca.  
nec procul afuerunt telluris margine summae : 55  
hic, ne deficeret metuens, avidusque videndi,  
flexit amans oculos ; et protinus illa relapsa est,  
brachiaque intendens prendique et prendere captan  
nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.  
jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam 60  
questa suo : quid enim nisi se quereretur amatam ?  
supremumque *Vale !* quod jam vix auribus ille  
acciperet, dixit, revolutaque rursus eodem est.

Non aliter stupuit gemina nece conjugis Orpheus,  
quam tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65  
colla canis vidit ; quem non pavor ante reliquit,  
quam natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto :  
quique in se crimen traxit voluitque videri  
Olenos esse nocens, tuque O confisa figurac,  
infelix Lethaea, tuae, junctissima quondam 70  
pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.

Orantem frustra que iterum transire volentem  
portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus  
squalidus in ripa Cereris sine munere sedit ;  
cura dolorque animi lacrimaeque alimenta fuere. 75  
esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam  
se recipit Rhodopen pulsumque aquilonibus Haemum.

## XXII. THE SONG OF ORPHEUS.

[BOOK X. — 86-219.]

WITHDRAWN apart from the love of women, and having gathered by his song a grove of forest trees [among them the pine which was once the youth Attis, and Cyparissus changed by Apollo into a Cypress], Orpheus sings of the loves of the gods for mortal men. And first of Ganymede of Troy, borne to heaven by Jupiter in the form of an eagle (143-161); and of Hyacinthus, a beautiful youth of Sparta, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus (or quoit) that he had hurled into the air; from whose blood sprang the flower that bears his name (162-219).

[He further sings of certain people of Cyprus, cruel to strangers, who by Venus were changed to oxen (220-237); of the statue wrought by Pygmalion, which became a living maiden, and his bride (243-297); of Myrrha, who because of her incestuous love of her father became a tree weeping fragrant gum (298-502); of her child Adonis, loved by Venus (503-559); of Atalanta, fleet of foot, who was won in the race by craft of Hippomenes with three golden apples (see next selection), but both were afterwards changed into lions (560-707); and of the death of Adonis, slain by a wild boar, and by Venus converted into the flower Anemone, as Menthe had aforetime been by Proserpine into the herb Mint (708-739).]

COLLIS erat, collemque super planissima campi  
 area, quam viridem faciebant graminis herbae.  
 umbra loco deërat : qua postquam parte resedit  
 dis genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit,  
 umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis afuit arbor, 90  
 non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus aesculus altis,  
 nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus et innuba laurus,  
 nec coryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis,  
 enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,  
 et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, 95  
 amnicolæque simul salices et aquatica lotos,



perpetuoque virens buxum, tenuesque myricae,  
et bicolor myrtus, et bacis caerulea tinus.  
vos quoque, flexipedes hederæ, venistis, et una  
pampineæ vites et amictæ vitibus ulmi ; 100  
ornique et piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti  
arbutus, et lentæ (victoris præmia) palmae,  
et succincta comas hirsutaque vertice pinus,  
grata deum matri : siquidem Cybeleius Attis  
exuit hac hominem, truncoque induruit illo. 105

Tale nemus vates attraxerat ; inque ferarum  
concilio medius turba volucrumque sedebat.  
ut satis impulsas temptavit pollice chordas, 145  
et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent,  
concordare modos, hoc vocem carmine movit :

‘ Ab Jove, Musa parens (cedunt Jovis omnia regno)  
carmina nostra move : Jovis est mihi sæpe potestas  
dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas, 150  
sparsaque Phlegraeis victricia fulmina campis ;  
nunc opus est levioꝛe lyra, puerosque canamus  
dilectos superis, inconcessisque puellas  
ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine poenam.

‘ Rex superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore 155  
arsit, et inventum est aliquid, quod Juppiter esse,  
quam quod erat, mallet. Nulla tamen alite verti  
dignatur, nisi quæ posset sua fulmina ferre.  
nec mora : percusso mendacibus aëre pennis  
abripit Iliaden, qui nunc quoque pocula miscet, 160  
invitaque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

‘ Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in aethere Phoebus,  
tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.  
qua licet, aeternus tamen es ; quotiensque repellit  
ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 165  
tu totiens oreris, viridique in cespite flores.

te meus ante omnes genitor dilexit, et orbe  
in medio positi caruerunt praeside Delphi,  
dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat  
Sparten : nec citharae, nec sunt in honore sagittae. 170  
inmemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat,  
non tenuisse canes, non per juga montis iniqui  
isse comes ; longaue alit assuetudine flammas.

‘ Jamque fere medius Titan venientis et actae  
noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque : 175  
corpora veste levant, et suco pinguis olivi  
splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.

‘ Quem prius aërias libratum Phoebus in auras  
misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.  
recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram 180  
pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.  
protinus imprudens actusque cupidine ludi  
tollere Taenarides orbem properabat ; at illum  
dura repercussum subjecit in aëra tellus  
in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit aequae 185  
quam puer ipse deus ; collapsosque excipit artus,  
et modo te refovet, modo tristia vulnera siccant,  
nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.

‘ Nil prosunt artes : erat immedicabile vulnus.  
ut si quis violas riguoque papaver in horto, 190  
liliaque infringat fulvis haerentia virgis,  
marcida demittant subito caput illa gravatum,  
nec se sustineant, spectentque cacumine terram :  
sic vultus moriens jacet, et defecta vigore  
ipsa sibi est oneri cervix humeroque recumbit. 195

“ Laberis, Oe balide, prima fraudate juvena,  
Phoebus ait, videoque tuum, mea crimina, vulnus.  
tu dolor es, facinusque meum : mea dextera leto  
inscribenda tuo est ; ego sum tibi funcris auctor.

quae mea culpa tamen ? nisi si lusisse vocari 200  
culpa potest, nisi culpa potest et amasse vocari.  
atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret  
reddere ! Quod quoniam fatali lege tenemur,  
semper eris mecum, memorique haerebis in ore.  
te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt ; 205  
flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros :  
tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros  
addat in hunc florem, folioque legatur eodem.”

‘ Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore,  
ecce cruor, qui fusus humo signaverat herbam, 210  
desinit esse cruor, Tyrioque nitentior ostro  
flos oritur, formamque capit quam lilia, si non  
purpureus color his, argenteus esset in illis.  
non satis hoc Phoebo est (is enim fuit auctor honoris) :  
ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit, et AI AI 215  
flos habet inscriptum, funestaque littera ducta est.  
nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon, honorque  
durat in hoc aevi ; celebrandaque more priorum  
annua praelata redeunt Hyacinthia pompa.’

## XXIII. ATALANTA.

[BOOK X. — 560–680.]

ORPHEUS sings how Atalanta was beaten in a race by Hippomenes, who dropped three golden apples, which she stopped to pick up. The tale is supposed to be told by Venus to Adonis.

[For the rest of the song of Orpheus, see the heading of the previous selection.]

FORSITAN audieris aliquam certamine cursus 560  
 veloces superasse viros. Non fabula rumor  
 ille fuit; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses,  
 laude pedum, formaene bono praestantior esset.  
 scitanti deus huic de conjuge "Conjuge" dixit  
 "nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis usum. 565  
 nec tamen effugies, teque ipsa viva carebis."  
 territa sorte dei per opacas innuba silvas  
 vivit, et instantem turbam violenta procorum  
 condicione fugat, nec "Sum potiunda, nisi" inquit  
 "victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum: 570  
 praemia veloci conjunx thalamique dabuntur;  
 mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto."  
 illa quidem inmitis: sed tanta potentia formae est,  
 venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum.

Sederat Hippomenes cursus spectator iniqui, 575  
 et "Petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjunx?"  
 dixerat, ac nimios juvenum damnarat amores.  
 ut faciem et posito corpus velamine vidit,  
 quale meum, vel quale tuum, si femina fias,  
 obstipuit, tollensque manus "Ignoscite," dixit 580  
 "quos modo culpavi. Nondum mihi praemia nota,  
 quae peteretis, erant." Laudando concipit ignes,

et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat  
invidiaque timet. ["Sed cur certaminis hujus  
intemptata mihi fortuna relinquitur?" inquit 585  
"Audentes deus ipse juvat." Dum talia secum  
exigit Hippomenes, passu volat alite virgo.  
quae quamquam Scythica non setius ire sagitta  
Aonio visa est juveni, tamen ille decorem  
miratur magis. Et cursus facit ille decorem. 590  
aura refert ablata citis talaria plantis :  
tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quaeque  
poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo :  
inque puellari corpus candore ruborem  
traxerat, haud aliter, quam cum super atria velum 595  
candida purpureum simulatas inficit umbras.  
dum notat haec hospes,] decursa novissima meta est,  
et tegitur festa victrix Atalanta corona.  
dant gemitum victi, penduntque ex foedere poenas.

Non tamen eventu juvenis deterritus horum 600  
constitit in medio, vultuque in virgine fixo  
"Quid facilem titulum superando quaeris inertes?  
mecum confer!" ait "seu me fortuna potentem  
fecerit, a tanto non indignabere vinci.  
namque mihi genitor Megareus Onchestius : illi 605  
est Neptunus avus : pronepos ego regis aquarum.  
nec virtus citra genus est. Seu vincar, habebis  
Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen."

Talia dicentem molli Schoeneia vultu  
aspicit, et dubitat, superari an vincere malit. 610  
atque ita "Quis deus hunc formosis" inquit "iniquus  
perdere vult, caraeque jubet discrimine vitae  
conjugium petere hoc? non sum, me iudice, tanti.  
nec forma tangor,—poteram tamen hac quoque tangi—  
sed quod adhuc puer est. Non me movet ipse, sed aetas.

quid, quod inest virtus et mens interrita leti?  
quid, quod ab aequorea numeratur origine quartus?  
quid, quod amat, tantique putat conubia nostra,  
ut pereat, si me fors illi dura negarit?  
dum licet, hospes, abi, thalamosque relinque cruentos. 620  
conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla  
nolet; et optari potes a sapiente puella.  
cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam ante peremptis?  
viderit! intereat, quoniam tot caede procorum  
admonitus non est, agiturque in taedia vitae. — 625  
occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum,  
indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris?  
non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae.  
sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles!  
aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses! — 630  
at quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est!  
a! miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuissem!  
vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem,  
nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent,  
unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia vellem.” 635  
dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,  
quid facit, ignorans, amat et non sentit amorem.

Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque:  
cum me sollicita proles Neptunia voce  
invocat Hippomenes, “Cytherea” que “comprecor, ausis  
adsit” ait “nostris et quos dedit, adjuvet ignes.”  
detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas;  
motaque sum, fateor. Nec opis mora longa dabatur.  
est ager, indigenae Tamasenum nomine dicunt,  
telluris Cypriae pars optima, quam mihi priscae 645  
sacravere senes, templisque accedere dotem  
hanc jussere meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo,  
fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.

hinc tria forte mea veniens decerpta ferebam  
aurea poma manu : nullique videnda nisi ipsi 650  
Hippomenen adii, docuique, quis usus in illis.  
signa tubae dederant, cum carcere pronus uterque  
emicat, et summam celeri pede libat harenam.  
posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,  
et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas. 655  
adiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,  
verbaque dicentum “ Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus,  
Hippomene, propera ! nunc viribus utere totis.  
pelle moram, vinces : ” dubium, Megareius heros  
gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schoeneia dictis. 660  
O quotiens, cum jam posset transire, morata est,  
spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit !  
aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore,  
metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum  
fetibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit. 665  
obstipuit virgo, nitidique cupidine pomi  
declinat cursus, aurumque volubile tollit :  
praeterit Hippomenes : resonant spectacula plausu.  
illa moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu  
corrigit, atque iterum juvenem post terga relinquit. 670  
et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,  
consequitur transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus  
restabat. “ Nunc ” inquit “ ades, dea muneris auctor ! ”  
inque latus campi, quo tardius illa rediret,  
jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvenaliter aurum. 675  
an peteret, virgo visa est dubitare : coegi  
tollere, et adieci sublato pondera malo,  
impedique oneris pariter gravitate moraque.  
nève meus sermo cursu sit tardior ipso,  
praeterita est virgo : duxit sua praemia victor. 680

## XXIV. THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

[BOOK XI. — 1-84.]

STILL lamenting in solitude for his lost Eurydice, Orpheus is assailed in a frenzy by the women of Thrace, who tear him in pieces, so that while his body is borne upon the Hebrus, and to the isle of Lesbos, his shade securely joins that of his wife in the Elysian Fields (XI. 1-66); the women who had caused his death being by Bacchus changed to trees (67-84).

CARMINE dum tali silvas animosque ferarum  
 Threicius vates et saxa sequentia ducit,  
 ecce nurus Ciconum, tectae lymphata ferinis  
 pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt  
 Orphea, percussis sociantem carmina nervis. 5  
 e quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,  
 ‘En,’ ait ‘en hic est nostri contemptor!’ et hastam  
 vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora :  
 quae foliis praesuta notam sine vulnere fecit.

Alterius telum lapis est, qui missus, in ipso 10  
 aëre concentu victus vocisque lyraeque est,  
 ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis  
 ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt  
 bella, modusque abiit, insanaque regnat Erinyes.

Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita; sed ingens 15  
 clamor et infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu,  
 tympanaque et plausus et Bacchei ululatus  
 obstrepuere sono citharae. Tum denique saxa  
 non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.  
 ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis 20  
 innumeras volucres, anguesque agmenque ferarum,  
 Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere triumphi.



Inde cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris,  
et coeunt ut aves, si quando luce vagantem  
noctis avem cernunt ; structoque utrimque theatro 25  
ceu matutina cervus periturus arena  
praeda canum est, vatemque petunt, et fronde virentes  
coniciunt thyrsos, non haec in munera factos.  
hae glebas, illae directos arbore ramos,  
pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori, 30  
forte boves presso subigebant vomere terram ;  
nec procul hinc, multo fructum sudore parantes,  
dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni.  
agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt  
arma sui ; vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros 35  
sarculaque rastrique graves longique ligones.  
quae postquam rapuere ferae, cornuque minaces  
divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt,  
tendentemque manus atque illo tempore primum  
irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 40  
sacrilegae perimunt ; perque os, pro Juppiter ! illud,  
auditum saxis intellectumque ferarum,  
sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit.

Te maestae volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,  
te rigidi silices, te carmina saepe secutae 45  
fleverunt silvae ; positis te frondibus arbos  
tonsa comam luxit ; lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt  
increvisse suis, obstrusaque carbasa pullo  
naïdes et dryades passosque habuere capillos.  
membra jacent diversa locis : caput, Hebre, lyramque 50  
excipis ; et mirum ! medio dum labitur amne,  
flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua  
murmurat exanimis, respondent flebile ripae.  
jamque mare invectae flumen populare relinquunt,  
et Methymnaeae potiuntur litore Lesbi. 55

hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis  
os petit et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.  
tandem Phoebus adest, morsusque inferre parantem  
arcet, et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos  
congelat, et patulos, ut erant, indurat hiatus. 60

Umbra subit terras, et quae loca viderat ante,  
cuncta recognoscit; quaerensque per arva piorum  
invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis.  
hic modo conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo,  
nunc praecedentem sequitur, nunc praevious anteit, 65  
Eurydicenque suam jam tuto respicit Orpheus.

Non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus :  
amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,  
protinus in silvis matres Edonidas omnes,  
quae videre nefas, torta radice ligavit. 70  
[quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est,  
traxit, et in solidam detrusit acumina terram ;]  
utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,  
crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,  
plangitur, ac trepidans astringit vincula motu : 75  
sic, ut quaeque solo defixa cohaeserat harum,  
exsternata fugam frustra temptabat ; at illam  
lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.  
dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi, quaerit, et ungues,  
aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras ; 80  
et conata femur maerenti plangere dextra,  
robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt ;  
robora sunt humeri ; porrectaque bracchia veros  
esse putes ramos, et non fallare putando.

## XXV. THE STORY OF MIDAS.

[BOOK XI. — 85-193.]

PROCEEDING from Thrace into Phrygia, Bacchus is deserted by Silenus, whom king Midas restores to him, and so receives from Bacchus whatever boon he should desire. Choosing that whatever he touched might become gold, Midas presently finds his gift a curse; but by help of the god is freed from it on bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands thenceforth become gold (85-145). Afterwards, frequenting woods and lonely places, he became witness of a contest for the palm of music between Pan and Apollo. By Tmolus, the mountain-god, Apollo is judged victor; and Midas pronouncing for Pan, his ears are by Apollo lengthened into ass's ears (146-179); the secret of which being by his servant whispered to the earth, there sprang up reeds, which in their rustling told the shame of Midas (180-193).

NEC satis hoc Baccho est: ipsos quoque deserit agros,  
 cumque choro meliore sui vineta Timoli  
 Pactolonque petit — quamvis non aureus illo  
 tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis.  
 hunc assueta cohors satyri bacchaeque frequentant,  
 at Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque 90  
 ruricolae cepere Phryges, vinctumque coronis  
 ad regem duxere Midan, cui Thracius Orpheus  
 orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.  
 qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,  
 hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit 95  
 per bis quinque dies et junctas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen  
 Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum laetus in agros  
 rex venit, et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.  
 huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100

muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.  
 ille, male usurus donis, ait 'Effice, quicquid  
 corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.'  
 adnuvit optatis, nocituraque munera solvit  
 Liber, et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset.

105

Lactus abit, gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros :  
 pollicitique fidem tangendo singula temptat.  
 vixque sibi credens, non alta fronde virenti  
 ilice detraxit virgam : virga aurea facta est ;  
 tollit humo saxum : saxum quoque palluit auro ;  
 contigit et glebam : contactu gleba potenti  
 massa fit ; arentis Cereris decerpsit aristas :  
 aurea messis erat ; demptum tenet arbore pomum :  
 Hesperidas donasse putes. Si postibus altis  
 admovit digitos, postes radiare videntur ;  
 ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,  
 unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.

110

115

Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens  
 omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri  
 exstructas dapibus, nec tostae frugis egentes :  
 tum vero, sive ille sua Cerealia dextra  
 munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeabant ;  
 sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,  
 lamina fulva dapes, admoto dente, premebat ;  
 miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis :  
 fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.

120

125

Attonitus novitate mali, divesque misereque,  
 effugere optat opes, et quae modo voverat, odit.  
 copia nulla famem relevat : sitis arida guttur  
 urit, et invisio meritis torquetur ab auro.  
 ad caelumque manus et splendida bracchia tollens,  
 'Da veniam, Lenaeae pater ! peccavimus,' inquit,  
 'sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.'

130

Mite deum numen, Bacchus<sup>q</sup> peccasse fatentem  
restituit, factique fide data munera solvit.

135

‘Neve male optato maneat circumlitus auro,  
vade’ ait ‘ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem,  
perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis  
carpe viam, donec venias ad fluminis ortus ;  
spumigeroque tuum fonti, quo plurimus exit,  
subde caput, corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.’  
rex jussae succedit aquae. Vis aurea tinxit  
flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.  
nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venae  
arva rigent auro madidis pallentia glebis.

140

145

Ille, perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,  
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.  
pingue sed ingenium mansit ; nocituraque, ut ante,  
rursus erant domino stolidae praeccordia mentis.  
nam freta prospiciens late riget arduus alto  
Tmolus in ascensu, clivoque extensus utroque  
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis.  
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis,  
et leve cerata modulatur arundine carmen,  
ausus Apollineos prae se contemnere cantus,  
judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.

150

155

Monte suo senior judex consedit, et aures  
liberat arboribus : quercu coma caerulea tantum  
cingitur, et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.  
isque deum pecoris spectans, ‘In judice’ dixit  
‘nulla mora est.’ Calamis agrestibus insonat ille :  
barbaricoque Midan — aderat nam forte canenti —  
carmine delenit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit  
Tmolus ad os Phoebi : vultum sua silva secuta est.

160

Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnaside vinctus,  
verrit humum Tyrio saturata murice palla ;

165

instrictamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis  
sustinet a laeva, tenuit manus altera plectrum :  
artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto  
pollice sollicitat, quorum dulcedine captus 170  
Pana jubet Tmolus citharae summittere cannas.

Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis  
omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur  
unius sermone Midae. Nec Delius aures  
humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram ; 175  
sed trahit in spatium, villisque albentibus implet,  
instabilesque imas facit, et dat posse moveri.  
cetera sunt hominis : partem damnatur in unam,  
induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli.

Ille quidem celare cupit, turpique pudore 180  
tempora purpureis temptat velare tiaris ;  
sed solitus longos ferro resecare capillos  
viderat hoc famulus. Qui, cum nec prodere visum  
dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,  
nec posset reticere tamen, secedit, humumque 185  
effodit, et, domini quales aspexerit aures,  
voce refert parva, terræque innummurat haustae ;  
indiciumque suae vocis tellure regesta  
obruit, et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.  
creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 190  
coepit, et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno,  
prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro  
obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures.

## XXVI. CEYX AND ALCYONE.

[BOOK XI. — 583-748.]

[DEPARTING from Tmolus, Apollo, with Neptune, serves king Laomedon in building the walls of Troy, whom they punish for his perfidy (XI. 194-220). The transformations of Thetis, who is given as bride to Peleus and becomes mother of Achilles (221-265). But Peleus, having slain his brother Phocus, flees to Ceyx of Trachin, whose brother Dædalion (grieving for the loss of his daughter Chio) had cast himself from Parnassus and been turned by Apollo into a hawk (266-345). Meanwhile the cattle brought by Peleus are destroyed by a wolf, through anger of the Nereid mother of Phocus, the wolf being afterwards turned to stone (346-409). Ceyx, against the entreaty of his wife Alcyone, goes to consult the oracle of Apollo at Claros upon these prodigies, but is shipwrecked. Alcyone entreats Juno for him in prayer (410-582).]

Juno sends Iris to the Cave of Sleep, and causes a vision to be sent to Alcyone, which shows her that Ceyx is dead. She discovers his body floating near the shore; and by pity of the gods they are transformed into kingfishers, in whose breeding season the waters are always still and calm (583-748).

AT dea non ultra pro functo morte rogari  
sustinet; utque manus funestas arceat aris,  
'Iri, meae' dixit 'fidissima nuntia vocis, 585  
vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam,  
exstinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat  
somnia ad Alcyonen veros narrantia casus.'  
dixerat: induitur velamina mille colorum  
Iris, et arcuato caelum curvamine signans 590  
tectâ petit jussi sub nube latentia regis.

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,  
mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni:  
quo numquam radiis oriens mediusve cadensve

Phoebus adire potest. Nebulae caligine mixtae 595  
exhalantur humo dubiaeque crepuscula lucis.  
non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris  
evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt  
sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.  
non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami, 600  
humanaeve sonum reddunt convicia linguae.  
muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo  
rivus aquae Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens  
invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.  
ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent 605  
innumeraeque herbae, quarum de lacte soporem  
nox legit et spargit per opacas umida terras.  
janua, ne verso stridores cardine reddat,  
nulla domo tota ; custos in limine nullus.  
at medio torus est ebено sublimis in antro, 610  
plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus ;  
quo cubat ipse deus membris languore solutis.  
hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas  
somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,  
silva gerit frondes, ejectas litus harenas. 615  
quo simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo  
somnia dimovit, vestis fulgore reluxit  
sacra domus : tardaue deus gravitate jacentes  
vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens  
summaue percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620  
excussit tandem sibi se, cubitoque levatus,  
quid veniat, — cognovit enim — scitatur. At illa :  
'Somne, quies rerum, placidissime, Somne, deorum,  
pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corpora duris  
fessa ministeriis mulces reparasque labori ! 625  
somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas,  
Herculea Trachine jube sub imagine regis



Alcyonen adeant, simulacraque naufraga fingant.  
imperat hoc Juno.' Postquam mandata peregit,  
Iris abit : neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis 630  
vim poterat, labique ut somnum sensit in artus,  
effugit, et remeat per quos modo venerat arcus.

At pater e populo natorum mille suorum  
excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae  
Morphea. Non illo jussos sollertius alter 635  
exprimit incessus vultumque sonumque loquendi ;  
adicit et vestes et consuetissima cuique  
verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur. At alter  
fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens.  
hunc Icelon superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus 640  
nominat. Est etiam diversae tertius artis  
Phantasos ; ille in humum saxumque undamque trabem-  
que,

quaeque vacant anima fallaciter omnia transit.  
regibus hi ducibusque suos ostendere vultus  
nocte solent, populos alii plebemque pererrant. 645  
praeterit hos senior, cunctisque e fratribus unum  
Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus  
eligit : et rursus molli languore solutus  
deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.  
ille volat nullos strepitus facientibus alis 650  
per tenebras, intraque morae breve tempus in urbem  
pervenit Haemoniam ; positisque e corpore pennis  
in faciem Ceycis abit, sumptaque figura  
luridus, exanimi similis, sine vestibus ullis,  
conjugis ante torum miserae stetit. Uda videtur 655  
barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.  
tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,  
haec ait : ' Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjunx ?  
an mea mutata est facies nece ? respice ! nosces,

inveniesque tuo pro conjugē conjugis umbram. 660  
nil opis, Alcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt :  
occidimus. Falso tibi me promittere noli.  
nubilus Aegaeo deprendit in aequore navem  
auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit :  
oraeque nostra, tuum frustra clamantia nomen, 665  
implerunt fluctus. Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor  
ambiguus, non ista vagis rumoribus audis :  
ipse ego fata tibi praesens mea naufragus edo.  
surge, age, da lacrimas, lugubriaque indue, nec me  
indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.' 670  
adicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa  
crederet esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros  
visus erat, gestumque manus Ceycis habebat.

Ingemit Alcyone lacrimans, movet atque lacertos  
per somnum, corpusque petens amplexitur auras ; 675  
exclamatque 'Mane ! quo te rapis ? ibimus una.'  
voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem  
excutit : et primo, si sit, circumspicit illic,  
qui modo visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri  
intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam, 680  
percutit ora manu, laniatque a pectore vestes,  
pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crines solvere curat ;  
scindit, et altrici, quae luctus causa, roganti  
'nulla est Alcyone, nulla est : ' ait 'occidit una  
cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba ! 685  
naufragus interiit. Vidi agnovique, manusque  
ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.  
umbra fuit. Sed et umbra tamen manifesta virique  
vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quaeris, habebat  
adsuetos vultus, nec quo prius, ore nitebat. 690  
pallentem nudumque et adhuc umentē capillo  
infelix vidi. Stetit hoc miserabilis ipso

ecce loco' — et quaerit, vestigia siqua supersint.  
'hoc erat, hoc, animo quod divinante timebam,  
et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerere, rogabam. 695  
at certe vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,  
me quoque duxisses. Multum fuit utile tecum  
ire mihi. Neque enim de vitae tempore quicquam  
non simul egissem, nec mors discreta fuisset.  
nunc absens perii, jactor quoque fluctibus absens, 700  
et sine te me pontus habet. Crudelior ipso  
sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar  
longius, et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.  
sed neque pugnabo, nec te, miserande, relinquam ;  
et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes. Inque sepulchro 705  
si non urna, tamen junget nos littera : si non  
ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.'

Plura dolor prohibet, verboque intervenit omni  
plangor, et attonito gemitus e corde trahuntur.  
mane erat. Egreditur tectis ad litus, et illum 710  
maesta locum repetit, de quo spectarat euntem.  
dumque moratur ibi, dumque 'Hic retinacula solvit,  
hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula litore' dicit,  
quae dum tota locis reminiscitur acta, fretumque  
prospicit : in liquida, spatio distante, tuetur 715  
nescio quid quasi corpus, aqua. Primoque, quid illud  
esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulum appulit unda,  
et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat,  
qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est,  
et, tamquam ignoto lacrimam daret, 'Heu ! miser,' in-  
quit 720  
'quisquis es, et siqua est conjunx tibi !' Fluctibus actum  
fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur,  
hoc minus et minus est mentis. Jam jamque propinquae  
admotum terrae, jam quod cognoscere posset,

cernit : erat conjunx. ‘Ille est!’ exclamat, et una 725  
ora comas vestem lacerat, tendensque trementes  
ad Ceyca manus ‘Sic, o carissime conjunx,  
sic ad me, miserande, redis?’ ait. Adjacet undis  
facta manu moles, quae primas aequoris iras  
frangit et incursus quae praedelassat aquarum. 730  
insilit huc. Mirumque fuit potuisse? volabat,  
percutiensque levem modo natis aëra pennis,  
stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas,  
dumque volat, maestum similem plenumque querellae  
ora dedere sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 735  
ut vero tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus,  
dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,  
frigida nequiquam duro dedit oscula rostro.  
senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undae  
tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat. At ille 740  
senserat. Et tandem, superis miserantibus, ambo  
alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius isdem  
tunc quoque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solutum  
foedus in alitibus. Coeunt, fiuntque parentes :  
perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem 745  
incubabat Alcyone pendentibus aequore nidis.  
tunc jacet unda maris. Ventos custodit et arcet  
Aeolus egressu, praestatque nepotibus aequor.

## XXVII. THE CHIEFS AT TROY.

[BOOK XII. — 1-145.]

[AN old man, beholding Ceyx and Alcyone as they circle in their flight, points out a sea-gull, which (he says) is the altered form of Æsacus, son of Priam, who had plunged into the sea through grief at the loss of the nymph Hesperia (XI. 749-795).]

At the mourning for Æsacus, Paris is absent, whose guilt in the rape of Helen brought the chiefs of Greece to war against Troy. Detained at Aulis by contrary winds, Agamemnon is commanded to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia; who, however, is borne away by Diana, a hind being put in her place (XII. 1-36). The Palace of Fame, who reports the Grecian armament (37-65). In the fight at their landing, the invulnerable Cygnus is strangled by Achilles, and changed by his father Neptune to a Swan (65-145).

NESCIVS adsumptis Priamus pater Aesacon alis  
vivere, lugebat; tumulo quoque nomen habenti  
inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes.  
defuit officio Paridis praesentia tristi,  
postmodo qui rapta longum cum conjuge bellum 5  
attulit in patriam, conjurataeque sequuntur  
mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgae.  
nec dilata foret vindicta, nisi aequora saevi  
invia fecissent venti, Boeotaque tellus  
Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras. 10

Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parassent,  
ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara,  
serpere caeruleum Danaï videre draconem  
in platanum, coeptis quae stabat proxima sacris.  
nidus erat volucrum bis quattuor arbore summa, 15  
quas simul et matrem circum sua damna volentem  
corripuit serpens, avidaque abscondidit alvo.

obstupuere omnes. At veri providus augur  
Thestorides 'Vincemus' ait, 'gaudete, Pelasgi :  
Troja cadet ; sed erit nostri mora longa laboris ;' 20  
atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos.  
ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos  
fit lapis, et superat serpentis imagine saxum.

Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis,  
bellaque non transfert ; et sunt, qui parcere Trojae 25  
Neptunum credant, quia moenia fecerat urbi.  
at non Thestorides : nec enim nescitve tacetve,  
sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram  
esse deae. Postquam pietatem publica causa,  
rexque patrem vicit, castumque datura cruorem 30  
flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris,  
victa dea est, nubemque oculis objecit, et inter  
officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum  
subposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva.  
ergo ubi, qua decuit, lenita est caede Diana, 35  
et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit ;  
accipiunt ventos a tergo mille carinae,  
multaque perpessae Phrygia potiuntur arena.

Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque  
caelestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi : 40  
unde quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,  
inspicitur, penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.  
Fama tenet, summaque domum sibi legit in arce ;  
innumerosque aditus ac mille foramina tectis  
addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. 45  
nocte dieque patet : tota est ex aere sonanti ;  
tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit ;  
nulla quies intus, nullaque silentia parte.  
nec tamen est clamor, sed parvae murmura vocis :  
qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis 50

esse solent ; qualemve sonum, cum Juppiter atras  
increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.  
atria turba tenet : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque ;  
mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur  
milia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant. 55  
e quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,  
hi narrata ferunt alio, mensuraque ficti  
crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adicit auctor.  
illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,  
vanaque Lactitia est, consternatique Timores, 60  
Seditioque recens, dubioque auctore Susurri.  
ipsa quid in caelo rerum pelagoque geratur  
et tellure, videt, totumque inquiri in orbem.

Fecerat haec notum, Graias cum milite forti  
adventare rates ; neque inexpectatus in armis 65  
hostis adest. Prohibent aditus, litusque tuentur  
Troës ; et Hectorea primus fataliter hasta,  
Protesilaë, cadis, commissaque proelia magno  
stant Danaïs, fortisque animae nece cognitus Hector.  
nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïca dextera posset, 70  
sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant  
litora ; jam leto proles Neptunia, Cygnus  
mille viros dederat ; jam curru instabat Achilles,  
totaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu  
agmina, perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora quaerens

Congreditur Cygno : decimum dilatus in annum  
Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia pressos  
exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem,  
concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,  
'Quisquis es, O juvenis,' dixit 'solamen habeto 80  
mortis, ab Haemonio quod sis jugulatus Achille.'  
hactenus Aeacides : vocem gravis hasta secuta est.  
sed quamquam certa nullus fuit error in hasta,

nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri,  
utque hebeti pectus tantummodo contudit ictu. 85

‘Nate dea, nam te fama praenovimus,’ inquit  
ille, ‘quid a nobis vulnus miraris abesse?’ —  
mirabantur enim — ‘Non haec, quam cernis, equinis  
fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistrae  
auxilio mihi sunt : decor est quaesitus ab istis ; 90  
Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Removebitur  
hujus

tegminis officium : tamen indestrictus abibo.  
est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui  
Nereaque et natas et totum temperet aequor.’

Dixit, et haesurum clipei curvamine telum 95  
misit in Aeaciden, quod et aes et proxima rupit  
terga novena boum, decimo tamen orbe moratum est.  
excudit hoc heros, rursusque trementia forti  
tela manu torsit : rursus sine vulnere corpus  
sincerumque fuit ; nec tertia cuspis apertum 100  
et se praebentem valuit destringere Cygnum.  
haud secus exarsit, quam circo taurus aperto,  
cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu,  
poeniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sensit.

Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastae : 105  
haerebat ligno. ‘Manus est mea debilis ergo,  
quasque’ ait ‘ante habuit vires, effudit in uno ?  
nam certe valui, vel cum Lyrnesia primus  
moenia dejeci, vel cum Tenedonque suoque  
Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas ; 110  
vel cum purpureus populari caede Caïcus  
fluxit, opusque meae bis sensit Telephus hastae.  
hic quoque tot caesis, quorum per litus acervos  
et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra valetque.’

Dixit, et, ante actis veluti male crederet, hastam 115



misit in adversum Lycia de plebe Menoeten,  
loricamque simul subjectaque pectora rupit.  
quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,  
extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum,  
atque ait : ' Haec manus est, haec, qua modo vicimus,  
hasta ;

120

utar in hoc isdem : sit in hoc precor exitus idem.'  
sic fatur, Cygnumque petit ; nec fraxinus errat,  
inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro :  
inde velut muro solidaque a caute repulsa est.  
qua tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum  
viderat, et frustra fuerat gavisus Achilles.  
vulnus erat nullum : sanguis erat ille Menoetae.

125

Tum vero praeceps curru fremebundus ab alto  
desilit, et nitido securum cominus hostem  
ense petens, parmam gladio galeamque cavari  
cernit, at in duro laedi quoque corpore ferrum.  
haud tulit ulterius, clipeoque adversa retecto  
ter quater ora viri et capulo cava tempora pulsat ;  
cedentique sequens instat, turbatque, ruitque,  
attonitoque negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum :  
ante oculosque natant tenebrae, retroque ferenti  
aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo.  
quem super impulsus resupino pectore Cygnum  
vi multa vertit, terraeque adflixit Achilles.  
tum clipeo genibusque premens praecordia duris,  
vincla trahit galeae, quae presso subdita mento  
elidunt fauces, et respiramen iterque  
eripiunt animae. Victum spoliare parabat :  
arma relictas videt ; corpus deus aequoris albam  
contulit in volucrem, cujus modo nomen habebat.

130

135

140

145

## XXVIII. THE TALE OF GALATEA.

[BOOK XIII.—750-897.]

[As the chiefs marvel at this prodigy, Nestor relates of Cæneus, once a maiden (Cænis), but made into an invulnerable man, who was present when the nuptial feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia was disturbed by the battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs. For the Centaurs, monsters of vast strength and fury, half-man, half-horse, had attempted to steal away the bride. And Cæneus, remaining unhurt through the fight, was at length overwhelmed with vast piles of trees, and transformed by Neptune to an eagle (XII. 146-535). The son of Hercules, Tlepolemus, tells also of Periclymenus, slain by Hercules as he flew against him in the form of an eagle (536-579). At the request of Neptune, whose son Cygnus had been slain, Apollo guides the arrow of Paris to the vulnerable heel of Achilles; so that he dies, and a strife arises among the other chiefs who shall receive his armor, the rival claimants being Ajax and Ulysses (580-628).

Ajax maintains his claim, before the assembled chiefs, first as of nobler descent, and then by his martial exploits, chiefly the defence of the Grecian fleet; at the same time scorning the strategy of Ulysses, and asserting that he himself alone has might to wield the immortal armor (XIII. 1-122). To which Ulysses replies, that his own counsel had been most effective in the siege, and his own acts most essential, especially in the night attack of the tents of Rhesus, and the carrying away of the Palladium (123-381). To him the victory is adjudged; and Ajax, in ungovernable wrath, slays himself with his own sword, — the flower hyacinth springing from his blood (382-398).

During the return of the chiefs from Troy, Hecuba, having plucked out the eyes of Polymestor, king of Thrace, who had murdered her son Polydorus, is changed to a dog (399-575). Aurora, mourning for her son Memnon, slain by Achilles, obtains that his ashes shall become birds, while her tears are changed to dew (576-622). Æneas at Delphi is told by Anius, priest of Apollo, of his daughters' transformation into doves while fleeing from the power of Agamemnon (623-674); and at his departing

receives from him a bowl engraved with the self-devotion of Orion's daughters, sacrificed for Thebas, out of whose ashes sprang the youths *Coronæ* (675-699). Thence sailing to Crete and Italy, he passes at Actium the stone image of the judge Ambracus, and Dodona where the sons of Molossus took the form of birds (700-718). On the coast of Sicily he nears the rock of the monster Scylla, once the beautiful daughter of Phorcus, who hears from her attendant nymph Galatea (daughter of Nereus and Doris) the following tale (719-749).]

Acis, son of Faunus and the nymph Symæthis, the most beautiful youth of Sicily, loved and was loved by Galatea. But the giant Polyphemus had likewise conceived a wild passion for her, which he utters in song (750-869); and seeing them as they are seated together in a wood, he is filled with jealousy, and casts a rock from Ætna upon them, by which Acis is crushed, and his blood, oozing beneath the rock, becomes a river (870-897).

[Thereafter, as Scylla paces the shore, she is seen and pursued by Glaucus, who relates to her the story of his own transformation from a mortal to a sea-divinity (898-968). Going then to Circe, a mistress of enchantments, he entreats her to aid his suit for Scylla; but she in jealousy, because she herself loved Glaucus, so enchanted the waters Scylla used to bathe, that she was converted to a foul monster, girt about the loins with wild dogs, and afterwards (lest she might harm Æneas' fleet) to a rock (XIV. 1-74).]

Acis erat Fauno nymphaque Symæthide cretus, 750  
 magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,  
 nostra tamen major, nam me sibi junxerat uni.  
 pulcher et octonis iterum natalibus actis,  
 signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas.  
 hunc ego, me Cyclops nulla cum fine petebat ; 755  
 nec si quaesieris, odium Cyclopis, amorne  
 Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam :  
 par utrumque fuit. Pro ! quanta potentia regni  
 est, Venus alma, tui ! nempe ille immitis et ipsis  
 horrendus silvis, et visus ab hospite nullo 760  
 impune, et magni cum dis contemptor Olympi,

quid sit amor sentit, nostrique cupidine captus  
uritur, oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.

Jamque tibi formae, jamque est tibi cura placendi,  
jam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos ; 765  
jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam,  
et spectare feros in aqua, et componere vultus.  
caedis amor feritasque sitisque immensa cruoris  
cessant, et tutae veniuntque abeuntque carinae.  
Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Aetnen, 770  
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,  
terribilem Polyphemon adit ; ‘Lumen’ que, ‘quod unum  
fronte geris media, rapiet tibi’ dixit ‘Ulixes.’  
risit, et ‘O vatum stolidissime, falleris’ inquit :  
‘altera jam rapuit.’ Sic frustra vera monentem 775  
spernit, et aut gradiens ingenti litora passu  
degravat, aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.

Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo  
collis : utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda :  
huc ferus ascendit Cyclops, mediusque resedit ; 780  
lanigeræ pecudes, nullo ducente, secutæ.  
cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum,  
ante pedes posita est, antemnis apta ferendis,  
sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula centum,  
senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes, 785  
senserunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique  
Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi  
talìa dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi :

‘Candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri,  
floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, 790  
splendidior vitro, tenero lascivior haedo,  
levior adsiduo detritis aequore conchis,  
solibus hibernis, aestiva gratior umbra,  
nobilior pomis, platano conspectior alta,

lucidior glacie, matura dulcior uva,  
795  
mollior et cygni plumis et lacte coacto,  
et, si non fugias, riguo formosior horto : —  
saevior indomitis eadem Galatea juvencis,  
durior annosa quercu, fallacior undis,  
800  
lentior et salicis virgis et vitibus albis,  
his immobilior scopulis, violentior amne,  
laudato pavone superbior, acrior igni,  
asperior tribulis, feta truculentior ursa,  
surdior aequoribus, calcato immitior hydro,  
805  
et (quod praecipue vellem tibi demere possem)  
non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto,  
verum etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aura !

‘ At, bene si noris, pigeat fugisse ; morasque  
ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores.  
810  
sunt mihi, pars montis, vivo pendentia saxo  
antra, quibus nec sol medio sentitur in aestu,  
nec sentitur hiemps ; sunt poma gravantia ramos ;  
sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvae ;  
sunt et purpureae : tibi et has servamus, et illas.  
815  
ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbra  
mollia fraga leges, ipsa autumnalia corna,  
prunaque, non solum nigro liventia suco,  
verum etiam generosa novasque imitantia ceras.  
nec tibi castaneae me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt  
820  
arbuti fetus : omnis tibi serviet arbor.

‘ Hoc pecus omne meum est : multae quoque vallibus  
errant,  
multas silva tegit, multae stabulantur in antris ;  
nec, si forte roges, possim tibi dicere quot sint :  
pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum  
825  
nil mihi credideris : praesens potes ipsa videre,  
ut vix circumeant distentum cruribus uber.

sunt, fetura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni ;  
 sunt quoque, par aetas, aliis in ovilibus haedi.  
 lac mihi semper adest niveum : pars inde bibenda  
 servatur, partem liquefacta coagula durant. 830

‘Nec tibi deliciae faciles, vulgataque tantum  
 munera contingent, dammae, leporesque caperque,  
 parve columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus.  
 inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint,  
 inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, 835  
 villosae catulos in summis montibus ursae ;  
 inveni, et dixi *Dominae servabimūs istos.*

jam modo caeruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto,  
 jam, Galatea, veni, nec munera despice nostra.

‘Certe ego me novi, liquidaeque in imagine vidi 840  
 nuper aquae : placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.  
 aspice, sim quantus : non est hoc corpore major  
 Juppiter in caelo — nam vos narrare soletis  
 nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos  
 prominet in vultus, humerosque, ut lucis, obumbrat. 845  
 nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima saetis  
 corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor ;  
 turpis equus, nisi colla jubae flaventia velent ; 848  
 barba viros hirtaeque decent in corpore saetae. 850  
 unum est in media lumen mihi fronte, sed instar  
 ingentis clipei. Quid ? non haec omnia magno  
 sol videt e caelo ? soli tamen unicus orbis.

adde, quod in vestro genitor meus aequore regnat :  
 hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque 855  
 supplicis exaudi, tibi enim succumbimus uni.  
 quique Jovem et caelum sperno et penetrabile fulmen,  
 Nereï, te vereor : tua fulmine saevior ira est.

‘Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus,  
 si fugeres omnes. Sed cur Cyclope repulso 860

Acin amas? praefersque meis amplexibus Acin?  
ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,  
quod nollem, Galatea, tibi. Modo copia detur!  
sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires:  
viscera viva traham, divulsaque membra per agros 865  
perque tuas spargam — sic se tibi misceat! — undas.  
uror enim, laesusque exaestuat acrius ignis;  
cumque suis videor translatam viribus Aetnam  
pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.'

Talia nequiquam questus — nam cuncta videbam — 870  
surgit, et ut taurus vacca furibundus adempta,  
stare nequit, silvaeque et notis saltibus errat:  
cum ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes,  
me videt atque Acin; 'Video' que exclamat 'et ista  
ultima sit, faciam, veneris concordia vestrae.' 875  
tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere  
debuit illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Aetne,  
ast ego vicino pavefacta sub aequore mergor.

Terga fugae dederat conversa Symaethius heros,  
et 'Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi! ferte parentes,' 880  
dixerat, 'et vestris peritulum admittite regnis!'  
insequitur Cyclops, partemque e monte revulsam  
mittit; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum  
angulus is montis, totum tamen obruit Acin.

At nos, quod solum fieri per fata licebat, 885  
fecimus, ut vires assumeret Acis avitas.  
puniceus de mole cruor manabat, et intra  
temporis exiguum rubor evanescere coepit:  
fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre,  
purgaturque mora. Tum moles fracta dehiscit, 890  
vivaque per rimas proceraque surgit arundo,  
osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis;  
miraque res, subito media tenus exstitit alvo

incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis,  
qui, nisi quod major, quod toto caerulus ore, 895  
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, in amnem  
versus, et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.



## XXIX. THE DEIFICATION OF ROMULUS.

[BOOK XIV. — 772-828.]

[ÆNEAS had passed, on the coast of Italy, the isle of the Cercopes, turned by Jupiter into apes (XIV. 75-100), and coming to Cumæ, finds the Sibyl Amalthea, daughter of Scylla, who relates that, being loved by Apollo, he had granted her wish to live so many years as the grains of sand in her hand (101-153). Arriving at Cajetas, he meets Macareus, an old companion of Ulysses, who relates the adventure of the Cyclops and the enchantments of Circe, at whose palace they had remained a full year (154-312). During this time, Circe tells of Picus, son of Saturn, whom, for rejecting her love, she had converted to a woodpecker, and his companions to various beasts, while his wife Canens wasted into air (313-440). In the wars which followed Æneas' arrival in Latium, Diomed refuses aid to Turnus, but his companions, desiring to grant it, are changed to white hinds (441-511). Various transformations follow: of the shepherd Apulus to a wild olive; of Æneas' ships to water-nymphs; of the ashes of the city Ardea to a heron; and at length of Æneas himself to one of the gods *Indigetes*; of Tiberinus to a river; of Vertumnus to sundry shapes, with the tales by which he at length won the the love of Pomona (512-771).]

The story of the foundation of Rome. After the first struggles of the Romans, Romulus reigns until he is transported to heaven where he becomes the god Quirinus (772-828).

[His wife Hersilia becomes the goddess Ora (829-851).]

PROXIMUS Ausonias injusti miles Amuli  
 rexit opes : Numitorque senex amissa nepotum  
 munere regna capit : festisque Parilibus urbis  
 moenia conduntur. Tatiusque patresque Sabini 775  
 bella gerunt, arcisque via Tarpeia reclusa  
 dignam animam poena congestis exuit armis.  
 inde sati Curibus tacitorum more luporum

ore premunt voces et corpora victa sopore  
invadunt, portasque petunt, quas obice firmo 780  
clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa reclusit  
nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.  
sola Venus portae cecidisse repagula sensit,  
et clausura fuit, nisi quod rescindere numquam  
dis licet acta deum. Jano loca juncta tenebant 785  
Naides Ausoniae gelido rorantia fonte.  
has rogat auxilium. Nec nymphae justa petentem  
sustinuere deam, venasque et flumina fontis  
elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani  
ora patentis erant, neque iter praecluserat unda. 790  
lurida subponunt fecundo sulpura fonti,  
incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.  
viribus his aliisque vapor penetravit ad ima  
fontis; et Alpino modo quae certare rigori  
audebatis aquae, non ceditis ignibus ipsis. 795  
flammifera gemini fumant aspergine postes :  
portaque, nequiquam rigidis promissa Sabinis,  
fonte fuit praestructa novo, dum Martius arma  
indueret miles. Quae postquam Romulus ultro  
obtulit, et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis 800  
corporibus, strata estque suis, generique cruorem  
sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis,  
pace tamen sisti bellum nec in ultima ferro  
decertare placet, Tatiumque accedere regno.  
Occiderat Tatius, populisque aequata duobus, 805  
Romule, jura dabas : posita cum casside Mavors  
talibus affatur divumque hominumque parentem :  
'Tempus adest, genitor, quoniam fundamine magno  
res Romana valet, nec praeside pendet ab uno,  
praemia quae promissa mihi dignoque nepoti, 810  
solvere, et ablatum terris imponere caelo.

tu mihi concilio quondam praesente deorum —  
nam memoro memorique animo pia verba notavi —  
“unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli”  
dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum.’ 815  
annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra caecis  
occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem.  
quae sibi promissae sensit rata signa rapinae,  
innixusque hastae pressos temone cruento  
impavidos conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu 820  
verberis increpuit, pronusque per aëra lapsus  
constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati:  
reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti  
abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras  
dilapsum tenues, ut lata plumbea funda 825  
missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo.  
pulchra subit facies et pulvinaribus altis  
dignior, est qualis trabeati forma Quirini.

## XXX. THE WORSHIP OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

[BOOK XV.—622-744.]

[GUIDED by an ancient sage, Numa seeks wisdom among the Greeks of Southern Italy; whereby violating the Sabine law, he is accused, but acquitted, the black lots being changed by miracle to white in the urn (XV. 1-59). At Croton Pythagoras, exiled from Samos, instructs him in the doctrine of metempsychosis, and the law which forbids all shedding of blood. This was unknown in the golden age, but began with the slaughter of animals for food (75-142). Pythagoras—recalling his own former existence as Euphorbas (slain by Menelaus before Troy)—teaches that all life incessantly passes from one to another form; all things are in flux and change—the heavenly bodies, the seasons types of human life, the elements with their transmutations, the vast changes on the face of the earth (237-277). These changes detailed: waters that disappear, or overflow regions once dry; islands formed from mainland, and plains uplifted into hills; springs alternately hot and cold, or strangely affecting those who drink of them; Delos and the Symplegades; Ætna, which did not always flame. Earth herself lives and breathes, and suffers all these changes; life springs from decay, and shows strange metamorphoses, as of worms to butterflies, tadpoles to frogs, and shapeless cubs to bears; fable of the Phœnix, hyæna, and chameleon, and the growth of coral; States change and pass away,—Sparta, Mycenæ, Thebes,—while new Rome is rising from ancient Troy (278-453). The lesson of mercy is reinforced; and, fortified with this doctrine, Numa rules peacefully the state of Rome until his death (454-457).

Egeria, grieving at his loss, listens to the tale of Hippolytus, son of Theseus (banished by the false accusations of Phædra, and dashed to pieces on the shores of Corinth), but changed to the Italian *Virbius*, and is changed by Diana to a fountain (488-551). Tale of the Etruscan *Tages*, who sprang from a clod; and of Cipus, on whose brow grew horns, and who refused the sovereignty of his city portended thereby (532-621).]

The people of Rome, being in terror of a pestilence, seek

counsel of Apollo, who bids them invite his son (*Æsculapius*) to their city. Proceeding to *Epidaurus*, the messengers summon his help. (622–652); he, giving them favorable answer in a dream, takes the shape of a serpent, and goes aboard their ship (653–693); and arriving at Rome, makes his dwelling in an island of the *Tiber* (694–744). — B. C. 293.

PANDITE nunc, Musae, praesentia numina vatum,  
(scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)  
unde Coroniden circumflua Thybridis alti  
insula Romuleae sacris asciverit urbis. 625

Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras,  
pallidaque exsanguì squalebant corpora tabo.  
funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt  
temptamenta nihil, nihil artes posse mendentum,  
auxilium caeleste petunt; mediamque tenentes 630  
orbis humum Delphos adeunt, oracula Phoebi,  
utque salutifera miseris succurrere rebus  
sorte velit, tantaeque urbis mala finiat, orant.  
et locus et laurus et, quas habet ipse, pharetrae  
intremuere simul; cortinaque reddidit imo 635  
hanc adyto vocem, pavefactaque pectora movit:  
'Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petisses:  
et pete nunc propiore loco; nec Apolline vobis,  
qui minuât luctus, opus est, sed Apolline nato:  
ite bonis avibus, prolemque accersite nostram.' 640

Jussa dei prudens postquam accepere Senatus,  
quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phoebeus urbem,  
quique petant ventis Epidauria litora, mittunt.  
quae postquam curva missi tetigere carina,  
concilium Graiosque patres adiere, darentque, 645  
oravere, deum, qui praesens funera gentis  
finiat Ausoniae: certas ita dicere sortes.

Dissidet et variat sententia; parsque negandum

non putat auxilium ; multi retinere, suamque  
non emittere opem, nec numina tradere suadent. 650  
dum dubitant, seram pepulere crepuscula lucem,  
umbræque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi :  
cum deus in somnis opifer consistere visus  
ante tuum, Romane, torum, sed qualis in aede  
esse solet, baculumque tenens agreste sinistra, 655  
caesariem longæ dextra deducere barbae,  
et placido tales emittere pectore voces :

‘Pone metus ; veniam, simulacraque nostra relin-  
quam :

hunc modo serpentem, baculum qui nexibus ambit,  
perspice, et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis : 660  
vertar in hunc ; sed major ero, tantusque videbor,  
in quantum debent caelestia corpora verti.’  
extemplo cum voce deus, cum voce deoque  
somnus abit, somnique fugam lux alba secuta est.

Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes ; 665  
incerti quid agant, procures ad templa petiti  
conveniunt operosa dei, quaque ipse morari  
sede velit, signis caelestibus indicet, orant.  
vix bene desierant, cum cristis aureus altis  
in serpente deus prae-nuntia sibila misit, 670  
adventuque suo signumque arasque foresque  
marmoreumque solum fastigiaque aurea movit,  
pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in aede  
constitit, atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.

Territa turba pavet : cognovit numina castos 675  
evinctus vitta crines albente sacerdos,  
et ‘Deus en ! deus en ! animis linguisque favete,  
quisquis ades !’ dixit ‘Sis, O pulcherrime, visus  
utiliter, populosque juves tua sacra colentes.’  
quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes 680

verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, piumque  
Aeneadae praestant et mente et voce favorem.  
adnuit his, motisque deus rata pignora cristis  
et repetita dedit vibrata sibila lingua.  
tum gradibus nitidis delabitur, oraque retro 685  
flectit, et antiquas abiturus respicit aras,  
assuetasque domos habitataque templa salutat ;  
inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens  
serpit humum, flectitque sinus, mediamque per urbem  
tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus ; 690  
restitit hic, agmenque suum turbaeque sequentis  
officium placido visus demittere vultu  
corpus in Ausonia posuit rate. Numinis illa  
sensit onus, pressa estque dei gravitate carina.  
Aeneadae gaudent, caesoque in litore tauro 695  
torta coronatae solvunt retinacula classis.  
impulerat levis aurâ ratem. Deus eminet alte,  
impositaque premens puppim cervice recurvam  
caeruleas despectat aquas, modicisque per aequor  
Ionium zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 700  
Italiam tenuit, praeterque Lacinia templo  
nobilitata deae, Scylaceaque litora fertur.  
linquit Iâpygiam, laevisque Amphrisia remis  
saxa fugit, dextra praerupta Celennia parte,  
Romethiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque, 705  
evincitque fretum Siculique angusta Pelori,  
Hippotadaeque domos regis, Temesesque metalla,  
Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti.  
inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervae,  
et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, 710  
Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque, et in otia natam  
Parthenopen, et ab hac Cumaeae templa Sibyllae.  
hinc calidi fontes lentisciferumque tenetur

Linternum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam  
 Volturnus, niveisque frequens Sinuessa columbis, 715  
 Minturnaeque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus,  
 Antiphataeque domus, Trachasque obsessa palude,  
 et tellus Circaea, et spissi litoris Antium.

Huc ubi veliferam nautae advertere carinam —  
 asper enim jam pontus erat — deus explicat orbis, 720  
 perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,  
 templa parentis init flavum tangentia litus.  
 aequore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras  
 linquit, et hospitio juncti sibi numinis usus  
 litoream tractu squamae crepitantis arenam 725  
 sulcat, et innixus moderamine navis in alta  
 puppe caput posuit, donec Castrumque sacrasque  
 Lavinî sedes Tiberinaque ad ostia venit.

Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque  
 obvia turba ruit, quaeque ignes, Troïca, servant, 730  
 Vesta, tuos, laetoque deum clamore salutant ;  
 quaque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,  
 tura super ripas aris ex ordine factis  
 parte ab utraque sonant, et odorant aëra fumis :  
 ictaque coniectos incalfacit hostia cultros. 735

Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem.  
 erigitur serpens, summoque acclinia malo  
 colla movet, sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.  
 scinditur in geminas partes circumfluit amnis :  
*insula* nomen habet ; laterumque e parte duorum 740  
 porrigit aequales media tellure lacertos.  
 huc se de Latia pinu Phoebeus anguis  
 contulit, et finem specie caeleste resumpta  
 luctibus imposuit, venitque salutifer Urbi.



## XXXI. THE APOTHEOSIS OF CÆSAR.

[BOOK XV. — 745–879.]

AFTER the triumphs of Cæsar, and his death by treachery of his friends, Venus obtained from Jupiter that he should be received into the number of the immortals, — a native deity, while Æsculapius was of foreign origin (745–844). She takes therefore his spirit as he falls, and bears it above, his path being shown by a miraculous star which appeared in the heavens at his death (845–870).

CONCLUSION, 871–879.

Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris : 745  
 Caesar in Urbe sua deus est, quem marte togaque  
 praecipuum non bella magis finita triumphis,  
 resque domi gestae properataque gloria rerum,  
 in sidus vertere novum stellamque comantem,  
 quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Caesaris actis  
 ullum majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit hujus.  
 scilicet aequoreos plus est domuisse Britannos,  
 perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili  
 victrices egisse rates, Numidasque rebelles  
 Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem 755  
 nominibus Pontum populo adjecisse Quirini,  
 et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos,  
 quam tantum genuisse virum? Quo praeside rerum  
 humano generi, Superi, favistis abunde.

Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus, 760  
 ille deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit  
 Aeneae genetrix, vidit quoque triste parari  
 pontifici letum et conjurata arma moveri,  
 palluit; et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, divis  
 ‘Aspice,’ dicebat ‘quanta mihi mole parentur 765

insidiae, quantaque caput cum fraude petatur,  
quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iūlo.  
solane semper ero justis exercita curis ?  
quam modo Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta,  
nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae ; 770  
quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum  
jactarique freto sedesque intrare silentum,  
bellaque cum Turno gerere, aut, si vera fatemur,  
cum Junone magis ? Quid nunc antiqua recordor  
damna mei generis ? Timor hic meminisse priorum 775  
non sinit : in me acui sceleratos cernitis enses.  
quos prohibete, precor, facinusque repellite ! neve  
caede sacerdotis flammæ exstinguite Vestæ.'

Talia nequiquam toto Venus anxia cælo  
verba jacit, superosque movet ; qui rumpere quamquam  
ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum,  
signa tamen luctus dant haud incerta futuri.  
arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes  
terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cælo  
praemonuisse nefas. Solis quoque tristis imago 785  
lurida sollicitis praebebat lumina terris.  
saepe faces visae mediis ardere sub astris ;  
saepe inter nimbos guttae cecidere cruentae.  
caerulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atra  
sparsus erat, sparsi lunares sanguine currus. 790  
tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo ;  
mille locis lacrimavit ebur, cantusque feruntur  
auditi sanctis et verba minantia lucis.  
victima nulla litat, magnosque instare tumultus  
fibra monet, caesumque caput reperitur in extis ; 795  
inque foro circumque domos et templa deorum  
nocturnos ululasse canes, umbrasque silentum  
erravisse ferunt, motamque tremoribus urbem.

Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata  
 praemonitus potuere deum ; strictique feruntur 800  
 in templum gladii ; neque enim locus ullus in Urbe  
 ad facinus diramque placet, nisi curia, caedem.  
 tum vero Cytherea manu percussit utraque  
 pectus, et aetheria molitur condere nube,  
 qua prius infesto Paris est ereptus Atridae, 805  
 et Diomedeos Aeneas fugerat enses.

Talibus hanc genitor : ‘ Sola insuperabile fatum,  
 nata, movere paras ? intres licet ipsa sororum  
 tecta trium ! cernes illic molimine vasto  
 ex aere et solido rerum tabularia ferro, 810  
 quae neque concursus caeli, neque fulminis iram,  
 nec metuunt ulla tuta atque aeterna ruinas.  
 inuenies illic incisa adamante perenni  
 fata tui generis : legi ipse animoque notavi,  
 et referam, ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri. 815

‘ Hic sua complevit, pro quo, Cytherea, laboras,  
 tempora perfectis quos terrae debuit annis.  
 ut deus accedat caelo templisque locetur,  
 tu facies natusque suus, qui nominis haeres  
 impositum feret unus onus, caedisque parentis 820  
 nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.  
 illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem  
 victa petunt Mutinae ; Pharsalia sentiet illum ;  
 Emathiaque iterum madefient caede Philippi ;  
 et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis ; 825  
 Romanique ducis conjunx Aegyptia taedae  
 non bene fisa cadet : frustra erit illa minata,  
 servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.

‘ Quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes  
 Oceano numerem ? Quodcumque habitabile tellus 830  
 sustinet, hujus erit ; pontus quoque serviet illi.

pace data terris, animum ad civilia vertet  
 jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor :  
 exemploque suo mores reget, inque futuri  
 temporis aetatem venturorumque nepotum 835  
 prospiciens, prolem sancta de conjuge natam  
 ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit :  
 nec, nisi cum senior Pyllos aequaverit annos,  
 aetherias sedes cognataque sidera tanget.  
 hanc animam interea caeso de corpore raptam 840  
 fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra forumque  
 divus ab excelsa prospectet Julius aede.'

Vix ea fatus erat, media cum sede senatus  
 constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, suique  
 Caesaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi 845  
 passa recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris.  
 dumque tulit, lumen capere atque ignescere sensit,  
 emisitque sinu. Luna volat altius illa,  
 flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem  
 stella micat, natique videns benefacta fatetur 850  
 esse suis majora, et vinci gaudet ab illo.  
 hic sua praeferri quamquam vetat acta paternis,  
 libera fama tamen nullisque obnoxia jussis  
 invitum praefert, unaque in parte repugnat.  
 sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus; 855  
 Aegea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.  
 denique, ut exemplis ipsos aequantibus utar,  
 sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Juppiter arces  
 temperat aetherias et mundi regna triformis ;  
 terra sub Augusto : pater est et rector uterque. 860

Di, precor, Aeneae comites, quibus ensis et ignis  
 cesserunt, dique Indigetes, genitorque Quirine  
 Urbis, et invicti genitor Gradive Quirini,  
 Vestaque Caesareos inter sacrata penates,

et cum Caesarea tu, Phoebe domestice, Vesta, 865  
quique tenes altus Tarpeas Juppiter arces,  
quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque est :  
tarda sit illa dies et nostro serior aevo,  
qua caput Augustum, quem temperat, orbe relicto  
accedat caelo, faveatque precantibus absens. 870

JAMQUE opus exegi, — quod nec Jovis ira nec ignis  
nec poterit ferrum nec edax abolere vetustas.  
cum volet, illa dies, quae nil nisi corporis hujus  
jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi :  
parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis 875  
astra ferar, nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.  
quaque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,  
ore legar populi, perque omnia saecula fama,  
si quid habent veri vatum praesagia, vivam.



## SHORTER POEMS.

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### I. THE FASTI.

THE word *fasti*, properly applied to those days of the year on which it was permitted (*fas*) to transact public business, came to be applied to the Roman Calendar, or systematic arrangement and classification of the days of each month. Ovid's purpose in this poem was to cast this calendar into a poetic form, describing whatever was peculiar and characteristic in the Roman usages, — as festivals and rites, — and working into it whatever traditions and myths were current among the people. The Roman religion was so meagre in the elements of fable, that its mythology, as presented in this work, is hardly more than a clumsy adaptation and vamping over of Grecian myths. It was, however, as rich in form and ceremonial as it was poor in story; and the most valuable and original portions of the *Fasti* are those which describe fragments of these primitive rites, which had managed to survive the inroad of the more fashionable Greek and Oriental forms of worship, and still lingered in the community. Some of them, indeed, held their own for centuries longer, and some were transformed and adopted into the Christian calendar.

Only six books of the *Fasti*, containing the months from January to June inclusive, are extant. It is a much disputed question whether the other six books have been lost, or were never written. It is probable that they were written in the rough, but unfinished at the time of the poet's exile, and never published. At any rate, there are no citations in ancient authors from any but the first six books.

The following extracts from the fourth book (April) contain a description of two very ancient festivals, with the traditional account of the founding of Rome, introduced in the usual manner of the poet.

I. *The Festival of Pales* (April 21).

- Nox abiit, oriturque Aurora. *Parilia* poscor :  
 Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.  
 Alma Pales, faveas pastoria sacra canenti,  
 Prosequor officio si tua festa pio.  
 Certe ego de vitulo cinerem stipulasque fabalis 725  
 Saepe tuli plena (februa casta) manu.  
 Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammas,  
 Udaque roratas laurea misit aquas.  
 Mota dea est, operique favet : navalibus exi,  
 Puppis ! habent ventos jam mea vela suos. 730  
 I, pete virginea, populus, suffimen ab ara :  
 Vesta dabit ; Vestae munere purus eris.  
 Sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla,  
 Tertia res durae culmen inane fabae.  
 Pastor, oves saturas ad prima crepuscula lustra : 735  
 Unda prius spargat, virgaque verrat humum.  
 Frondibus et fixis decorentur ovilia ramis,  
 Et tegat ornatas longa corona fores.  
 Caerulei fiant vivo de sulphure fumi,  
 Tactaque fumanti sulphure balet ovis. 740  
 Ure mares oleas, taedamque, herbasque Sabinas,  
 Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focis.  
 Libaque de milio milii fiscella sequetur :  
 Rustica praecipue est hoc dea laeta cibo.  
 Adde dapes mulctramque suas, dapibusque resectis 745  
 Silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palen.  
*Consule* (dic) *pecori pariter pecorisque magistris* :  
*Effugiat stabulis noxa repulsa meis.*  
*Sive sacro pavi, sedive sub arbore sacra,*  
*Pabulaque e bustis inscia carpsit ovis ;* 750  
*Si nemus intravi vctitum, nostrisve fugatae*



*Sunt oculis nymphæ, semicapervæ deus ;  
Si mea falx ramo lucum spoliavit opaco,  
Unde data est ægræ fiscina frondis ovi ;  
Da veniam culpæ, nec, dum degrandinat, obsit* 755  
*Agresti fano supposuisse pecus.*  
*Nec noceat turbasse lacus : ignoscite, nymphæ,  
Mota quod obscuras ungula fecit aquas.*  
*Tu, dea, pro nobis fontes fontanaque placæ  
Numina ; tu sparsos per nemus omne deos.* 760  
*Nec dryadas, nec nos videamus labra Dianæ,  
Nec Faunum, medio cum premit arva die.*  
*Pelle procul morbos : valeant hominesque gregesque,  
Et valeant vigiles, provida turba, canes.*  
*Neve minus multos redigam quam mane fuerunt,* 765  
*Neve gemam referens vellera rapta lupo.*  
*Absit iniqua fames : herbarum frondesque supersint,  
Quæque lavent artus, quæque bibantur, aquæ.*  
*Ubera plena premam : referat mihi caseus æra,  
Dentque viam liquido vimina rara sero.* 770  
*Lanaque proveniat nullas læsura puellas,  
Mollis et ad teneras quamlibet apta manus.*  
*Quæ precor, eveniant ; et nos faciamus ad annum* 775  
*Pastorum dominae grandia liba Pali.*  
*His dea placanda est ; hæc tu conversus ad ortus  
Dic quater, et vivo perlue rore manus.*  
*Tum licet adposita, veluti cratere, camella,  
Lac niveum potes purpureamque saphyrum ;* 780  
*Moxque per ardentes stipulae crepitantis acervos  
Traicias celeri strenua membra pede.*  
*Expositus mos est : moris mihi restat origo.*  
*Turba facit dubium, coeptaque nostra tenet.*  
*Omnia purgat edax ignis, vitiumque metallis* 785  
*Excoquit : idcirco cum duce purgat ovis ?*

An, quia cunctarum contraria semina rerum  
 Sunt duo discordes, ignis et unda, dei,  
 Junxerunt elementa patres, aptumque putarunt  
 Ignibus et sparsa tangere corpus aqua ? 790  
 An, quod in his vitae causa est, haec perdidit exsul,  
 His nova fit conjunx, haec duo magna putant ?  
 Vix equidem credo : sunt qui Phaëthonta referri  
 Credant, et nimias Deucalionis aquas.  
 Pars quoque, cum saxis pastores saxa feribant, 795  
 Scintillam subito prosiluisse ferunt :  
 Prima quidem periit, stipulis excepta secunda est.  
 Hoc argumentum flamina Parilis habet ?  
 An magis hunc morem pietas Aeneïa fecit,  
 Innocuum victo cui dedit ignis iter ? 800  
 Num tamen est vero propius, cum condita Roma est,  
 Transferri jussos in nova tecta Lares,  
 Mutantesque domum tectis agrestibus ignem  
 Et cessaturae subposuisse casae,  
 Per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos ? 805  
 Quod fit natali nunc quoque, Roma, tuo.  
 Ipse locus causas vati facit. Urbis origo  
 Venit : ades factis, magne Quirine, tuis !

## 2. *The Founding of Rome.*

JAM luerat poenas frater Numitoris, et omne  
 Pastorum gemino sub duce volgus erat. 810  
 Contrahere agrestes et moenia ponere utrique  
 Convenit : ambigitur, moenia ponat uter.  
 ' Nil opus est ' dixit ' certamine ' Romulus ' ullo :  
 Magna fides avium est ; experiamur aves.'  
 Res placet : alter adit nemorosi saxa Palati ; 815  
 Alter Aventinum mane cacumen init.

Sex Remus, hic volucres bis sex videt ordine ; pacto

Statur, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet.

Apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro.

Sacra Palis suberant ; inde movetur opus : ' 820

Fossa fit ad solidum ; fruges jaciuntur in ima,

Et de vicino terra petita solo.

Fossa repletur humo, plenaque imponitur ara,

Et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.

Inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco : 825

Alba jugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.

Vox fuit haec regis : *Condenti, Juppiter, urbem*

*Et genitor Mavors Vestaque mater, ades !*

*Quosque pium est adhibere deos, advertite cuncti !*

*Auspicius vobis hoc mihi surgat opus.* 830

*Longa sit huic aetas dominaeque potentia terrae,*

*Sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies.*

Ille precabatur : tonitru dedit omina laevo

Juppiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo.

Augurio laeti jaciunt fundamina cives, 835

Et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.

Hoc Celer urget opus, quem Romulus ipse vocarat,

' Sint ' que, ' Celer, curae, ' dixerat ' ista tuae :

Neve quis aut muros, aut factam vomere fossam

Transeat, audentem talia dede neci. ' 840

Quod Remus ignorans humiles contemnere muros

Coepit, et ' His populus ' dicere ' tutus erit ? '

Nec mora, transiluit : rutro Celer occupat ausum ;

Ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.

Haec ubi rex didicit, lacrimas introrsus obortas 845

Devorat, et clausum pectore vulnus habet ;

Flere palam non volt, exemplaue fortia servat,

*Sic que meos muros transeat hostis ait.*

Dat tamen exsequias ; nec jam suspendere fletum

Sustinet, et pietas dissimulata patet. 850  
 Osculaque adplicuit posito suprema feretro,  
 Atque ait, *Invito frater adempte, vale!*  
 Arsurosque artus unxit. Fecere, quod ille,  
 Faustulus et maestas Acca soluta comas;  
 Tum juvenem nondum facti flevere Quirites; 855  
 Ultima plorato subdita flamma rogo est.  
 Urbs oritur — quis tunc hoc ulli credere posset? —  
 Victorem terris impositura pedem.  
 Cuncta regas, et sis magno sub Caesare semper:  
 Saepe etiam pluris nominis hujus habe; 860  
 Et quotiens steteris domito sublimis in orbe,  
 Omnia sint umeris inferiora tuis.

### 3. *Ritual to avert Blight* (April 25).

SEX ubi, quae restant, luces Aprilis habebit,  
 In medio cursu tempora veris erunt,  
 Et frustra pecudem quaeres Athamantidos Helles,  
 Signaque dant imbres, exoriturque Canis.  
 Hac mihi Nomento Romam cum luce redirem, 905  
 Obstitit in media candida turba via;  
 Flamen in antiquae lucum Robiginis ibat,  
 Exta canis flammis, exta daturus ovis.  
 Protinus accessi, ritus ne nescius essem;  
 Edidit haec Flamen verba, Quirine, tuus: 910  
*Aspera Robigo, parcas Cerialibus herbis,*  
*Et tremat in summa leve cacumen humo.*  
*Tu sata sideribus caeli nutrita secundi*  
*Crescere, dum fiant falcibus apta, sinas.*  
*Vis tua non levis est: quae tu frumenta notasti,* 915  
*Maestus in amissis illa colonus habet.*  
*Nec venti tantum Cereris nocuere, nec imbres,*

*Nec sic marmoreo pallet adusta gelu,*  
*Quantum, si culmos Titan incalfacit udos :*  
*Tunc locus est irae, diva timenda, tuae.* 920  
*Parce, precor, scabrasque manus a messibus aufer,*  
*Neve noce cultis : posse nocere sat est.*  
*Nec teneras segetes, sed durum amplectere ferrum,*  
*Quodque potest alios perdere, perde prior.*  
*Utilius gladios et tela nocentia carpes :* 925  
*Nil opus est illis ; otia mundus agit.*  
*Sarcula nunc durusque bidens et vomer aduncus,*  
*Ruris opes, niteant : inquinet arma situs.*  
*Conatusque aliquis vagina ducere ferrum,*  
*Adstrictum longa sentiat esse mora.* 930  
*At tu ne viola Cererem ! semperque colonus*  
*Absenti possit solvere vota tibi.*  
*Dixerat ; a dextra villis mantele solutis,*  
*Cumque meri patera turis acerra fuit ;*  
*Tura focus vinumque dedit, fibrasque bidentis,* 935  
*Turpiaque obscenae (vidimus) exta canis.*  
*Tum mihi 'Cur detur sacris nova victima, quaeris ?' —*  
*Quaesieram — 'Causam percipe' flamen ait.*  
*'Est canis, Icarium dicunt, quo sidere moto*  
*Tosta sitit tellus, praecipiturque seges.* 940  
*Pro cane sidereo canis hic imponitur arae,*  
*Et quare pereat, nil nisi nomen habet.'*

## II. HEROÏDES.

THE *Heroides* ("Heroines") are a series of about twenty letters addressed from various mythical and legendary persons, — chiefly from lonely wives and forsaken brides to husband or lover. The example here given is the first and perhaps best of the series.

*Penelope to Ulysses.*

HANC tua Penelope lento tibi mittit, Ulixè :  
 Nil mihi rescribas, at tamen ipse veni.  
 Troja jacet certe, Danaïs invisa puellis ;  
 Vix Priamus tanti totaque Troja fuit.  
 O utinam tum, cum Lacedaemona classe petebat,      5  
 Obrutus insanis esset adulter aquis !  
 Non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto,  
 Non quererer tardos ire relictæ dies ;  
 Nec mihi quaerenti spatiosam fallere noctem  
 Lassasset viduas pendula tela manus.      10  
 Quando ego non timui graviora pericula veris ?  
 Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.  
 In te fingebam violentos Troas ituros ;  
 Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram.  
 Sive quis Antilochum narrabat ab Hectore victum,      15  
 Antilochus nostri causa timoris erat ;  
 Sive, Menoetiaden falsis cecidissem sub armis,  
 Flebam successu posse carere dolos ;  
 Sanguine Tlepolemus Lyciam tepefecerat hastam,  
 Tlepolemi leto cura novata mea est ;      20  
 Denique, quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis  
 Frigidius glacie pectus amantis erat.  
 Sed bene consuluit casto deus æquus amorì :  
 Versa est in cineres sospite Troja viro.

Argolici rediere duces : altaria fumant ; 25  
Ponitur ad patrios barbara praeda deos ;  
Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis ;  
Illi victa suis Troïca fata canunt.  
Mirantur justique senes trepidaeque puellae :  
Narrantis conjunx pendet ab ore viri. 30  
Atque aliquis posita monstrat fera proelia mensa,  
Pingit et exiguo Pergama tota mero :  
'Hac ibat Simois, hac est Sigeïa tellus,  
Hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis ;  
Illic Aeacides, illic tendebat Ulixes ; 35  
Hic alacer missos terruit Hector equos.'  
Omnia namque tuo senior, te quaerere misso,  
Retulerat gnato Nestor, at ille mihi.  
Retulit et ferro Rhesumque Dolonaque caesos,  
Utque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo. 40  
Ausus es, O nimium nimiumque oblite tuorum,  
Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo,  
Totque simul mactare viros, adjutus ab uno !  
At bene cautus eras et memor ante mei ?  
Usque metu micuere sinus, dum victor amicum 45  
Dictus es Ismariis isse per agmen equis.  
Sed mihi quid prodest vestris disjecta lacertis  
Ilios et murus quod fuit, esse solum,  
Si maneo qualis Troja durante manebam,  
Virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest ? 50  
Diruta sunt aliis, unî mihi Pergama restant,  
Incola captivo quae bove victor arat.  
Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit, resecandaque falce  
Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus ;  
Semisepulta virum curvis feriuntur aratris 55  
Ossa ; ruinosas occulit herba domos.  
Victor abes : nec scire mihi, quae causa morandi,

Aut in quo lateas ferreus orbe, licet.  
Ouisquis ad haec vertit peregrinam littora puppim,  
Ille mihi de te multa rogatus abit : 60  
Quamque tibi reddat, si te modo viderit usquam,  
Traditur huic digitis charta novata meis.  
Nos Pylon, antiqui Neleſa Nestoris arva,  
Misimus : incerta est fama remissa Pylo.  
Misimus et Sparten : Sparte quoque nescia veri. 65  
Quas habitas terras, aut ubi lentus abes ?  
Utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi.  
Irascor votis heu levis ipsa meis !  
Scirem ubi pugnares, et tantum bella timerem,  
Et mea cum multis juncta querela foret. 70  
Quid timeam, ignoro ; timco tamen omnia demens,  
Et patet in curas area lata meas.  
Quaecumque aequor habet, quaecumque pericula tellus,  
Tam longae causas suspicor esse morae.  
Haec ego dum stulte metuo, quae vestra libido est, 75  
Esse peregrino captus amore potes.  
Forsitan et narres, quam sit tibi rustica conjunx,  
Quae tantum lanas non sinat esse rudes.  
Fallar, et hoc crimen tenues vanescat in auras,  
Neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis ! 80  
Me pater Icarius viduo discedere lecto  
Cogit, et immensas increpat usque moras.  
Increpet usque licet : tua sum, tua dicar oportet ;  
Penelope conjunx semper Ulixis ero.  
Ille tamen pietate mea precibusque pudicis 85  
Frangitur, et vires temperat ipse suas.  
Dulichii Samiique et quos tulit alta Zacynthos,  
Turba ruunt in me luxuriosa proci ;  
Inque tua regnant, nullis prohibentibus, aula :  
Viscera nostra, tuae dilacerantur opes. 90



Quid tibi Pisandrum Polybumque Medontaque dirum  
Eurymachique avidas Antinoique manus  
Atque alios referam, quos omnes turpiter absens  
Ipse tuo partis sanguine rebus alis?  
Irus egens pecorisque Melanthius actor edendi 95  
Ultimus accedunt in tua damna pudor.  
Tres sumus inbelles numero, sine viribus uxor,  
Laërtesque senex, Telemachusque puer.  
Ille per insidias paene est mihi nuper ademptus,  
Dum parat invitis omnibus ire Pylon. 100  
Di, precor, hoc jubeant, ut euntibus ordine fati  
Ille meos oculos comprimat, ille tuos.  
Hinc faciunt custosque boum longaevaue nutrix,  
Tertius immundae cura fidelis harae.  
Sed neque Laërtes, ut qui sit inutilis armis, 105  
Hostibus in mediis regna tenere potest.  
Telemacho veniet, vivat modo, fortior aetas :  
Nunc erat auxiliis illa tuenda patris.  
Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis :  
Tu citius venias, portus et aura tuis. 110  
Est tibi, sitque, precor, gnatus, qui mollibus annis  
In patrias artes erudiendus erat.  
Respice Laërten, ut jam sua lumina condas,  
Extremum fati sustinet ille diem.  
Certe ego, quae fueram te discedente puella, 115  
Protinus ut venias, facta videbor anus.

## III. AMORES.

THE *Amores* consist of three books of short poems, very miscellaneous in their subjects, sentimental, voluptuous, complimentary, or personal. Those here given have a special interest, as illustrating the poet's earlier aspiration, and the more playful aspect of his verse.

I. *The Poet of Idleness* (i. 15).

QUID mihi, <sup>11</sup>Livor edax, ignavos obicis annos,  
 Ingeniique vocas carmen inertis opus?  
 Non me more patrum, dum strenua sustinet aetas  
 Praemia militiae pulverulenta sequi,  
 Nec me verbosas leges ediscere, nec me 5  
 Ingrato vocem prostituisse foro.  
 Mortale est, quod quaeris, opus : mihi fama perennis  
 Quaeritur, in toto semper ut orbe canar.  
 Vivet <sup>Hæmelf</sup>Mæonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide,  
 Dum rapidas <sup>Hæmelf</sup>Simoïs in mare volvet aquas. 10  
 Vivet et <sup>Hæmelf</sup>Ascræus, dum mustis uva tumebit,  
 Dum cadet incurva falce resecta Ceres.  
 Battiaðes <sup>Hæmelf</sup>semper toto cantabitur orbe :  
 Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.  
 Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno ; 15  
 Cum sole et luna semper Arátus erit.  
 Dum fallax servus, durus pater, improba lena  
 Vivent et meretrix blanda, Menandros erit.  
 Ennius arte carens animosique Accius oris  
 Casurum nullo tempore nomen habent. 20  
 Varronem primamque ratem quae nesciet aetas,  
 Aureaque Aesonio terga petita duci?  
 Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti,  
 Exitio terras cum dabit una dies.

Tityrus et fruges Aeneïaque arma legentur, 25  
 Roma triumphati dum caput orbis erit.  
 Donec erunt ignes arcusque Cupidinis arma,  
 Discentur numeri, culte Tibulle, tui.  
 Gallus et Hesperiiis et Gallus notus Eois,  
 Et sua cum Gallo nota Lycoris erit. 30  
 Ergo cum silices, cum dens patientis aratri  
 Depereant aevo, carmina morte carent.  
 Cedant carminibus reges regumque triumphi,  
 Cedat et auriferi ripa benigna Tagi.  
 Vilia miretur vulgus : mihi flavus Apollo 35  
 Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua,  
 Sustineamque coma metuentem frigora myrtum :  
 Atque ita sollicito multus amante legar.  
 Pascitur in vivis Livor ; post fata quiescit,  
 Cum suus ex merito quemque tuetur honos. 40  
 Ergo etiam cum me supremus adederit ignis,  
 Vivam, parsque mei multa superstes erit.

2. *Elegy on a Parrot* (ii. 6).

PSITTACUS, eois imitatrix ales ab Indis,  
 Occidit ! exsequias ite frequenter, aves.  
 Ite, piae volucres, et plangite pectora pinnis,  
 Et rigido teneras ungue notate genas.  
 Horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, 5  
 Pro longa resonent carmina vestra tuba.  
 Quod scelus Ismarîi quereris, Philomela, tyranni,  
 Expleta est annis ista querella suis.  
 Alitis in raræ miserum devertere funus :  
 Magna sed antiqui causa doloris Itys. 10  
 Omnes, quae liquido libratis in aëre cursus,  
 Tu tamen ante alios, turtur amice, dole.

Plena fuit vobis omni concordia vita,  
Et stetit ad finem longa tenaxque fides.  
Quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Orestae, 15  
Hoc tibi, dum licuit, psittace, turtur erat.  
Quid tamen ista fides, quid rari forma coloris,  
Quid vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis,  
Quid juvat, ut datus es, nostrae placuisse puellae?  
Infelix avium gloria, nempe jaces. 20  
Tu poteras fragiles pinnis hebetare zmaragdos,  
Tincta gerens rubro Punica rostra croco.  
Non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales:  
Reddebas blaeso tam bene verba sono.  
Raptus es invidia: non tu fera bella movebas; 25  
Garrulus et placidae pacis amator eras.  
Ecce, coturnices inter sua proelia vivunt,  
Forsitan et fiant inde frequenter anus.  
Plenus eras minimo: nec prae sermonis amore  
In multos poteras ora vacare cibos. 30  
Nux erat esca tibi, causaeque papavera somni,  
Pellebatque sitim simplicis umor aquae.  
Vivet edax vultur, ducensque per aëra gyros  
Miluus, et pluviae graculus auctor aquae;  
Vivet et armiferae cornix invisae Minervae, 35  
Illa quidem saeculis vix moritura novem.  
Occidit ille loquax, humanae vocis imago,  
Psittacus, extremo munus ab orbe datum.  
Optima prima fere manibus rapiuntur avaris;  
Implentur numeris deteriora suis. 40  
Tristia Phylacidae Thersites funera vidit:  
Jamque cinis, vivis fratribus, Hector erat.  
Quid referam timidæ pro te pia vota puellae,  
Vota procelloso per mare rapta noto?  
Septima lux aderat, non exhibitura sequentem, 45

Et stabat vacuo jam tibi Parca colo ;  
 Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato :  
 Clamavit moriens lingua *Corinna, vale !*  
 Colle sub Elysio nigra nemus ilice frondet,  
 Udaque perpetuo gramine terra viret. 50  
 Siqua fides dubiis, volucrum locus ille piarum  
 Dicitur, obscenae quo prohibentur aves :  
 Illic innocui late pascuntur olores,  
 Et vivax phoenix, unica semper avis ;  
 Explicat ipsa suas ales Junonia pinnas, 55  
 Oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari.  
 Psittacus has inter nemorali sede receptus  
 Convertit volucres in sua verba pias.  
 Ossa tegit tumulus, tumulus pro corpore magnus,  
 Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet : 60  
*Colligor ex ipso dominae placuisse sepulchro :*  
*Ora fuere mihi plus ave docta loqui.*

3. *Farewell to the Loves* (iii. 15).

QUÆRE NOVUM vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum !  
 Raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis :  
 Quos ego composui, Peligni ruris alumnus ;  
 Nec me deliciae dedecuerunt meae.  
 Siquid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres, 5  
 Non modo militiae turbine factus eques.  
 Mantua Vergilio gaudet ; Verona Catullo :  
 Pelignae dicar gloria gentis ego,  
 Quam sua libertas ad honesta coëgerat arma,  
 Cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus. 10  
 Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi  
 Moenia, quae campi jugera pauca tenent,  
 'Quae tantum' dicet 'potuistis ferre poetam,

Quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.  
Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti, 15  
Aurea de campo vellite signa meo.  
Corniger increpuit thyrso graviore Lyaeus :  
Pulsanda est magnis area major equis.  
Imbelles Elegi, genialis Musa, valetе,  
Post mea mansurum fata superstes opus ! 20

## IV. TRISTIA.

THE *Tristia* ("Complaints") are five books of poems written during Ovid's long banishment. Some of them have much biographical interest, and all are full of personal feeling; sometimes monotonous, abject, and unmanly, more often a genuine and most pathetic expression of the sorrows of exile. (Respecting the causes and circumstances of Ovid's banishment, see the Life.)

I. *Banished from Rome* (i. 3).

CUM subit illius tristissima noctis imago,  
Qua mihi supremum tempus in Urbe fuit,  
Cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,  
Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.  
Jam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar 5  
Finibus extremæ jusserat Ausoniae.  
Nec spatium fuerat, nec mens satis apta parandi:  
Torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora.  
Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi,  
Non aptae profugo vestis opisve fuit. 10  
Non aliter stupui, quam qui Jovis ignibus ictus  
Vivit, et est vitæ nescius ipse suae.  
Ut tamen hanc animi nubem dolor ipse removit,  
Et tandem sensus convaluere mei;  
Adloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, 15  
Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.  
Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,  
Imbre per indignas usque cadente genas;  
Nata procul Libycis aberat diversa sub oris,  
Nec poterat fati certior esse mei. 20  
Quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,  
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.  
Femina virque meo, pueri quoque funere maerent;

Inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis hábet :  
Si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, 25  
Haec facies Trojae, cum caperetur, erat.  
Jamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque,  
Lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos.  
Hanc ego suspiciens et ab hac Capitolia cernens,  
Quae nostro frustra juncta fuere lari, 30  
'Numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,' inquam,  
'Jamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis,  
Dique relinquendi, quos urbs tenet alta Quirini,  
Este salutati tempus in omne mihi !  
Et quamquam sero clipeum post vulnera sumo, 35  
Attamen hanc odiis exonerate fugam,  
Caelestique viro, quis me deceperit error,  
Dicite : pro culpa ne scelus esse putet.  
Ut quod vos scitis, poenae quoque sentiat auctor,  
Placato possum non miser esse deo.' 40  
Hac prece adoravi superos ego ; pluribus uxor,  
Singultu medios impediens sonos.  
Illa etiam, ante Lares passis prostrata capillis,  
Contigit extinctos ore tremante focos,  
Multaque in adversos effudit verba Penates 45  
Pro deplorato non valitura viro.  
Jamque morae spatium nox praecipitata negabat,  
Versaque ab axe suo Parrhasis arctos erat.  
Quid facerem ? blando patriae retinebar amore ;  
Ultima sed jussae nox erat illa fugae. 50  
Ah ! quotiens aliquo dixi properante 'Quid urgues ?  
Vel quo festines ire, vel unde, vide !'  
Ah ! quotiens certam me sum mentitus habere  
Horam, propositae quae foret apta viae.  
Ter limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, et ipse 55  
Indulgens animo pes mihi tardus erat ;



Saepe *Vale* dicto rursus sum multa locutus,  
Et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi ;  
Saepe eadem mandata dedi, meque ipse fefelli,  
Respiciens oculis pignora cara meis. 60  
Denique ‘Quid propero? Scythia est, quo mittimur,’  
inquam ;  
‘Roma relinquenda est : utraque justa mora est.  
Uxor in aeternum vivo mihi viva negatur,  
Et domus et fidae dulcia membra domus,  
Quosque ego fraterno dilexi more sodales, 65  
O mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide !  
Dum licet, amplectar : numquam fortasse licebit  
Amplius : in lucro est quae datur hora mihi.’  
Nec mora, sermonis verba imperfecta relinquo,  
Complectens animo proxima quaeque meo. 70  
Dum loquor et flemus, caelo nitidissimus alto,  
Stella gravis nobis, Lucifer ortus erat :  
Dividor haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam,  
Et pars abrumpi corpore visa suo est.  
Sic doluit Mettus tunc, cum in contraria versos 75  
Ultiores habuit proditiōis equos,  
Tum vero exoritur clamor gemitusque meorum,  
Et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus.  
Tum vero conjunx, umeris abeuntis inhaerens,  
Miscuit haec lacrimis tristia dicta suis ; 80  
‘Non potes avelli : simul, ah ! simul ibimus’ inquit ;  
‘Te sequar et conjunx exsulis exsul ero.  
Et mihi facta via est, et me capit ultima tellus :  
Accedam profugae sarcina parva rati.  
Te jubet a patria discedere Caesaris ira, 85  
Me pietas : pietas haec mihi Caesar erit.’  
Talia temptabat, sicut temptaverat ante,  
Vixque dedit victas utilitate manus.

Egredior, — sive illud erat sine funere ferri,  
     Squalidus inmissis hirta per ora comis. 90  
 Illa dolore amens tenebris narratur obortis  
     Semianimis media procubuisse domo ;  
 Utque resurrexit, foedatis pulvere turpi  
     Crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo,  
 Se modo, desertos modo complorasse Penates, 95  
     Nomen et erepti saepe vocasse viri ;  
 Nec gemuisse minus, quam si nataeve meumve  
     Vidisset structos corpus habere rogos,  
 Et voluisse mori, moriendo ponere sensus —  
     Respectuque tamen non voluisse mei. 100  
 Vivat ! et absentem — quoniam sic fata tulerunt —  
     Vivat ut auxilio sublevet usque suo.

2. *The Exile's Sick Chamber* (iii. 3).

HAEC mea, si casu miraris, epistola quare  
     Alterius digitis scripta sit, aeger eram.  
 Aeger in extremis ignoti partibus orbis,  
     Incertusque meae paene salutis eram.  
 Quid mihi nunc animi dira regione jacenti 5  
     Inter Sauromatas esse Getasque putes ?  
 Nec caelum patior, nec aquis adsuevimus istis,  
     Terraque nescio quo non placet ipsa modo.  
 Non domus apta satis, non hic cibus utilis aegro ;  
     Nullus, Apollinea qui levet arte malum ; 10  
 Non qui soletur, non qui labentia tarde  
     Tempora narrando fallat, amicus adest.  
 Lassus in extremis jaceo populisque locisque,  
     Et subit adfecto nunc mihi, quicquid abest.  
 Omnia cum subeant, vincis tamen omnia, conjunx, 15  
     Et plus in nostro pectore parte tenes.

Te loquor absentem, te vox mea nominat unam ;  
Nulla venit sine te nox mihi, nulla dies.  
Quin etiam sic me dicunt aliena locutum,  
Ut foret amenti nomen in ore tuum. 20  
Si jam deficiam, subpressaue lingua palato  
Vix instillato restituenda mero,  
Nuntiet huc aliquis dominam venisse, resurgam,  
Spesque tui nobis causa vigoris erit.  
Ergo ego sum dubius vitae, tu forsitan istic 25  
Jucundum nostri nescia tempus agis ?  
Non agis, adfirmo : liquet hoc, carissima, nobis,  
Tempus agi sine me non nisi triste tibi.  
Si tamen implevit mea sors, quos debuit, annos,  
Et mihi vivendi tam cito finis adest : 30  
Quantum erat, O magni, morituro parcere, Divi,  
Ut saltem patria contumularer humo ?  
Vel poena in tempus mortis dilata fuisset,  
Vel praecepisset mors properata fugam.  
Integer hanc potui nuper bene reddere lucem : 35  
Exsul ut occiderem, nunc mihi vita data est.  
Tam procul ignotis igitur moriemur in oris,  
Et fient ipso tristia fata loco ?  
Nec mea consueto languescent corpora lecto ?  
Depositum nec me qui fleat, ullus erit ? 40  
Nec dominae lacrimis in nostra cadentibus ora  
Accedent animae tempora parva meae ?  
Nec mandata dabo, nec cum clamore supremo  
Labentes oculos condet amica manus ?  
Sed sine funeribus caput hoc, sine honore sepulcri 45  
Indeploratum barbara terra teget ?  
Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbabere mente,  
Et feries pavida pectora fida manu ?  
Ecquid, in has frustra tendens tua bracchia partes,

Clamabis miseri nomen inane viri? 50  
Parce tamen lacerare genas, nec scinde capillos :  
Non tibi nunc primum, lux mea, raptus ero.  
Cum patriam amisi, tunc me periisse putato ;  
Et prior et gravior mors fuit illa mihi.  
Nunc, si forte potes (sed non potes, optima conjunx), 55  
Finitis gaude tot mihi morte malis.  
Quod potes, extenua forti mala corde ferendo,  
Ad quae jampridem non rude pectus habes.  
Atque utinam pereant animae cum corpore nostrae,  
Effugiatque avidos pars mihi nulla rogos ! 60  
Nam si morte carens vacua volat altus in aura  
Spiritus, et Samii sunt rata dicta senis,  
Inter Sarmaticas Romana vagabitur umbras,  
Perque feros manes hospita semper erit.  
Ossa tamen facito parva referantur in urna : 65  
Sic ego non etiam mortuus exsul ero.  
Non vetat hoc quisquam : fratrem Thebana peremptum  
Subposuit tumulo rege vetante soror.  
Atque ea cum foliis et amomi pulvere misce,  
Inque suburbano condita pone solo. 70  
Quosque legat versus oculo properante viator,  
Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis :  
HIC EGO QUI JACEO TENERORUM LUSOR AMORUM  
INGENIO PERII NASO POETA MEO :  
AT TIBI QUI TRANSIS NE SIT GRAVE QUISSQUIS AMASTI  
DICERE NASONIS MOLLITER OSSA CUBENT.  
Hoc satis in titulo est ; etenim majora libelli  
Et diuturna magis sunt monumenta mihi,  
Quos ego confido, quamvis nocuere, daturus  
Nomen et auctori tempora longa suo. 80  
Tu tamen extincto feralia munera semper  
Deque tuis lacrimis humida sarta dato :

Quamvis in cineres corpus mutaverit ignis,  
Sentiet officium maesta favilla pium.  
Scribere plura libet, sed vox mihi fessa loquendo 85  
Dictandi vires siccaque lingua negat.  
Accipe supremo dictum mihi forsitan ore,  
Quod, tibi qui mittit, non habet ipse, VALE!

3. *To Perilla* (iii. 7).

VADE salutatum, subito perarata, Perillam,  
Littera, sermonis fida ministra mei!  
Aut illam invenies dulci cum matre sedentem,  
Aut inter libros Pieridasque suas.  
Quicquid aget, cum te scierit venisse, relinquet, 5  
Nec mora, quid venias quidve, requireret, agam.  
Vivere me dices, sed sic, ut vivere nolim,  
Nec mala tam longa nostra levata mora;  
Et tamen ad Musas, quamvis nocuere, reverti,  
Aptaque in alternos cogere verba pedes. 10  
Tu quoque, dic, studiis communibus ecquid inhaeres,  
Doctaque non patrio carmina more canis?  
Nam tibi cum fatis mores natura pudicos  
Et raras dotes ingeniumque dedit.  
Hoc ego Pegasidas deduxi primus ad undas, 15  
Ne male fecundae vena periret aquae;  
Primus id aspexi teneris in virginis annis,  
Utque pater natae duxque comesque fui.  
Ergo si remanent ignes tibi pectoris idem,  
Sola tuum vates Lesbia vincet opus. 20  
Sed vereor, ne te mea nunc fortuna retardet,  
Postque meos casus sit tibi pectus iners.  
Dum licuit, tua saepe mihi, tibi nostra legebam;  
Saepe tui iudex, saepe magister eram:

Aut ego praebebam factis modo versibus aures, 25  
Aut, ubi cessares, causa ruboris eram.  
Forsitan exemplo, quia me laesere libelli,  
Tu quoque sis poenae facta secuta meae.  
Pone, Perilla, metum ; tantummodo femina nulla  
Neve vir a scriptis discat amare tuis ! 30  
Ergo desidia remove, doctissima, causas,  
Inque bonas artes et tua sacra redi !  
Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis,  
Rugaque in antiqua fronte senilis erit ;  
Inicietque manum formae damnosa senectus, 35  
Quae strepitum passu non faciente venit ;  
Cumque aliquis dicet ‘ Fuit haec formosa,’ dolebis,  
Et speculum mendax esse querere tuum.  
Sunt tibi opes modicae, cum sis dignissima magnis :  
Finge sed inmensis censibus esse pares ; 40  
Nempe dat id, quodcumque libet, fortuna rapitque ;  
Irus et est subito, qui modo Croesus erat.  
Singula quid referam ? nil non mortale tenemus  
Pectoris exceptis ingeniique bonis.  
En ego, cum caream patria vobisque domoque, 45  
Raptaque sint, adimi quae potuere mihi,  
Ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque :  
Caesar in hoc potuit juris habere nihil.  
Quilibet hanc saevo vitam mihi finiat ense ;  
Me tamen extincto fama superstes erit, 50  
Dumque suis victrix omnem de montibus orbem  
Prospiciet domitum Martia Roma, legar.  
Tu quoque, quam studii maneat felicius usus,  
Effuge venturos, qua potes, usque rogos !

4. *Winter Scenes in Thrace* (iii. 10).

Siquis adhuc istic meminit Nasonis adepti,  
Et superest sine me nomen in Urbe meum,  
Suppositum stellis numquam tangentibus aequor  
Me sciat in media vivere barbarie.  
Sauromatae cingunt, fera gens, Bessique Getaeque, 5  
Quam non ingenio nomina digna meo!  
Dum tamen aura tepet, medio defendimur Histro:  
Ille suis liquidus bella repellit aquis.  
At cum tristis hiems squalentia protulit ora,  
Terraque marmoreo candida facta gelu est, 10  
Dum vetat et Boreas et nix habitare sub Arcto,  
Tum liquet, has gentes axe tremente premi.  
Nix jacet, et glaciem nec sol pluviaeve resolvunt,  
Indurat Boreas perpetuamque facit;  
Ergo ubi delicuit nondum prior, altera venit, 15  
Et solet in multis bima manere locis.  
Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas  
Aequet humo turre tectaque rapta ferat.  
Pellibus et sutis arcent mala frigora braccis,  
Oraque de toto corpore sola patent. 20  
Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,  
Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu.  
Nudaque consistunt, formam servantia testae,  
Vina, nec hausta meri, sed data frustra bibunt.  
Quid loquar, ut vincti concrescant frigore rivi, 25  
Deque lacu fragiles effodiantur aquae?  
Ipse, papyrifero qui non angustior amne  
Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,  
Caeruleos ventis latices durantibus, Hister  
Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis. 30  
Quaque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et undas

Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi ;  
Perque novos pontes subter labentibus undis  
Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves.  
Vix equidem credar : sed cum sint praemia falsi 35  
Nulla, ratam debet testis habere fidem.  
Vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum,  
Lubricaque inmotas testa premebat aquas.  
Nec vidisse sat est : durum calcavimus aequor,  
Undaque non udo sub pede summa fuit. 40  
Si tibi tale fretum quondam, Leandre, fuisset,  
Non foret angustae mors tua crimen aquae.  
Tum neque se pandi possunt delphines in auras  
Tollere : conantes dura coërcet hiems.  
Et quamvis Boreas jactatis insonet alis, 45  
Fluctus in obsesso gurgite nullus erit ;  
Inclusaeque gelu stabunt, ut marmore, puppes,  
Nec poterit rigidas findere remus aquas.  
Vidimus in glacie pisces haerere ligatos,  
Sed pars ex illis tunc quoque viva fuit. 50  
Sive igitur nimii Boreae vis saeva marinas,  
Sive redundatas flumine cogit aquas,  
Protinus, aequato siccis aquilonibus Histro,  
Invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo :  
Hostis equo pollens longeque volante sagitta 55  
Vicinam late depopulatur humum.  
Diffugiunt alii, nullisque tuentibus agros  
Incustoditae diripiuntur opes ;  
Ruris opes parvae, pecus et stridentia plaustra,  
Et quas divitias incola pauper habet. 60  
Pars agitur vinctis post tergum capta lacertis,  
Respiciens frustra rura laremque suum ;  
Pars cadit hamatis misere confixa sagittis ;  
Nam volucris ferro tinctile virus inest.



Quae nequeunt secum ferre aut abducere, perdunt, 65  
Et cremat insontes hostica flamma casas.  
Tunc quoque, cum pax est, trepidant formidine belli,  
Nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum.  
Aut videt, aut metuit locus hic, quem non videt, hostem ;  
Cessat iners rigido terra relicta situ. 70  
Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra,  
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.  
Poma negat regio ; nec haberet Acontius, in quo  
Scriberet hic dominae verba legenda suae.  
Aspiceres nudos sine fronde, sine arbore, campos : 75  
Heu loca felici non adcunda viro !  
Ergo tam late pateat cum maximus orbis,  
Haec est in poenam terra reperta meam ?

5. *The Poet's Autobiography* (iv. 10).

ILLE ego qui fuerim, tenerorum lusor amorum,  
Quem legis, ut noris, accipe posteritas.  
Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis,  
Milia qui novies distat ab Urbe decem.  
Editus hinc ego sum, nec non ut tempora noris, 5  
Cum cecidit fato consul uterque pari :  
Si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,  
Non modo fortunae munere factus eques.  
Nec stirps prima fui : genito sum fratre creatus,  
Qui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat. 10  
Lucifer amborum natalibus adfuit idem :  
Una celebrata est per duo liba dies.  
Haec est armiferae festis de quinque Minervae,  
Quae fieri pugna prima cruenta solet.  
Protinus excolimur teneri, curaue parentis 15  
Imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte viros.

Frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab aevo,  
Fortia verbosi natus ad arma fori ;  
At mihi jam puero caelestia sacra placebant,  
Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus. 20  
Saepe pater dixit ‘ Studium quid inutile temptas ?  
Maeonides nullas ipse reliquit opes.’  
Motus eram dictis, totoque Helicone relicto  
Scribere conabar verba soluta modis.  
Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos, 25  
Et quod temptabam dicere, versus erat.  
Interea tacito passu labentibus annis  
Liberior fratri sumpta mihique toga est,  
Induiturque umeris cum lato purpura clavo,  
Et studium nobis quod fuit ante, manet. 30  
Jamque decem vitae frater geminaverat annos,  
Cum perit, et coepi parte carere mei.  
Cepimus et tenerae primos aetatis honores,  
Deque viris quondam pars tribus una fui. 35  
Curia restabat ; clavi mensura coacta est :  
Majus erat nostris viribus illud onus.  
Nec patiens corpus, nec mens fuit apta labori,  
Sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram.  
Et petere Aoniae suadebant tuæ sorores  
Otia, judicio semper amata meo. 40  
Temporis illius colui fovique poëtas,  
Quotque aderant vates, rebar adesse deos.  
Saepe suas *Volucres* legit mihi grandior aevo,  
Quaeque necet serpens, quae juvet herba, Macer.  
Saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes, 45  
Jure sodalicio qui mihi junctus erat.  
Ponticus heroö, Bassus quoque clarus iambis  
Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.  
Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures,

Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra. 50  
Vergilium vidi tantum ; nec amara Tibullo  
Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meae.  
Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle ; Propertius illi ;  
Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.  
Utque ego majores, sic me coluere minores, 55  
Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est.  
Carmina cum primum populo juvenilia legi,  
Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.  
Moverat ingenium totam cantata per Urbem  
Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi. 60  
Multa quidem scripsi ; sed quae vitiosa putavi,  
Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.  
Tunc quoque, cum fugerem, quaedam placitura cremavi,  
Iratus studio carminibusque meis.  
Molle Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis 65  
Cor mihi, quodque levis causa moveret, erat.  
Cum tamen hic essem, minimoque accenderer igne,  
Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.  
Paene mihi puero nec digna nec utilis uxor  
Est data, quae tempus per breve nupta fuit. 70  
Illi successit, quamvis sine crimine conjunx,  
Non tamen in nostro firma futura toro.  
Ultima, quae mecum seros permansit in annos,  
Sustinuit conjunx exsulis esse viri.  
Filia me mea bis prima fecunda juvena, 75  
Sed non ex uno conjuge, fecit avum ;  
Et jam complerat genitor sua fata, novemque  
Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.  
Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademptum  
Ille fuit. Matri proxima justa tuli. 80  
Felices ambo tempestiveque sepulti,  
Ante diem poenae quod periere meae !

Me quoque felicem, quod non viventibus illis  
Sum miser, et de me quod doluere nihil.  
Si tamen exstinctis aliquid nisi nomina restat, 85  
Et gracilis structos effugit umbra rogos ;  
Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbrae  
Et sunt in Stygio crimina nostra foro,  
Scite, precor, causam — nec vos mihi fallere fas est —  
Errorem jussae, non scelus, esse fugae. 90  
Manibus hoc satis est : ad vos, studiosa, revertor,  
Pectora, qui vitae quaeritis acta meae.  
Jam mihi canities pulsus melioribus annis  
Venerat, antiquas miscueratque comas,  
Postque meos ortus Pisaea vinctus oliva 95  
Abstulerat decies praemia victor equus,  
Cum maris Euxini positos ad laeva Tomitas  
Quaerere me laesi principis ira jubet.  
Causa meae cunctis nimium quoque nota ruinae  
Indicio non est testificanda meo. 100  
Quid referam comitumque nefas famulosque nocentes ?  
Ipsa multa tuli non leviora fuga.  
Indignata malis mens est succumbere, seque  
Praestitit invictam viribus usa suis.  
Oblitusque mei ductaeque per otia vitae, 105  
Insolita cepi temporis arma manu.  
Totque tuli casus pelagoque terraque, quot inter  
Occultum stellae conspicuumque polum.  
Tacta mihi tandem longis erroribus acto  
Juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis. 110  
Hic ego finitimis quamvis circumsoner armis,  
Tristia, quo possum, carmine fata levo.  
Quod quamvis nemo est, cujus referatur ad aures,  
Sic tamen absumo decipioque diem.  
Ergo quod vivo, durisque laboribus obsto, 115

Nec me sollicitae taedia lucis habent,  
Gratia, Musa, tibi ; nam tu solacia praebes,  
Tu curae requies, tu medicina venis ;  
Tu dux et comes es ; tu nos abducis ab Histro,  
In medioque mihi das Helicone locum. 120  
Tu mihi, quod rarum est, vivo sublime dedisti  
Nomen, ab exsequiis quod dare fama solet.  
Nec qui detrectat praesentia, Livor iniquo  
Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus.  
Nam tulerint magnos cum saecula nostra poëtas, 125  
Non fuit ingenio fama maligna -  
Cumque ego praeponam multos mihi, non minor illis  
Dicor et in toto plurimus orbe legor.  
Si quid habent igitur vatum praesagia veri,  
Protinus ut moriar, non ero, terra, tuus. 130  
Sive favore tuli, sive hanc ego carmine famam  
Jure, tibi grates, candide lector, ago.

## V. EX PONTO.

THE four books *Ex Ponto* (letters from the Pontus) are addressed to various persons. The character of the poems differs little from that of the *Tristia*. The example here given is addressed by the poet to his wife.

*To His Wife* (i. 4).

JAM mihi deterior canis aspergitur aetas,  
Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat :  
Jam vigor et quasso languent in corpore vires ;  
Nec, juveni lusus qui placuere, juvant.  
Nec, si me subito videas, agnoscere possis : 5  
Aetatis facta est tanta ruina meae.  
Confiteor facere hoc annos : sed et altera causa est  
Anxietas animi continuusque labor.  
Nam mea per longos siquis mala digerat annos,  
Crede mihi, Pylio Nestore major ero. 10  
Cernis, ut in duris — et quid bove firmius ? — arvis  
Fortia taurorum corpora frangat opus.  
Quae numquam vacuo solita est cessare novali,  
Fructibus assiduis lassa senescit humus.  
Occidet, ad circi siquis certamina semper 15  
Non intermissis cursibus ibit equus.  
Firma sit illa licet, solvetur in aequore navis,  
Quae numquam liquidis sicca carebit aquis,  
Me quoque debilitat series immensa malorum,  
Ante meum tempus cogit et esse senem. 20  
Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis :  
Inmodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.  
Aspice, in has partis quod venerit Aesone natus,  
Quam laudem a sera posteritate ferat.  
At labor illius nostro leviorque minorque est, 25

Si modo non verum nomina magna premunt.  
Ille est in Pontum Pelia mittente profectus,  
Qui vix Thessaliae fine timendus erat.  
Caesaris ira mihi nocuit, quem solis ab ortu  
Solis ad occasus utraque terra tremit. 30  
[Junctior Haemonia est Ponto, quam Roma sit Histro;  
Et brevius, quam nos, ille peregit iter.]  
Ille habuit comites primos telluris Achivae:  
At nostram cuncti destituere fugam.  
Nos fragili ligno vastum sulcavimus aequor: 35  
Quae tulit Aesoniden, densa carina fuit.  
Nec mihi Tiphys erat rector, nec Agenore natus  
Quas fugerem, docuit, quas sequererque vias.  
Illum tutata est cum Pallade regia Juno:  
Defendere meum numina nulla caput. 40  
Illum furtivae juvere Cupidinis artes;  
Quas a me vellem non didicisset Amor.  
Ille domum rediit: nos his moriemur in arvis,  
Perstiterit laesi si gravis ira dei.  
Durius est igitur nostrum, fidissima conjunx, 45  
Illo, quod subiit Aesone natus, onus.  
Te quoque, quam juvenem discedens Urbe reliqui,  
Credibile est nostris insenuisse malis.  
O! ego, di faciant, talem te cernere possim,  
Caraque mutatis oscula ferre comis; 50  
Amplectique meis corpus non pingue lacertis,  
Et 'gracile hoc fecit' dicere 'cura mei:'  
Et narrare meos flenti flens ipse labores,  
Sperato numquam conloquioque frui,  
Turaque Caesaribus cum conjuge Caesare digna, 55  
Dis veris, memori debita ferre manu!  
Memnonis hanc utinam, lenito principe, mater  
Quam primum roseo provocet ore diem!





## NOTES.



## NOTES.

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It is supposed that most classes who read Ovid at all, will read Ovid before any other Latin poet; and as it is desirable that a poetical composition should always be read *as verse*, — that is, with a knowledge of its rhythmical structure, — a few directions will here be given for scanning at sight, or by ear, which, with a little practice, will be found an easy, almost mechanical process.

It is necessary, first, for the learner to understand the nature of the verse, as depending on precisely the same principles as the rhythmical divisions of music (see §§ 355–358; G. 723–727; H. 596–599); also, to be familiar with the general rules of quantity and accent (§§ 18, 19; G. 10–14; H. 16–18).<sup>1</sup> Besides this, the teacher should explain and illustrate, so far as may be necessary, the structure of the hexameter (§ 362; G. 761; H. 609–613), reading from the text of the poem itself, until its peculiar movement has become familiar to the learner's ear. It will now be observed, —

1. That the difficulties in scanning lie almost entirely *in the first half of the verse*. With very rare exceptions, the last two feet, and generally the last three, are accented in verse exactly as they would be in prose; that is, the *thesis* (first syllable) of the foot corresponds with the natural or prose accent of the word.

2. That in hexameter verse *the third foot* (rarely the fourth instead) *regularly begins with the last syllable of a word*. Thus, while the last half of a verse is almost always accented as in prose, the first half very seldom is. The slight pause interrupting the foot at the end of the word is called a *cæsural pause* (§ 358, *b*; G. 743; H. 602), and is the most important point that distinguishes the

<sup>1</sup> To these it may be well to add the quantity of final syllables (§ 348; G. 704–710; H. 579–581). The learner should also be habituated to an accurate pronunciation of words according to their prose accent.

movement of verse from that of prose. The pause in the third foot (less commonly the fourth) usually corresponds with a pause in the sense, and is called the principal cæsura.

3. That whenever a short syllable occurs in the verse, *there must be a dactyl*. This becomes a most convenient rule, as soon as the pronunciation of even the commonest words is known, in all cases where there are words of more than two syllables; for thus a short syllable will often serve as a key to the entire structure of the verse.

For examples, we will take the first four lines of the first selection given in this book (i. 89, foll.):—

89. *Aúrea prima sata est ætas quæ vindice nullo.*

Here the last two words are scanned exactly as they read: | vîndice | núllo. The syllable before, *quæ*, contains a diphthong, and is therefore long; consequently, as it is not the first syllable of a foot, it must be the second half of a spondee; and we find that the preceding syllable, *-tas*, is long, which gives us the first half of the spondee. The first syllable of *ætas*, again, consists of a diphthong, and must therefore form a spondee with the preceding syllable, *ast* (by elision from the last syllable of *sata* with *est*, § 359, c; G. 714, exc.; H. 608, 1). Beginning with the beginning of the line, *aurea* has a short penult, as its accent shows, and forms a dactyl. There remain, then, only three syllables, *prima sa-*, which must, therefore, also form a dactyl, and the verse scans as follows:—

Auréã | primã sã|ta 'st||æ|tas quæ | vindicẽ | nullo.

90. *Sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colēbat.*

The last words are scanned as they read: rēc|tūmqŭe co|lēbat. The length of the first syllable of *rectum* shows that it is the last half of a spondee. The correct scansion of the rest of the line depends entirely upon the reader's knowledge of the rules for quantity. *Sponte* ends in *e*, and final *e* is short; *sua* is ablative, and final *a* in the ablative is long; *sine* and *lege* both end in *e*, which is short; and the quantity of the other syllables is determined by their position in their respective feet. The line scans thus:—

Spontẽ sũ|ã sinẽ | lēgẽ || fĩ|dem rēc|tūmqŭe cõ|lēbat,

with feminine cæsura.

91. *Poena metusque aberant, nec verba mindcia fixo.*

The last four words are scanned as they read: nec | verba mi|nacia | fixo. Here *nec* is long by position, as is the syllable before it. *Poena* is nominative, and has, therefore, a short final *a*; consequently the *e* of *metus* must also be short. Only the second foot is now unaccounted for, and it consists of the only three syllables remaining, — *tusqu' abe*-. The line scans, —

Poenă mĕ|tusqu' äbĕ|rant || nĕc | verbă mĭ|năcia | fixo.

92. *Aere legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat.*

Here the words nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat are scanned as they are pronounced in prose; the length (by position) of *nec* shows that it forms the last half of a spondee; the short final *e* of *aere* shows that the first foot is a dactyl; consequently the two remaining syllables must form a spondee, the second foot of the verse: —

Aere le|geban|tur || nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat.

These hints would be sufficient for all or nearly all cases,<sup>1</sup> if it were not for the frequent elision of the last syllable of words; viz., in general, *whenever a word ending in a vowel or in m is followed by a word beginning with a vowel or with h*. This makes the commonest and most annoying of the obstacles to be met, and requires the beginner to be constantly on the watch. If he will now carefully compare the following lines, as metrically divided, with the rules which have been given above, it is hoped that he will have little difficulty hereafter.

Aurea | prima sa|ta 'st || ae|tas, quae | vindice | nullo  
 Sponte su|a, sine | lege || fi|dem rec|tumque co|lebat. 90  
 Poena me|tusqu' abe|rant, || nec | verba mi|nacia | fixo  
 Aere le|geban|tur, || nec | supplex | turba ti|mebat  
 Judicis | ora su|i, || sed e|rant sine | vindice | tuti.  
 Nondum | caesa su|is, || pere|grinum ut | viseret | orbem,  
 Montibus | in liqui|das || pi|nus de|scenderat | undas, 95  
 Nullaque | morta|les || prae|ter sua | litora | norant.  
 Nondum | praeci|pes || cin|gebant | oppida | fossae:

<sup>1</sup> It will be observed that, of the first twenty verses of this selection, only verse 99 lacks the caesura in the third foot, and that there the principal pause is in the fourth foot instead of the third.

Non tuba | direc|ti, || non | aeris | cornua | flexi,  
 Non gale|ae, non | ensis e|rant; || sine | militis | usu  
 Mollia | secu|rac || pera|gebant | otia | gentes. 100  
 Ipsa quo|qu' immu|nis || ra|stroqu' in|tacta nec | ullis  
 Saucia | vomeri|bus || per | se dabat | omnia | tellus:  
 Conten|tique ci|bis || nul|lo co|gente cre|atis  
 Arbute|os fe|tus || mon|tanaque | fraga le|gebant  
 Cornaqu' et | in du|ris || hae|rentia | mora ru|betis, 105  
 Et quae | decide|rant || patu|la Jovis | arbore, | glandes.  
 Ver erat | aeter|num, || placi|dique te|pentibus | auris  
 Mulce|bant zephy|ri || na|tos sine | semine | flores.

I. THE FOUR AGES AND THE FLOOD.

I. 89. **aurea**: compare the description of the Golden Age in Virgil, Ecl. iv. The Ages are named from the metals gold, silver, brass (or more exactly copper), and iron, the best being the Golden, the worst the Iron Age. — **sata est**, *was created*, i.e. *was*. — **vindice nullò** (abl. abs.), *when there was no avenger* [of guilt], i.e. by no constraint.

91. **verba minacia**, refers to laws. The Roman laws were inscribed upon bronze tablets, which were fastened up in the forum and other public places. Hence **fixo aere**, *posted up in brass* (abl. of place, § 258, f, 3; G. 384, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 425, 2, N.<sup>3</sup>).

92. **supplex turba**, the defendant and his friends, who generally tried to move the judges by their prayers.

93. **erant tuti**, not **supplex turba**, but the people in general.

94. **caesa** agrees with **pinus**; **suis** with **montibus**; *the pine felled on its native hills*, and wrought into ships (abl. like **fixo aere** in 91).

96. **norant** (§ 128, a; G. 151, 1; H. 235, 2), *knew*, lit. *had learned* (§ 279, c; G. 228, 2, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 297, 1, 2).

98. **directi**, **flexi**, both agree with **aeris** (gen. of material, § 214, e; G. 367, R.; H. 395, v.). The *tuba* was a long straight brazen horn; the *cornu* was curved.

99. **sine militis usu**, *without occasion for the employment of soldiery*; **militis** is used collectively.

100. **securae**, *free from care*. Notice the interlocked order, a very common one in Latin. — **otia**: the plural is often used in Latin, when in English we use the singular; this is especially common in poetry, frequently, as here, for metrical reasons (§ 79, d; G. 195, R.<sup>6</sup>; H. 130, 3).

101. **ipsa immunis tellus**, *the earth itself unburdened*. Strictly, without any duties to perform, not called on by man for tribute.

102. **per se**, equiv. to *sua sponte*.

103. **cibis** (§ 245; G. 407; H. 421, iii.). — **nullo cogente** (abl. abs.) = *with no compulsion*, qualifying **creatis**.

104. **arbuteos fetus** = **arbuti fetus**, *the fruit of the arbutue tree*. The arbutue or strawberry tree is common in Italy. The fruit resembles the strawberry in appearance, but is somewhat insipid in taste. — **legebant**, [men] *gathered* (§ 206, b; G. 199, R.<sup>3</sup>).

105. **mora**, *blackberries*.

106. **quae glandes**: the antecedent is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200, b; G. 618; H. 445, 9). — **Jovis arbore**, the oak, sacred to Jupiter.

108. **mulcebant**, *fanned, caressed* (properly, *stroked*).

109. **mox**, *soon* (after flowering). — **fruges**, *grain*, the “kindly fruits of the earth,” not *fruit* in the ordinary modern sense.

110. **nec renovatus**, *not renewed*, i.e. *without lying fallow*. The negative belongs only with *renovatus*. — **cānebat**, *grew white*.

112. **mella**: i.e. in the Golden Age honey dropped spontaneously from the leaves without the toil of bees. For the plural, see on *v.* 100.

113. **postquam . . . misso**, *when, after Saturn was banished*, etc. (the relative clause ends with *erat*). *Saturnus* was an old Italian god of the crops (**satus, sero**), but was identified by the later Romans with the Greek *Kronos*, father of Zeus, who was dethroned and sent to Tartarus by his son.

114. **sub Jove**: the reign of stern law, under Jupiter, follows that of peace and innocence. — **subiit**: contrary to rule the last *i* is long. This seems to be a relic of an earlier usage (§ 354, *a*, 3, N.), and is especially common in **ilit**, **petilt**, and their compounds (G. 708, 4); cf. Virg. *Æn.* viii. 362, x. 67.

115. **auro, aere**: one would expect *aurea* and *aenea* (sc. *prole*).

116. **contraxit**, *shortened* (cf. *v.* 107); the changing seasons are the first sign of nature's loss.

117. **inaequales**, *changeable*.

118. **spatilis**: abl. of manner. — **exegit**, *led out* (i.e. to its end), *completed*.

119. **fervoribus**: plural; cf. *otia*, *v.* 100, *mella*, *v.* 112.

120. **ventis**: abl. — **pendit** shows that *glacies* refers to icicles.

122. **cortice**, improperly used for *liber*, the fibrous inner bark.

123. **semina Cerealia**, *seeds of grain*; cf. *arbuteos fetus*, *v.* 104. Ceres gave grain to mankind, and taught them agriculture.

128. **venae . . . aevum**, *upon an age of worse vein* (i.e. metal). A vein of ore or metal in a mine was called *vena*.

129. **verum**, *truthfulness* (§ 189, *a*; G. 204, N.<sup>2</sup>; H. 441, 2).

130. **fraudesque**: in poetry *que* is frequently added to the first of a series of words, when the other members of the series are connected by *que*. It should be omitted in translation.

131. **amor . . . habendi**, *the guilty love of gain*.

132. **vela**, etc., in consequence of the love of gain, which drove men to brave the dangers of the sea. Foreign commerce, now regarded as the source of civilization, was anciently held in disesteem by the poets.

133. **quaeque carinae**, = *et carinae quae*; cf. *quae glandes*, *v.* 106. — **diu steterant**, see *v.* 94.

134. **ignotis**: the seas, like the winds (*v.* 132), were as yet unknown



to the sailors. — **insultavere**: the meaning is double. They *danced upon* the waves, and *despised* the danger.

135. **communem humum**, the soil, before common (free to all), like sunlight and air; *lumina* and *auras* are put in the acc. like *humum* though the sense is: *ceu lumina solis et aurae sint*.

136. **limite**: the *limes* was a boundary-path between two farms described by the *agrimensor* in laying out the public lands.

137. **segetes poscebatur humus**, crops were demanded of the earth, or more literally, the earth was asked for crops (§ 239, c, R.; G. 339, N.<sup>4</sup>; H. 374, 1). — **debita**, due, because the earth owes the planter a return for his seed.

138. **itum est**, men penetrated (§ 146, d; G. 208, 2; H. 301, 1).

139. **quasque opes** = *opesque quas* (§ 201, c, e; G. 622). — **recondiderat**, she [the earth] had hidden. — **admoverat**, had brought near to. — **Stygis umbris** (dat. § 228; G. 347; H. 386), the shades of Styx: the realms of the dead, conceived to be under the earth.

141. **ferrum, aurum**: these were a part of the *opes*.

142. **prodit bellum**, war comes forth, as a consequence of the appearance of iron and gold. — **utroque**, with both (abl. of instrument): gold, as well as iron, is one of the "sinews of war."

144. **vivitur**, men live; cf. *itum est*, v. 138. — **hospēs** (for the quantity, see § 348, 9, exc. 2; G. 709, 2, exc. 1; H. 581, vi. 1), *guest-friend* (i.e. *guest* or *host*). This word refers to a peculiar relation between persons of different countries who were bound to furnish hospitality to each other.

145. **non socer a genero**: these words would make every Roman think of Caesar and Pompey.

146. **imminet**, broods over. — **exitio**, dat. (§ 228; G. 347; H. 386). — **conjugis, mariti**, both limit *exitio*.

147. **novercae**, step-mothers. The evil practice of divorce among the Romans, and the domestic misery that came from it, made the cruelty of step-mothers proverbial. — **lurida**, dark. The association of poison with dark mixtures is old and general. Blue and poison are associated in Sanskrit and Greek. — **aconita**: plural; cf. *otia*, v. 100 (see also § 75, c; G. 204, N. 5, 6).

148. **inquiri**, questions (of fortune-tellers: he is impatient for his inheritance). — **ante diem**, before the time, i.e. before his father's natural death would leave him his inheritance. — **patrios annos** = *patris annos*; cf. *arbuteos fetus*, v. 104.

149. **virgo Astraea**, the maid *Astraea*, goddess of justice. She took her place in the heavens as the constellation *Virgo*. — **madentes terras**, the earth reeking.

150. **ultima caelestum**: Astræa was the *last of the gods* to leave the earth. Formerly all the gods had dwelt on earth, but the depravity of man forced them to withdraw.

151-162. The Giants, sons of Earth and Heaven, attack the gods, but are defeated. From their blood springs a wicked race of men.

153. **struxisse montes**, *piled the mountains*.

154. **Olympus, Pelion, Ossa**, mountains of Thessaly.

155. **Ossae**: dat. instead of abl. with *ex* or *de* (§ 229; G. 347, R.<sup>5</sup>; H. 386, 2).

156. **corpora**, i.e. of the giants.

157. **natorum**, *her sons*.

160. **et illa**, i.e. as well as the earlier race of men.

162. **scires**, *you might have known* (§ 311, a; G. 258; H. 485); cf. *putes*, v. 242.

163. **quae**: refers to the depravity of man as described in the preceding lines. For the use of the relative, see § 180, f, 201, e; G. 610, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 453. — **pater Saturnius**, *Jupiter*.

164. **facto recenti** (abl. abs.), *since the deed was recent*. — **vulgata** (belonging to **convivia**), *made known* (spread abroad).

165. **Lycaoniae**, of *Lycaon* (cf. *arbuteos fetus*, v. 104). He had offered Jupiter human flesh to eat; see v. 210 and the following. — **refrens**, *revolving, thinking over*.

166. **animo** (with *concupit*), *in his soul*. — **dignas Jove**, *worthy of Jove*, i.e. in accordance with his greatness. — **iras** (pl.); see note on *otia*, v. 100, and *aconita*, v. 147.

167. **concilium**, sc. **deorum**, *senate*.

168. **caelo sereno** (abl. abs.), *when the sky is clear*.

169. **Lactea**, nominative in form, as being the simple name, a mere word, in no grammatical relation. This word, however, is in apposition with *nomen*.

170. **hac**, *by this* (§ 258, g; G. 389; H. 420, 1, 3). — **superis** (dat.), *for the gods*. — **magui Tonantis**, of the great *Thunderer*, i.e. of Jupiter.

171. **dextra laevaque** (sc. **parte**), *on the right and left* (§ 258, f; G. 385, N.<sup>1</sup>; H. 425, 2).

172. **celebrantur**, *are thronged*. The figure is taken from the custom of Roman nobles, whose halls (*atria*) were visited in the morning by their clients and dependants.

173. **plebs**, i.e. the lower gods (*di minorum gentium*); opposed to **potentes caelicolae clarique** (cf. *deorum nobilium*, v. 171), the twelve great gods of Olympus (*di majorum gentium*). The gods are divided into classes like the people of Rome. — **diversa locis**, i.e. only the great

live here; *locis* is abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 397; H. 424).—*a fronte*, *in front*, as one goes up the street (§ 260, *b*; G. 390, 2, N.<sup>6</sup>; H. 434, 1).

174. *penates* = households.

176. *Palatia*: this word had not yet acquired its modern meaning of *palace*, but meant the dwelling of Augustus, on the Palatine hill. Augustus is thus, by a daring flattery (*audacia*), compared with the king of the gods.—*dixisse*: the perfect does not differ in sense from the present, and seems to be used in great part on account of its metrical convenience.

177. *recessu*, an interior apartment (abl. without *in*, § 258, *f*; G. 385, N.<sup>1</sup>; H. 425, ii. 2, N.<sup>8</sup>).

178. *ipse*, by a common and natural usage *the king* or chief, as in *ipse dixit*, *he said it himself* (Pythagoras).—*loco*: cf. *locis*, 173.—*sceptro*, abl. (§ 254, *b*; G. 401, N.<sup>6</sup>; H. 425, 1, 1, note). (See Fig. 1.)

180. *cum qua*, *together with which*, i.e. and at the same time.

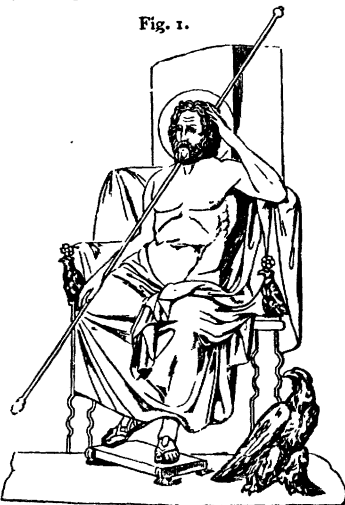
181. *ora . . . solvit*, *opened his angry lips*.

Fig. 2.



Jupiter and the Giants.

Fig. 1.



Jupiter.

182. *illa tempestate*, *at that crisis*.

184. *inlcere*, the proper spelling of *injlcere*. The compounds of *jacio*, which change *a* into *i*, lose the *j* before the *i*.—*angulpedum*, limiting *quisque*. The Giants were represented with bodies terminating in serpents (see Fig. 2): they are here confounded with the "hundred-handed" (*centum braccia*) Cottus, Briareus,

and Gyas, who were brothers of the Titans, but aided Jupiter against the

rebellious deities (see Iliad, i. 399-406). — **caelo**, dative, following **inl-cere**; *to cast their hundred hands upon the captive sky*.

185. **ab uno corpore**, *from a single class* (of divinities), contrasted with the present rebellion of the whole human race.

187. **quā**, *wherever*. — **Nereus**, an ancient sea divinity, especially associated with the calm depths: here put for the sea.

188. **per**, in oaths and prayers, *by*. — **flumina**: pl. for sing.

189. **Stygio luo** (loc. abl.) *in the grove of Styx* ("Gloom"), the river which bounds the entrance to the world below. The oath by the Styx was the most awful and binding that could be taken by the gods.

190. **cuncta** = *all other means*. — **temptata**, sc. *sunt*.

191. **ne . . . trahatur**, *lest the sound* (lit. *clean*) *part be drawn* [into the same disease].

193. **fauniquē**: the enclitic **-que** is here used as long in imitation of Homer, who makes the Greek  $\tau\epsilon$  long. It is probably made so by the pause at the end of the word, or, as it is sometimes called, by *cæsura*. This occurs generally in the second foot of the verse, and only when a second **-que** follows. The *Fauni* and *Silvani* — Italian nature divinities — are here joined with the Greek Satyrs. They were fabulous creatures, types of the wild life of the forest. They are represented, like the Greek Pan, with horns, goats' legs and feet, and pointed hairy ears. (See Fig. 3.)

194. **quos quoniam**: the Latin relative is often used where our idiom requires the demonstrative and some connective particle (§ 201, *e*; G. 610; H. 453). — **dignamur**, *deem worthy*. — **honore**, governed by **dignamur**, which like its primitive **dignus** takes the ablative (§ 245, *a*; G. 397, N.<sup>2</sup>; H. 421, iii. N.<sup>2</sup>).

195. **certe**, *at least*. — **sinamus**, hortatory subjunctive.

196. **an**, very commonly used in argumentative questions, as here, where the thing asked is obviously absurd. — **illos**, opposed to **mihi**.

197. **mihi**, *against me*, following **struxerit** (§ 229, *c*; G. 358; H. 385, 4, 3). — **qui habeo**, § 204, *a*; G. 614; H. 445. — **struxerit** (§ 326; G. 586; H. 517).

199. **ausum . . . deposcunt**, *they demand* (for vengeance) *him who has dared such things*. A regular meaning of **deposco**. The use of the participle for a relative clause is forced and poetic.

200. **saevit**, for **saevit**. Notice the indicative with **cum**, used to

Fig. 3.



Faun.

define the time of the main clause, not to describe its circumstances (§ 323; G. 582; H. 521, i.).

201. **Caesareo**: equivalent to **Caesaris** (§ 190; G. 360, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 395, N.<sup>2</sup>).—**extinguere**, put out like a fire; hence *destroy*; *sanguine Caesareo* is therefore the instrumental abl.

202. **attonitum est**, was thunderstruck.

204. **tuorum**, thine own. By a pleasant fiction, the subjects of Augustus's empire are spoken of as his kindred or friends.—**pietas**, filial affection.

205. **illa**, the *pietas*, expressed by the eagerness of the gods, v. 199.

206. **silentia**: pl. for sing. (§ 79, d; G. 195, R.<sup>8</sup>; H. 130, 3).

207. **regentis**: the use of the participle in the singular as a noun is poetic, though the language is very capricious in its use of participles as nouns.—**quidem** (concessive), *it is true*, i.e. there is no need of your being alarmed to be sure, but I will tell the story to gratify your curiosity.

210. **admissum**, thing done, i.e. *crime*; sc. *sit*.

211. **infamia**, evil report.

212. **falsam**, predicative, i.e. equivalent to *falsam esse*.

213. **deus** (appos.), *I, a god*. Notice how it is purposely set next to **humana** for contrast.—**lustro**, survey. The word is primarily used of a priest who "lustrates" or purifies by going about with a ceremonial the company of worshippers; then of an officer who surveys or reviews the ranks of his troops.

214. **est**, would be (§ 311, c; G. 246, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 511).—**noxae**, partitive genitive (§ 216, a, 3; G. 371; H. 397, 3).

215. **vero**, than the truth.

216. **Maenala**, a mountain in Southern Arcadia, fabled as the dwelling-place of nymphs and satyrs.—**latebris**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

217. **Cyllene** and **Lycaeus**, mountains of Arcadia.

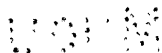
218. **Arcadōs**, gen. agreeing with **tyranni** (Greek form as shown by the short **ō**, requiring the nom. **Arcas**). As Latin poetry is imitated and translated from Greek, such forms, especially of proper names, are common.

222. **deus . . . an mortalis**, [whether] *god or mortal* (§ 211, a; G. 460; H. 353, 2).—**discrimine aperto**, by a plain test.

225. **haec illi**, spoken with scorn, as if he said, "That's his idea of a test of truth."

226. **eo**, abl. with *contentus* (§ 254, b, 2; G. 373, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 421, iii.).—**missi** agrees with *obsidis unius*.

227. **unius**, here simply *a*. The force of *unus* is sometimes weakened (as is that of *quidam*) until it becomes little more than an indefinite article.



In the same way the demonstrative pronouns are often used for the definite article.

228. **ita**, i.e. just as he was, with his throat cut. — **partim**, not *partly*, but a *part of*, etc. — **semineces**, *half dead*, i.e. not yet thoroughly cold in death.

230. **simul** (= **simul ac**), *as soon as*. — **vindice flamma**, *avenging flame*, i.e. the thunderbolt.

231. **dignos**, i.e. because they did not prevent the crime.

232. **terrītus fugit**, etc.: this transformation to a wolf is suggested perhaps by the name Lycaon (Greek λύκος). It corresponds with the wild superstition of the *were-wolf*, which makes the subject of many old popular tales. The name *lycanthropy* is given to a particular form of madness connected with this superstition. "In 1600, multitudes were attacked with the disease in the Jura, emulated the destructive habits of the wolf, murdered and devoured children, howled, walked on all-fours, so that the palms of the hands became hard and horny; and admitted that they congregated in the mountains for a sort of cannibal or devil's Sabbath. Six hundred persons were executed on their own confession." — *Chambers's Encyclopædia*. Many notices of this superstition are found in ancient writers of many nations, especially in connection with Arcadia, a pastoral and forest country, where the inhabitants suffered greatly from wolves.

233. **ab ipso**, i.e. from his natural character, needing no transformation. The allusion is to foam at the mouth.

235. **sanguine**, abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 407; H. 416).

236. **abeunt**, *pass.*

239. **īdem** = **iīdem**.

240. **perire**: what construction would be usual in prose? (§ 320, *f*; G. 556, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 503, ii. 2).

241. **Erīnys**, properly the Greek name of the divinity that inflicts vengeance for violated law, but here signifying the instigator of crime (Virg. *Æn.* vii. 324).

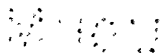
242. **putes**, *you might suppose*; cf. **scires**, *v.* 162 (§ 311, *a*; N.<sup>1</sup>; G. 252; H. 485). — **jurasse**, sc. **homines**. — **dent** = *let them pay* (§ 226; G. 256; H. 483). — **ocius**, § 93, *a*.

243. **stat**, *is fixed*.

244. **frementi**, sc. **ei**.

245. **partes**, *their part*, as members of the council. — **adiciunt**, i.e. they spur him already excited. — **assensibus**, opposed to **voce**, the first part made speeches, the second only assented (**assentior**), as was the custom in the Roman Senate.

246. **jactura**, *destruction*: the image is from the casting of goods over-



board in a storm at sea.—**dolori** (§ 233; G. 350; H. 390), *a cause of grief*.

247. **mortalibus** (abl. of separation) **orbae**, *bereft of men*.

249. **populandas**, § 294, *d*; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>

250. **quaerentes**, sc. **eos**, object of **vetat**.—**enim**: he forbids them to tremble, *for the rest* [he says] *shall be his care*.—**sibi**, emphatic.

251. **superum** for **superorum**, § 40, *e*; G. 29, 3; H. 52, 3.

254. **sacer**, i.e. as the abode of the gods.

256. **adfore tempus**, etc., subj. of **esse**, following **reminiscitur**.—**in fatiis**: the Destinies were above the gods themselves.

257. **correpta**, sc. **flammis**.

258. **mundi moles operosa**, *the fabric of the world wrought with toil*.—**laboret**, *be endangered*. The doctrine, perhaps borrowed from the East, belongs to the stories of periodic conflagrations of the world.

259. **manibus** with **fabricata**. The thunderbolts, Jupiter's weapons, were forged by the Cyclops.

262. **Æoliis antris**, *the caves of Æolus*. (Compare Virg. *Æn.* ii. 52–63.)—**aquilonem**: the north-west wind, bringing (in Italy) cold and dry weather.

265. **tectus vultum**, *wrapping his face* (§ 240, *c*, N.; G. 332, R.<sup>2</sup>; II. 378).

266. **canis capillis**: the poets often use the abl. without a preposition to denote the place whence.

267. **fronte**: the simple abl. instead of the abl. with *in*.—**sinus**, *folds*, or rounded outline of the clouds, which represent his garments.

268. **nubila**, *mists*; **nimbi**, *storm-clouds*.—**ut . . . pressit**: the ancients thought that thunder was caused by the clashing of the clouds.

270. **colores**: § 240, *c*, N.; G. 332, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 378.

271. **Iris**, the goddess of the rainbow, was the messenger of Juno.—**alimenta nubibus adfert**: as if the rainbow were a pathway for the waters. (Compare “the sun drawing water.”)

273. **vota**, i.e. the crops, object of their vows.

274. **caelo suo**: the heavens were the especial realm of Jupiter. Abl. after **contenta** (§ 254, *b*, 2; G. 398; H. 424).

275. **caeruleus frater**, Neptune, called *caeruleus* because he is god of the dark blue sea. (See Fig. 4.)

277. **hortamine**: abl. after **utendum**.

279. **domos**, i.e. the hollows and clefts which are the home of the waters.—**mole**, *dike*.

280. **totas . . . habenas**, *let loose all the reins*, as if the streams were horses, and the water-gods their drivers.

281. **ora relaxant**, i.e. take from their mouth the pressure of the curb. The figure of horses is kept through the three lines.

Fig. 4.



Neptune.

284. **intremuit**, *quaked*. — **motu**, i.e. *motus terræ*, earthquake.

286. **satis** (participle of **sero**), *the crops*.

287. **sacris**, i.e. the altar, statues, etc., belonging to the *penetralia*. — **suis**, refers to *penetralia*.

288. **siqua** (i.e. *si qua*), *if any* (§ 105, d; G. 302; H. 190, 1).

289. **hujus**: limiting **culmen**.

290. **pressae**, *submerged*.

292. **deerant**, dissyllable.

293. **hic**, *alter, one, another*. — **cymba**, loc. abl.

294. **illie ubi**, *on the very spot where*.

295. **villae**, *farmhouse*.

296. **summa in ulmo**, *in the top of an elm* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, N.<sup>2</sup>).

299. Notice the alliteration in *graciles gramen* and *carpsere capellae*.

302. **Nereides**, the daughters of the sea-god Nereus. (See Fig. 5.)

303. **agitata**, i.e. so as to make them shake.

305. **fulminis**: the tusks of the wild boar are often compared to the thunderbolt for speed, power, and gleaming.

306. **ablato**, *swept away* (by the waves).

310. **novi**, *strange* to them.

311. **maxima pars**, i.e. of the living beings. — **quibus**: the antecedent is **illos**.

312. **inopi victu**, *with lack of food*; abl. of means.

313. **Aonios**, *Boeotian*. Phocis lay between Boeotia and the mountain range of Ceta, which separates it from Thessaly.

316. **verticibus duobus**: this is not correct. Parnassus has only one chief peak; but there are two spurs renowned in the worship of

Fig. 5.



Nereid.



Dionysus (Bacchus), and having the Castalian fount between them. This has occasioned the error.

318. **Deucalion**, son of Prometheus, and father of Hellen, the eponymous hero of the Hellenes (Greeks). — **hic ubi adhaesit**, while he clung to this.

320. **Corycidas**: Corycus was a grotto sacred to the nymphs, on the slopes of Parnassus. The *numina montis* are the Muses.

321. **Themis** (§ 64, Ex. 4; G. 72, R.<sup>1</sup>; G. 68, Ex. 5): Themis, goddess of justice, was daughter of Uranus. She presided over the oracle of Delphi, which afterwards belonged to Apollo.

322. **sequi**: § 218, *b*; G. 374; H. 399, ii.

323. **metuentior deorum**, more reverent to the gods.

324. **ut videt**, when he sees.

325. **modo**, but just now, qualifying **tot**.

328. **disjecit**, rent asunder. — **aquilone**. (Compare *v.* 262.)

330. **tricuspidē telo**, trident, the weapon of Neptune, who is called in the next line *rector pelagi*.

331. **supra profundum**, sc. **mare**, construed with **exstantem**, which agrees with **Tritona**. (Compare Virgil, *Æn.* i. 144.)

332. **innato murice**: Triton here appears, like Glaucus, overgrown with shell-fish and seaweed. He was a sea-god, son of Neptune, and is represented as blowing on a conch-shell.

335. **bucina tortilis**, "the winding horn," a spiral shell. — **illi**, dat. of agency (§ 232, *b*; G. 352, R.; H. 388, 4).

336. **crescit**, broadens. — **turbine**, mouthpiece (shaped like a top).

337. **aera**, his breath.

338. **sub utroque Phoebo**: the rising and the setting sun.

339. **dei**, Triton.

340. **contigit**, sc. **bucina**.

341. **undis**, dat. of agency; cf. *illi*, *v.* 335, and *quibus*, *v.* 342. The *undae telluris* are the waves which then covered the land; the *undae aequoris*, those which properly belonged to the sea.

346. **diem**: *dies* when it means *time* is feminine. — **nudata**, bared (of waves).

348. **quem**, where a demonstrative pronoun would be used in English (§ 201, *e*; G. 612; H. 453).

349. **agere**, keep. The use of *agere* with *silentium* is common in this sense.

352. **patruelis origo**: Deucalion was son of Prometheus; Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, sons of Iapetus.

354. **terrarum turba**, the whole throng of earth. — **occasus et ortus**, the setting and the rising of the sun.

356. **haec fiducia**, i.e. such confidence as we have now.

359. **animi**, feelings; gen., limiting **quid**, above. — **miseranda**, vocative. — **erepta**, rescued.

Fig. 6.



Prometheus.

360. **quo consolante** (abl. abs.) = *who would console thee in grief?*

363. **paternis artibus**: i.e. by the skill of Prometheus, who fashioned man of clay, and bestowed upon him fire stolen from the sky. For this theft, and his defiance of Jupiter, he was chained on Mount Caucasus, where his liver was constantly devoured by a vulture. (See Fig. 6.)

365. **genus restat mortale**, the human race survives.

366. **exempla**, i.e. the only specimens.

368. **sortes**, lots, the Italian method of divination; here put for any mode of consulting the divine will.

369. **Cephisidas**: the Cephissus was a river of Boeotia. It means they went to Delphi by crossing the Cephissus.

370. **ut . . . sic**, though . . . yet. The deluge had not so far subsided as to let them flow quietly as a stream, but yet enough for them to recognize their old channels. — **nondum liquidas**, not yet clear.

371. **inde**, from this, i.e. the river. — **libatos**, taken up. It was necessary for them to purify themselves with water before consulting the oracle. — **inroravēre**, have sprinkled.

372. **vestibus, capiti**: dat.; cf. *formatae terrae*, v. 364 (§ 228; G. 346; H. 386).

373. **turpi**, ill-looking.

374. **pallebant**: describing the *dulness* of mould and moss, rather than their color.

379. **Themi**: Greek vocative.

380. **mersis rebus** = *our misfortunes from the flood*.

381. **sortem**, strictly an Italian oracle written on a wooden tablet, but put for any response, as in v. 366.

383. **magnae parentis**, of your great mother.

386. **det**: subjunctive depending upon *rogat*, which is regarded as a verb of speaking, and is followed by the construction of indirect discourse,

in which the subjunctive represents the imperative of the direct discourse (§ 339; G. 652; H. 523, iii.).

387. **laedere**, to offend.—**jactatis ossibus**, by throwing her bones (§ 292, a).

388. **repetunt secum**, they review in their minds.—**caecis obscura latebris verba**, the words dark with blind riddles (lit. hiding-places).

389. **inter se volutant**, discuss together.

390. **Promethiades**: this patronymic recalls the prophetic gift of his father Prometheus (-ades and -is are the masculine and feminine patronymic forms).

391. **fallax**, etc. = *my skill fails me*.

392. **pia** agrees with **oracula**.

394. **ossa reor dici**, I think that stones, etc., are meant by bones.

395. **augurio**, i.e. interpretation.—**Titania**: Epimetheus and his brother were Titans; i.e. of the elder race of nature-divinities.

400. **credat, sit**; present subjunctive where we should expect the imperfect (§ 308, e; G. 596, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 509, N.<sup>2</sup>).—**vetustas**, antiquity, i.e. old tradition.

401. **ponere** = **deponere**.

402. **morā**, by lapse of time.—**ducere**, take on.

404. **ut quaedam forma**, something (it is true) of the form of man, yet, etc. (Cf. *ut . . . sic*, v. 370.)

405. **cœpto**, sc. **fini**.

406. **rudibus signis**, statues in the rough.

412. **traxēre**, put on.

413. **femina**, womankind.

414. **experiens**, doomed to endure.

## II. APOLLO AND DAPHNE.

I. 452. **Peneia**, daughter of the Thessalian river-god, Peneus.—**Daphne**, Greek nominative. Supply *fuit*.—**quem**, refers to *amor*.

453. **fors ignara**, blind chance.

454. **Delius**, the Delian, i.e. Apollo, who was said to have been born on the island of Delos, and had a celebrated temple there.—**hunc**, Cupid.—**victo serpente**: Apollo had recently killed the Python.

455. **cornua**, the horns of a bow.

456. **que** really introduces the main verb *dixerat*, but is attached to *quid* as the first word. — **quid tibi** (sc. *est*), *what have you to do?*
458. **vulnera** belongs with the first *dare* as well as the second.
459. **modo**, *just now*.
461. **face**: the torch was a regular attribute of Cupid. — **nescio quos**: *nescio quis* is often used as an indefinite pronoun (§ 202, *a*, 334, *e*; G. 467, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 191, N.).
462. **nostras**: in Latin, *nos* and *noster* often mean *I* and *my*.
464. **te meus arcus** (sc. *figet* from *figat* above), *your bow may pierce everything, mine shall pierce you*. — **quantoque**, etc.: he means, "your glory (in shooting everything) is as much inferior to mine (in shooting you) as the creatures you shoot (*cuncta animalia*) are inferior to a god (i.e. yourself)."
466. **eliso aëre**, *cleaving the air*.
467. **arce**: loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 3; G. 385, N.<sup>1</sup>; H. 425, 2, N.<sup>3</sup>).
468. **eque** = *et e*.
469. **operum**, *effects*; gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 365; H. 396, v.).
470. **quod**, *the one which*. — **facit**, sc. *amorem*.
472. **hoc**, *the latter* (§ 102, *a*; G. 307, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 450, 2).
473. **Apollineas** = *Apollinis* (§ 190; G. 362, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 395, N.<sup>2</sup>).
474. **nomen**, *even the name*.
475. **tenebris, exuvils**: abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 408; H. 416).
476. **Phoebe** is another name of Diana or Artemis, the twin sister of Apollo (Phoebus). She was goddess of hunting, and was unmarried.
477. **vitta**: worn by unmarried girls. — **sine lege**, *without law*, i.e. carelessly.
479. **impatiens viri**, *not enduring a husband*, i.e. abhorring marriage. — **expers viri**, *unmarried*.
480. **Hymen**: the god of marriage.
483. **taedas jugales**: the bride was escorted by torchlight to the bridegroom's house.
484. **ora**: acc. of specification (§ 240, *c*; G. 338; H. 378).
486. **da**, *grant*. This use of *dare* with the inf. is not rare in poetry.
488. **ille quidem**, *he, to be sure*. — **decor iste**, *your beauty*. — **quod**, etc., i.e. a virgin.
490. **Daphnes**, Greek gen.
491. **sua oracula**, *his own prophecies*. Although Apollo was the god of prophecy, he was doomed to disappointment.
492. **stipulae adolentur**: the ancients used sometimes after the harvests (*demptis aristis*) to burn the stubble to enrich the soil.
494. **iam sub luce**, *already towards morning*, i.e. when morning was

at hand. The traveller is supposed to have continued his journey leaving his camp-fire burning.

495. **in flammis abiit**, *turned into fire*, i.e. the fire of love. — **pectore toto**, locative abl. (§ 258, *f*, 2; G. 386; II. 425, ii. 2).

499. **oscula**, diminutive of *os*, means (usually in the plural) *kiss*, though the more common meaning is *kiss*.

500. **digitosque**: *que* is in poetry sometimes appended to all the words to be connected, including the first.

501. **media plus parte** = *plus quam media parte*, loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 1; G. 387; H. 425, ii. 2) with omission of *quam* (§ 247, *c*; G. 311, R.<sup>4</sup>; H. 417, I, N.<sup>2</sup>).

502. **siqua** = *si qua*, neut. plur., *if any* (parts). — **aura**, abl.

503. **ad**, *at, for*.

508. **me miserum**, exclamatory acc. (§ 240, *d*; G. 341, 1; H. 381). — **ne cadas**: a negative wish (§ 267; G. 253; H. 484, 1) continued by *notent* and *sim*. — **laedi**: the prose construction would be *quae laedantur* (§ 320, *f*; G. 556, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 503, ii. 2).

512. **inquire tamen**, *just ask* who is in love with you (*cui placeas*) before you run away.

513. **hic**: adverb.

515. **Delphica tellus**: the most famous oracle and one of the chief temples of Apollo was at *Delphi* on the slope of Mt. Parnassus in Phocis; *Claros*, near Colophon in Ionia, was the site of another famous temple and oracle of the same god; on the island of *Tenedos*, off the coast of the Troad, was a temple of Apollo Smintheus; and Apollo also had a temple at *Patara* in Lycia.

518. **patet**: *is laid open*, i.e. is declared. Apollo was the god of prophecy. — **per me . . . nervis**: Apollo was the god of music.

519. **nostra est**, sc. **sagitta**. Notice the cases of *nostrā* and *nostrā*. — **una sagitta** (sc. *est*), the arrow of love.

521. **medicina**: Apollo was god of healing and father of Æsculapius.

522. **subjecta** (sc. *est*), *is subject* — **nobis**: as often in Latin, the plural of the first personal pronoun is used for the singular.

523. **ei**: interjection, not pronoun.

526. **cum ipso verba imperfecta**, *him and his unfinished speech*.

527. **visa decens**, *beautiful when seen*, i.e. *fair to look upon*. — **corpora**, *limbs*. She probably wore a short, loose hunting costume.

529. **dabat**, *put*, i.e. *blew*.

530. **sed enim**: here *sed* connects the main idea of pursuit with what precedes, while *enim* with *sustinet* gives the reason: *but* (he followed), *for he could not endure*, etc. It is often difficult to supply the ellipsis in

*sed enim* (as well as in *et enim, neque enim*, etc.), and one of the conjunctions must usually be omitted in English.

533. **ut cum**, as *when*. — **Gallicus canis**: Gallic hounds were swift, and hence used in hunting hares.

534. **hic**, the hound. — **ille**, the hare.

535. **inhaesuro similis**, *like one about to seize*, i.e. just on the point of seizing. — **jam jamque**: the repetition of *jam* adds to the liveliness of the picture.

536. **vestigia**, here not *footprints* but *feet*. — **rostrum**: *mouth*.

Fig. 7.



Daphne.

540. **qui insequitur**, *the one who pursues*, i.e. Apollo.

547. **perde**, *destroy*.

550. **in frondem**. (See Fig. 7.)

552. **obit**, *surrounds, covers*. — **nitor**, *brilliance, beauty*. The leaves of the laurel, into which Daphne was transformed, are glossy.

556. **refugit**, *shrinks from*.

559. Apollo as god of music carried a lyre, and as god of archery, a quiver.

560. The Roman generals wore laurel wreaths in the triumphal procession from the Campus Martius to the Capitol.

562. **postibus Augustis**: *dat.* depending upon *custos*. Before the door of Augustus' palace on the Palatine hill were two laurel trees, and over the door was a crown of oak leaves (*corona civica*, signifying that the emperor was the saviour of the citizens).

564. **intonsis capillis**: *abl. of quality* (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

566. **Paean**: one of the names of Apollo.

567. **ut caput**, *like a head*, i.e. as if it were still a head.

III. THE ADVENTURE OF PHAËTHON.

II. 1. **Regia**, sc. *domus, palace*. — **sublimibus columnis**: abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424); so also **auro** and **pyropo**.

2. **pyropo**, "fire-face," a mixture of gold and copper.

3. **cujus** limits **fastigia**.

4. **valvae**, *double doors*, opening to each side.

5. **Mulciber**, a name of Vulcan, from the softening by fire (**mulcendo**) of the metal which he wrought.

6. **medias cingentia**, *embracing*.

8. **caeruleos**: the sea-gods are dark blue, the color of the waters. — **canorum**: the horn of Triton, representing the roaring of the blast.

9. **ambiguum**: Proteus had the power of changing his form at will. See Virg. G. iv. 441, 2: —

"Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,  
Ignemque horribilemque feram fluviumque liquentem."

10. **lacertis**: Ægeon (Briareus) was represented with a hundred arms. The notion was possibly derived from the monster cuttle-fish described by sailors in hot latitudes.

11. **Dorida**: Doris is the wife of Nereus and mother of the Nereids, or ocean-nymphs.

12. **in mole**, *upon a massy rock*.

13. **facies . . . una**: supply **est**.

14. **qualem**, sc. **sed talis**; acc. and inf. with *deceat* (§ 270, 3, *b*; G. 535; H. 538).

15. **terra**, i.e. as carved in relief on the palace-walls.

18. **signa**, *the signs* of the Zodiac. — **foribus**, loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 3; G. 384, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 425, ii. 2, N.<sup>3</sup>).

19. **quo**, *whither*. — **simul** = **simul atque**. — **acclivo limite**, *up the steep pathway*. — **Clymeneia proles**, i.e. Phaëthon.

20. **dubitati**, because his descent from the sun-god had been denied by Epaphus (see *Intro.*).

22. **neque ferebat**, *could not bear*.

24. **Phoebus**, a name of Apollo, here used for the Sun.

25. **a dextra laevaque**, sc. **parte**, *on the right and left side*. With *pars* and some similar words, *a* and *e* are frequently used where one might expect *in* (§ 260 *b*; G. 388, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 434, i. 1).

26. **Horae**, usually in mythology *the Seasons*, but here in the regular prose sense of *Hours*.

28. **nuda**, because the flowers have withered. *what nonsense!*

29. **calcatis**, *trampled* in the wine-vat.
30. **capillos**, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).
31. **loco**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424). — **paventem**: this word refers to the outward signs of fear, — paleness, trembling, etc.
33. **que** connects **ait** with the preceding.
34. **progenies**, voc. — **haud infitianda** = *worthy to be acknowledged*.
35. **publica**, *common to all*.
37. **Clymene**: she had told Phaëthon that the Sun-god was his father (see Introd.).
42. **negari**: the usual construction would be *qui negetur* (§ 320, f, note; G. 556, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 533, ii. N.<sup>2</sup>).
43. **edidit** = *dixit, narravit*. — **ortus**: the plural is constantly used in poetry for the singular.
44. **quo . . . dubites**, § 317, b; G. 545, 2; H. 497, ii. 2.
45. **promissi**, *of my promise* (lit. *of the thing promised*).
46. **dis**, dat. of agent with *juranda*. — **palus**, the Styx, by which the gods swore their most awful oaths. Being beneath the earth, it could never be beheld by the sun. It is called *palus* from its sluggish flow.
47. **desierat** (**desino**), *had ceased*. — **rogat**, sc. **cum**. Cf. iii. v. 15.
48. **in diem**, *for a day*. — **alipedum** agrees with **equorum** (obj. gen.).
49. **jurasse**, subject of **paenituit** (§ 270, b; G. 535; H. 538).
50. **illustre**, alluding to his brightness.
51. **tuā**, sc. **voce**.
52. **negarem**, sc. **si liceret**; *negarem* is the apodosis.
53. **tuta**, predicate.
54. **istis**, *those* (of yours).
55. **quae nec convenient**, *such as befit not* (§ 320; G. 633; H. 503, i.).
56. **mortale** = *suited to a mortal*.
57. **superis**, *those on high*, i.e. the heavenly gods. — **fas**, what is permitted by divine law.
58. **placeat**, sc. **ut** (§ 331, f, R.; G. 609; H. 515, iii. N.): i.e. though each of the gods may have his will, etc.
59. **consistere**, *to keep his foothold*.
60. **axe**, i.e. *chariot*: the part for the whole, by the figure called *synecdoche*.
62. **non agat**, *may not drive* (potential subjunctive: § 311, a; G. 250; H. 485).
63. **prima via**, *the first part of the way* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, 2, N.<sup>1</sup>). — **qua**, *one by which* (§ 258, g; G. 387; H. 420, 1, 3).
65. **mare et terras**, obj. of **videre**, which is the subj. of **fit**; *to see the sea and lands is a cause of fear* (**timor**) *even to me*.



67. **ultima via**, cf. **prima via**, v. 63. — **moderamine certo**, a steady check; abl. after **eget**.
68. **quae**, referring to Tethys.
69. **Tethys**: wife of Oceanus and mother of Clymene.
70. **assiduā vertigine**, in a constant whirl (the daily apparent revolution of the heavens).
71. **torquet**, spins.
72. **qui cetera**, sc. **vincit**.
73. **rapidi . . . orbi**: i.e. as the sun's apparent path among the stars is towards the east, he is supposed in his daily course to make headway against the revolution of the celestial sphere.
74. **finē datos currus**, fancy the chariot given (to you).
75. **obvius ire polis**, same idea as in v. 73. — **ne** = *ita ut non*.
76. **insidias**, i.e. concealed perils. — **formas ferarum**, shapes of beasts, i.e. the Lion, Bull, etc., the signs of the Zodiac.
77. **ut**, though (concessive, § 266, c; G. 610; H. 515, iii.).
78. **adversī**, turned towards you, i.e. right in your face. — **Tauri**, etc.: see the sun's path as traced on a celestial map or globe.
79. **Haemonios**, Thessalian: the Archer (*Sagittarius*) is represented as a Centaur, of which fabulous monster the home is Thessaly (see the story of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, *Metam.* xii. 146-535), which was called Hæmonia from King Hæmon, father of Thessalus.
80. **aliter**, the other way.
81. **quadrupedes**, the horses of the sun. — **ignibus**, abl., qualifying **animosos**.
82. **in promptu**, an easy thing (lit. in readiness); **tibi**, v. 84, depends upon this.
83. **ne sim**, a final clause, depending upon **cave**.
84. **que**, connects **corrige** with **cave**.
85. **sanguine**, abl. of source (§ 244, a; G. 395; H. 415, ii.).
86. **timendo**, by my fear (for you).
87. **probor**, I prove myself. Notice the collocation of **patrio** and **pater**, a favorite order.
88. **eque** = **et e**, and governs **tot ac tantis bonis**.
89. **vero**, agreeing with **nomine**.
90. **ne dubita**, poetic (§ 269, b; G. 267; H. 488). — **undas**, apparently direct object of **juravimus** by a Greek construction; in Latin it usually takes **per**, but compare the use of the passive in v. 46.
91. **ille**, the other, a very common use of the pronoun.
92. **premit**, urges.
93. **qua licuit** = while he could, limiting **cunctatus**.

what  
English!

106. **Vulcania munera** = **Vulcani munera** (§ 190; G. 360, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 395, N.<sup>2</sup>).

107. **summae rotae**, of the wheel's rim.

109. **chrysolithi**, *topaz*, a nearly transparent precious stone, often of a bright golden color; the word is Greek, and signifies *gold-stone*. — **gemmae**, i.e. the other gems, subj. of **reddebant**.

110. **repercusso Phoebō**, by the reflection of the sun.

111. **magnanimus**, high-spirited.

113. **plena rosarum**, full of roses, i.e. of rosy light.

114. **agmina cogit**, brings up the rear (lit. gathers in the troops).

115. **caeli statione**, his post in the sky. — **novissimus**, last: the morning star is often seen just before (or after) sunrise. (See Fig. 8.)

Fig. 8.



Sunrise, with Lucifer and Aurora.

116. **quae . . . vidit**, when he saw them [the stars] flee to earth. Their disappearance is imagined as a sudden setting.

117. **extremae**, i.e. near the end of her monthly course. — **velut evanescere**, as she seems to fade and disappear in the sky.

118. **Titan**, the Sun-god.

120. **ambrosiae**, lit. *immortal food*, i.e. food of the immortals. — **praesaepibus**: notice the frequent omission of the preposition with the abl. of the place from which, (§ 258, a, N.<sup>3</sup>; G. 388, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 412, ii. 2).

123. **patientia**, able to endure (agreeing with **ora**). — **rapidae** = *devouring*. (Cf. **rapax** from same root.)

124. **comae**, dat., upon his head. — **luctus**, obj. gen.

127. **fortius**, more freely, i.e. use the bits more freely than the whip.

128. **volentes**, sc. **properare**.

129. **nec placeat**, etc., let not the way please you, i.e. do not follow the way. — **directos quinque per arcus**, straight across the five zones.

130. **sectus limes**, the Ecliptic, "bounded by the limit of three

zones" (see next line), i.e. the torrid and the two temperate, as represented on a celestial globe.

132. **Arcton**, the northern constellation of the Bear.

133. **hac**, sc. **via**, *by this way* (§ 258, *g*; H. 420, 3).

135. **nec preme**, *do not bear down* (§ 269, *b*; G. 267; H. 488). — **molire**, *ply*: this verb implies the *effort* made in climbing the celestial heights. (Construe **summum** with **aethera**.)

136. **egressus**, i.e. *if you quit this way* (§ 310, *a*; G. 594, 2; H. 507, N.<sup>7</sup>).

138. **dexterio**, sc. **rota**. — **Anguem**: the constellation of the Serpent is in the north, between the Great and Little Bear.

139. **pressam**, *lying low*: the Altar lies south of the sun's winter path, barely appearing in Greece.

141. **quae juvet opto**, *who I wish may aid you*. (See note, *v*. 58.)

142. **Hesperio**, *western*. *Hesperus* is the Greek form of the word which in Latin is *Vesper*. The name *Hesperia*, "Land of the West," was by the Greeks poetically applied to Italy, and by the Romans to Spain (Virg. *Æn.* 1. 530; Hor. *Od.* iii. 6). — **metas**: *metae* means, first, the cones of a fir-tree, then the conical posts of the race-course. Here it means the *goal* or end of the course of the night.

143. **nox**, i.e. the night advances towards the west like the day.

144. **poscimur**, *we are wanted*; it is getting late.

146. **nostris**, agrees with **consiliis** as well as **curribus**.

147. **dum** belongs with **adstas** as well as with **potes**. — **solidis sedibus**, *on firm ground* (loc. abl.).

149. **quae**, referring to **lumina**. — **dare**, depending on **sine** (from **sino**). — **spectes**, subj. of purpose.

151. **contingere**: poetic, as depending upon **gaudet**.

152. **grates agit**, *renders thanks*.

153. **Pyrois**, etc.: the names of the steeds signify *fiery, of the dawn, blazing, flaming*.

155. **repagula**, *barriers* (of a race-course).

156. **quae**, i.e. **repagula**. (See § 201, *e*; G. 612; H. 453.) — **Tethys**: the sun rises from the sea, so the sea-goddess Tethys is thought of as throwing back the barriers for the sun's horses to start. — **nepotis**, see note, *v*. 69.

157. **copia** = *access to*.

160. **isdem de partibus**, i.e. from the East. **isdem** is abl. plur.

161. **quod possent**, *such as*, etc. (subj. of characteristic, § 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

163. **pondere**, *ballast*. — **justo**, *regular* (a common meaning). — **levitate**, abl. of cause.

165. **onere**, following **vacuus** (§ 243; G. 389; H. 414, iii.).

166. **inani**, *an empty one*.

168. **quo prius ordine**, *in the direction in which (they ran) before* (§ 200, b; G. 618; H. 445, 9).

170. **si sciat**: the present subjunctive of future condition, where one would expect the imperfect of the condition contrary to fact (§ 308, e; G. 598; H. 509, N.<sup>2</sup>).

171. **triones**, *the North* (lit. *the Ox-team*, i.e. the Great Bear).

172. **vetito aequare**: the Northern Bear in these latitudes never goes below the horizon.

173. **Serpens**, the constellation called Draco (*the Dragon*), near the north pole, at the feet of Hercules (*Anguis*, v. 138).

176. **Boöte**: Boötes is represented as a wagoner: the constellation includes the bright star Arcturus.

179. **penitus penitusque**, *far, far below*.

181. **tenebrae**, i.e. from dizziness.

182. **mallet**, i.e. if it were possible; hence the imperfect.

183. **valuisse**, *to have prevailed*.

184. **Meropis**, sc. *filius*; Merops was the husband of Clymene. — **ut**, *as*.

185. **pinus**, *ship*. — **remisit frena**, *cast loose the rein*, i.e. let go the helm.

187. **quid faciat**, *what is he to do?* a rhetorical question (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.).

189. **fatum non est**, *it is not (given by) fate*.

196. **flexis utrumque**, *bending both ways* (agreeing with both **cauda** and **lacertis**).

197. **signorum duorum**: the Scorpion is represented as at first occupying the space of two "signs" of the Zodiac, until Libra was inserted where the claws had been.

198. **madidum**, *moist*, as the venom oozes out on account of the heat. — **ut**, *when*.

199. **curvata cuspide**, the curved sting ("spear-head") of the scorpion's tail.

202. **exspatiantur**, *wander from the track (ex-spatium)*.

204. **hac**, correl. to **quā**, sc. **viā**.

206. **summa**, *the height*.

207. **spatio**, *in a region*; loc. abl. without *in*, as often in poetry. — **terrae**, dative.

208. **inferius suis** (abl. with the comparative), *lower than her own*. — **fraternos** = **fratris**. — **Luna**, sister of the sun: poetically, Diana, sister of Apollo.

210. **ut quaeque altissima**, each in the order of its height, as he comes nearer and nearer.

211. **agit rimas**, gets cracks; *agere* is frequently used by Ovid in this sense. — **sucis ademptis**, abl. abs.

213. **materiam, fuel.** — **suo damno**, for its own destruction.

214. **parva**, small (*calamities*).

217–225. **Athos**, etc. This catalogue of mountains, ranging the whole field of mythical geography, may be verified in any good dictionary or atlas.

230. **ore trahit**, breathes in.

234. **arbitrio**, at the will.

235. **sanguine vocato**, abl. abs. — **summa**, the surface.

238. **passis (pando)**, dishevelled, as in mourning. — **fontesque lacusque**; acc., objects of **deflevare**.

239. **deflevare**, wept as lost. — **Dircen**: Dirce was a spring near Thebes in Boeotia; **Amymone**, a fountain and river in Argolis near Argos; **Pirene**, a spring near Corinth.

240. **Ephyre**, the old name of Corinth.

241. **sortita**, having obtained by lot, here simply possessing; it governs **ripas**. — **loco distantes**, remote in space.

242. **Tanais**, the Don.

243. **Peneos**, a river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe. — **senex**: the river gods are represented as old men; see Fig. 60 (the Tiber). — **Caicus**, in Teuthrania, a part of Mysia.

244. **Ismenos**, near Thebes, in Boeotia. — **Erymanthus**, near Phegia, in Arcadia.

245. **Xanthus**, one of the rivers of Troy. At a later time it was set on fire by Vulcan, to stay the attack of Achilles (Homer, Iliad, xxi. 342–389), hence **arsurum iterum**. — **Lycormas**, in Aetolia.

246. **Meandros**, in Phrygia; a very crooked river, hence our word *meander*.

247. **Melas**, in Thrace, where the Mygdones lived before they migrated to Phrygia. — **Taenarius**: Tænarus is the southern promontory of Laconia, through which country the Eurotas flows.

248. **Euphrates**, in Mesopotamia. — **Orontes**, in Syria.

249. **Thermōdon**, in Pontus. — **Ganges**, in India. — **Phasis**, in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea. — **Hister** (or *Ister*), now the Danube.

250. **Alphēos**, in Elis. — **Spercheides**, of *Spercheos*, a river of Thessaly.

251. **Tagus**, in Spain. Gold was found in the sand of this river.

253. **volucres**: the melodious swans of the Cayster in Lydia (Mæonia) are famous in ancient poetry.

255. **quod adhuc latet**: the problem of the source of the Nile was not solved until our own day.

257. **Ismarios**, from Ismarus, a mountain in Thrace.

258. **Hesperios**, *western*.

260. **disillit**, *yawns apart*. — **Tartara**, *Tartarus*, the ancient Hell. The king and queen are Pluto and Proserpine.

262. The subject of **est** is (**id**) **quod modo pontus erat**.

263. **quos** relates to **montes**.

264. **Cycladās**, a Greek ending, as **Delphinēs**, *v.* 266. — **augent**, i.e. by rising above the water and so becoming islands. The Cyclades are the islands grouped about Delos in the Ægean Sea.

267. **summo resupina profundo**, *floating on their backs on the surface of the deep*.

269. **Dorida**: see note on *v.* 11.

272. **ut . . . ponto**, *surrounded as she was by the sea*.

273. **fontes** (in appos. with **aquas**), *mere watersprings*.

274. **matris**, mother earth.

277. **infra quam solet**, *lower than her wont*, i.e. crouching in distress.

279. **si placet hoc**, *sc. tibi*, if this is thy pleasure. — **quid**, *why?*

280. **periturae**, *sc. mihi*, i.e. if I must perish.

281. **auctore levare**, *let me lighten my calamity by* (the thought of) *its author*. It would be some consolation to perish at the hand of Jupiter.

283. **tostos**, *scorched*. — **crines**, i.e. the withered foliage of the forest.

285. **fructus**, *rewards*. — **fertilitatis officique**, *for my fertility and services*; *obj. gen.*

286. **quod fero**, *that I endure* (§ 333; G. 542; H. 540, iv.).

288. **alimenta**, in apposition to **fruges**.

289. **vobis**, i.e. to the gods.

290. **fac**, *grant, suppose*.

291. **frater**, *sc. tuus*, i.e. Neptune. — **tradita sorte**, *granted by lot*. After the fall of Saturn, his three sons, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, drew lots for their shares in the rule of the world. Jupiter received the heavens, Neptune the sea, and Pluto the lower regions.

293. **fratris**, *obj. gen. limiting gratia*. — **mea gratia**, *regard for me*.

294. **Atlas**, son of the Titan Iapetus, was condemned to support the heavens on his shoulders. (See Fig. 9.)

299. **chaos**, the original state of matter before the creation of earth, water, etc.

300. **rerum summae**, *for the universe itself*. The regular expression for the fate of the state or the army, or whatever highest interest is staked on an engagement.

301. **neque enim**, [she spoke no more] *for*, etc.

303. **Mānibus**, *the shades*, spirits of the dead: the infernal regions.

304. **ipsum**, Apollo.

306. **interitura**, sc. *esse*, depending upon **testatus**.

311. **ab aure**: the picture is of one throwing a javelin.

312. **anima . . . expulit**, i.e. *deprived* (**privavit** would here be the usual word) of *breath and cast from the chariot*.

313. **expulit**, sc. *eum*.

314. **in contraria**, *in opposite directions*.

318. **vestigia**, *fragments*, i.e. traces of the chariot now no longer existing; as *vestigia urbis* are the traces or remains of a ruined city.

320. **longo tractu**, *in a long course*.

322. **potuit**: the poets sometimes use the perfect (like the Greek aorist) instead of the present, in reference to customary events.

323. **diverso orbe**, *a remote region of earth*, i.e. towards the west.

324. **Eridānus**, a mythical river, the source of amber. It was often identified with the Po, sometimes with the Rhone (*v.* 372).

325. **Hesperiae**: see *v.* 142 and note. — **trifidā**, *thrice-cleft*, an epithet of the "jagged lightning," supposed to be most fatal.

326. **corpora**, plural for singular.

327. **currūs** limits **aurīga**, which is in appos. with Phaëthon; **quem** relates to **currus**.

328. **excidit**, *failed*; but the word (lit. *fell out*) alludes also to the fall from the chariot. *excidere*, with the abl., meaning *fail* is not uncommon.

329. **nam**, i.e. it would be the father's place naturally, but he had withdrawn. — **pater**, the Sun.

331. **isse ferunt**, *they say that one day passed*.

333. **quaecumque dicenda**, the conventional words of mourning.

335. **laniata sinus**, *tearing the bosom of her garment*. **sinus** is the Greek acc. (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — **percensuit**, *sought through*.

336. **mox**, when the limbs had decayed from lapse of time.

337. **tamen**, i.e. though she sought long, yet she did at last find them.

Fig. 9.



Atlas.

340. **Heliades**, daughters of the Sun, sisters of Phaëthon. — **morti** = to the dead.

341. **pectora**, Greek acc.

342. **non auditurum**, who will not hear.

343. **adsternuntur**, prostrate themselves.

344. **junctis cornibus**, joining her horns, i.e. waxing until the horns of the crescent join to form the full moon.

346. **quis**, abl. (§ 104, d; G. 103, R.; H. p. 74, footnote 5). — **Phaethusa**, bright; **Lampetie** (below), flaming.

347. **maxima**, eldest.

349. **subita**, i.e. suddenly growing.

351. **haec, illa**, one, another. — **teneri**: the infinitive after *doleo* and similar verbs is somewhat less common than a clause with *quod* (§ 333, b; G. 542, R.; II. 535, iii.).

352. **fieri**, are turning into.

354. **per gradus** = *gradatim*, by degrees, gradually.

356. **quid faciat**, what is the mother to do? deliberative subj. (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.). — **nisi**, limits *eat*. — **trahat**, the subj. by attraction depending upon *eat* (§ 342; G. 666; H. 529, ii.). — **impetus**, excitement.

363. **cortex . . . venit**, the bark came upon (her mouth, and stopped) her last words.

364. **sole**, abl. of cause, with *rigescunt*.

365. **electra**, amber; in truth, a fossil exudation from trees.

366. **gestanda**: amber was a favorite material for ornaments among the Roman ladies, who carried balls of it in their hands for coolness. — **nuribus Latinis**, daughters-in-law of Roman nobles; a term used for young matrons.

367. **monstro**, prodigy. — **Sthenelēia proles**, son of Sthenelus. — **Cycnus**: compare the story in XII. 65-145.

369. **propior**, still nearer.

370. **Ligurum**, of the coast region near Genoa, Piedmont.

371. **querellis**, laments.

372. **sororibus**, sisters (of Phaëthon), now added as poplar-trees to the forest.

373. **viro**, dat. of reference.

374. **dissimulant**, cover.

375. **junctura**, a joining-membrane. — **rubentes**, turning red.

376. **tenet os**, holds (the place of) his mouth.

377. **caeloque Jovique** = to the sky of Jove.

378. **ut memor**, as remembering (the motive for not trusting the sky). — **ignis**, thunderbolt.



380. **quae**, the antecedent is **flumina**. — **colat**, subjunctive of purpose, *to live in*. — **contraria**, *opposed to*.  
 381. **expers** (**ex-pars**), *devoid*. — **squalidus**, *in mourning*.  
 382. **cum deficit orbem**, *when he fails the world*, i.e. in an eclipse (on the acc. see § 227, a; G. 345, R.<sup>1</sup>).  
 385. **aevi** limits **principiis**.  
 387. **actorum mihi**, *things done by me*; dat. of agent.  
 388. **quilibet**, *whoever will*.  
 390. **ipse**, Jupiter. — **agat**, *let him drive them himself*. — **ut saltem**, *that, at least*.  
 391. **ponat**, *lay aside*.  
 392. **expertus**, *when he has tried*.  
 393. **meruisse**, sc. **eum**, antecedent of **qui**.  
 400. **objectat**, *throws at them as a reproach*; **imputat**, *bears resentment against them as offenders*. — **natum** = *his son's death*.

#### IV. THE HOUSE OF ENVY.

- II. 761. **petit**: the subject is Minerva (see Introduction to this selection). — **hujus**, i.e. **Invidiae**.  
 763. **tristis**, nominative. — **quae vacet**, *one which is empty*; subjunctive of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).  
 764. **igne**, abl. of separation (§ 243, a; G. 389; H. 414). — **caligine**, abl. of means (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 421, ii.).  
 765. **belli metuenda**, *to be feared in war*; the gen. is poetic (see § 218, c; G. 374, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 399, iii.).  
 766. **neque enim fas habet**, *for she does not think it right*; as a goddess, Minerva could not with propriety enter the dwelling of such a being as Envy.  
 767. **extrema cuspidē**, *with the point of her spear* (§ 193; G. 287, R.; H. 440, N.<sup>2</sup>).  
 769. **alimenta**: her own venomous nature is nourished by this venomous food.  
 770. **visa**, abl.; as soon as she has seen her, she turns her eyes away from her.  
 771. **pigre**, *lazily*, adv.  
 773. **ut**, with the indicative, *as* or *when*. — **forma armisque**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

774. **ingemuit**, etc., from envy. — **vultum . . . duxit**, *she drew her face down to her deepest sighs*, i.e. she sighed and made a long face.

776. **acies**, *glance of the eye*. Envy can look no one in the face. — **nusquam**, *nowhere*, is here used to mean *in no direction*.

778. **nisi quem**, *except (the laugh) which*.

780. **ingratos**, *unpleasant (to her)*, *hated*.

781. **carpit . . . una**, *she gnaws others, and is herself gnawed at the same time*, i.e. she spoils the happiness of others, and makes herself unhappy. **una** is the adv.

782. **oderat**: the subject is **Tritonia**, the same as that of **affata est**. Minerva derived the epithet Tritonia from the brook Triton in Boeotia, near which her worship was established in early times. Later stories connect the name with the Libyan river Triton. — **quamvis** belongs with **oderat**. — **tamen** qualifies **affata est**.

786. **reppulit**, *spurned, struck*, i.e. as she sprang up toward heaven.

788. **successurum**, sc. **esse**, *that success is to come to Minerva*. Envy is willing enough to harm Aglauros, but is sorry that by so doing she fulfils the wish of Minerva.

794. **Tritonida arcem**, *the citadel of Tritonia*, i.e. Athens, which was sacred to Minerva (Athena).

795. **ingeniis**, *intellects*, i.e. men of genius. The glory of the historical Athens is here transferred to mythical times.

## V. THE RAPE OF EUROPA.

II. 833. **has**, referring to the punishment of Aglauros (see heading).

834. **cepit** = *had inflicted*: the *poena* is, in its original sense, a fine or forfeit. — **Atlantiades**: the mother of Mercury was Maia, daughter of Atlas. — **dictas a Pallade**: Pallas, "the brandisher," is an epithet of Athena (*Minerva*), tutelary divinity of Athens.

835. **pennis**: Mercury is represented with a winged cap (*petasus*), and winged sandals (*talaria*).

836. **genitor**, Jupiter. — **causam amoris** = *love as his motive*.

838. **solito cursu**, i.e. the air, his accustomed path.

839. **quae**: the antecedent is **hanc**, v. 841; so the antecedent of **quod**, v. 841, is **armentum**, v. 842. — **tuam matrem suspicit**, *looks up to thy mother*. Maia is one of the stars in the group of *Pleiades*. — **a parte sinistra**: *on the left*, etc., i.e. towards the East. Jupiter is looking from Mt. Olympus.

840. **Sidonida**, i.e. Phoenicia, "the land of Sidon."

843. **jamdudum**: expresses the promptness of Mercury's obedience. So, among some very courteous populations, if you ask for any favor, the answer will be, "It is done already."

844. **filia**: Europa, "the broad brow," daughter of the Eastern king, is one of the numerous names given to the Dawn in the Greek mythology. The "dawn" of civilization rises upon the western world from Asia. For the significance of this fable, see introductory note to the next selection.

845. **comitata**, *accompanied*; the perf. part. of some deponent verbs has, especially in poetry, passive signification.

846. **non bene conveniunt**, *are not very consistent*. — **morantur**, *reside*.

848. **deum**, gen. plur., a shorter form for *deorum*. — **cui**, dat. of reference (§ 235, *a*; G. 343, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 384, 4, N.<sup>2</sup>).

849. **nutu**: so Zeus "nodded with his dark brows and shook great Olympus" (Il. i. 528-30).

850. **induitur faciem**, *he clothes himself in the form* (§ 240, *c*, N.; G. 332, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 377); here *induitur* has a reflexive meaning = *induit sibi*, like the middle voice in Greek.

852. **vestigia** . . . **auster**; i.e. the snow is new-fallen.

854. **toris**, *with the swell of muscles*. — **armis** (from *armus*), *from his shoulders*, the place where the fore-legs join the body.

855. **contendere possis**, *you might maintain*.

856. **facta manu**, *made by* (human) *hand*, i.e. *artificial*.

858. **Agenore**: see heading.

859. **formosus**, sc. **sit**. — **minetur**; subj. because expressing the thought not of the poet, but of Europa (§ 321, 2; 341, *d*; G. 541; H. 516, ii.).

860. **metuit contingere**: on the complementary inf. with verbs of fearing, etc., see § 271; G. 424; H. 533.

867. **palpanda**, **impedienda**; gerundive expressing purpose (§ 294, *d*; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>).

871. **falsa**, i.e. not his own.

874. **dextrā tenet**: the picture as here described was familiar to the poet on gems, etc. Similar is the vase painting reproduced in Fig. 10.

Fig. 10.



Europa.

## VI. THE SEARCH OF CADMUS.

III. 1. **deus**: Jupiter.

2. **Dictaea**: Dicte is a mountain in the eastern part of Crete. The Phœnicians, in very ancient times, were colonists and traders among the Grecian islands. Several of the divinities worshipped by the Greeks were probably introduced by them. The fable of Europa may perhaps point to such a settlement in Crete, with the introduction of cattle from Asia. The heifer which guides Cadmus would thus have the same signification in the story as the bull which bears away Europa.

3. **perquirere**, *to search everywhere*.

5. **pius et sceleratus**, "tender" towards his daughter, and "guilty" towards his son.

7. **furta**, *deceptions*.

8. **Phœbi oracula**, i.e. at Delphi, in Phocis, near Bœotia.

10. **solis in arvis**, *in solitary pastures*.

11. **passa**: cows as well as oxen were trained to the yoke, as on the continent of Europe now.

12. **herbā**, *on the grass*.

13. **fac condas** (§ 331, *f*, R.; G. 546, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 499, 2). — **Boeotia**, connected with βοῦς, Lat. **bos**. — **vocato**: future imperative.

14. **Castalio**: the oracle of Apollo was in a cave of Mt. Parnassus, whence flowed the Castalian fount.

15. **videt**, sc. **cum**; cf. Book II. v. 47.

16. **servitii signum**, *sign of servitude*, i.e. mark of the yoke.

17. **presso**, *restrained, slow*; he could not walk faster than the heifer he was following. — **legit**, *traces*; lit. *picks up*, apparently the original meaning of the word.

18. **auctorem viae**, *who had advised him about his way*.

19. **Panopes** (gen.), an old town on the Cephissus.

20. **cornibus altis**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

21. **impulit auras**, *stirred the air*.

22. **terga**, plur. for sing.

24. **oscula figit**, *imprints kisses*.

27. **libandas**, *to be drawn* (cf. *libatos*, Book I. v. 371); for the gerundive, see § 294, *d*; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>

30. **humilem arcum**, *a low arch*.

31. **antro**, loc. abl. (§ 258, *f*, 3; G. 384, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 425, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>). The serpent was hidden *in* the cave, but also *by* (means of) the cave, so that the abl. is here properly instrumental as well as locative.

32. **Martius**, sacred to Mars.

35. **quem . . . gradu**, when the men descended from Tyrian race had reached this grove with hapless step. Tyre was a colony of Sidon, but became far more famous and powerful than its mother city.

38. **caeruleus**, livid.

41. **nexibus**, folds; **orbis**, coils.

43. **media plus parte**, more than half his length; the full form would be *plus quam media parte* (abl. of specification, § 253; G. 398; H. 424), but *quam* is here omitted, as it regularly is after *plus*, *minus*, *amplius*, *longius* (§ 247, c; G. 311, R.<sup>4</sup>; H. 417, N.<sup>2</sup>).

44. **tanto corpore**, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

45. **geminas . . . Arctos**: the great constellation of the dragon. — **qui**, the one which.

46. **nec mora**, sc. **est**, and there is no delay, i.e. without delay.

48. **hos, illos, hos**: all objects of **necat**.

50. **sol altissimus**, the sun at its height, i.e. at noon.

53. **telum**, sc. **erat**.

54. **praestantior**, more excellent.

56. **supra**, adverb. — **spatiosi corporis**, descriptive genitive.

59. **molarem**, sc. **lapidem**, a stone as big as a millstone. (See Fig. 11.)

Fig. 11.



Cadmus.

62. **mota forent**, might have been shaken.

63. **loricae modo**, after the manner of (i.e. like) a coat of mail.

66. **lentae**, pliant. — **medio curvamine**, in the middle of the coil.

69. **vulnera**: plur. for sing., as often in poetry.

70. **id**, the shaft. — **partem in omnem**, in every direction.
72. **accessit**, was added.
75. **quique halitus** = *halitusque qui*, the breath which.
76. **Stygio**, i.e. fearful as the Styx.
77. **modo . . . interdum**, now . . . now.
78. **cingitur**, knots himself; **exstat**, erects himself.
79. **impete**, an old form of the ablative (3d declension): the regular form would be **impetu** (4th declension), but **impētū** could not be used in this metre. — **concitus imbris**, hurried on (i.e. swollen) by rains.
83. **praetenta**, held before him.
84. **ferro**, dative.
88. **plagam . . . arcebat**, by retreating, hindered the blow from sitting (i.e. from striking deep); for the inf. see § 331, e, 2; G. 548, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 505, ii. 2.
91. **usque sequens**, following up. — **eunti**, sc. **serpenti**.
94. **gemuit**, etc., groaned (like a living thing) that its trunk was lashed by the end of his tail.
95. **spatium**, the bulk.
98. **tu spectabere serpens**: Cadmus was afterwards changed to a serpent; see Book IV. 563–614 (argument).
101. **fautrix**: Pallas is regularly represented as the protectress and guide of heroes in their exploits. She was the goddess of invention and mental energy.
102. **motae terrae** (dat.), beneath the broken earth.
106. **fide majus**, an incredible thing! — **coepere**: the prose form would be **coeptae sunt**.
108. **picto**, decorated.
111. **festis**, on a holiday.
112. **signa**, figures, painted on the curtain. The closing of the curtain is referred to, which was done from the bottom, not from the top as with us.
113. **placido tenore**, with quiet (or easy) motion.
117. **civilibus bellis**, our civil wars, i.e. the strife between men of the same race.
119. **eminus**: opposed to **cominus**; the first fell in hand-to-hand conflict; the second, in conflict conducted at a distance, i.e. with missiles.
122. **suo marte**, in their own fight, i.e. in conflict with each other.
123. **subiti**, who had suddenly come into being. (Cf. Book I. 315, *subitarum campus aquarum*.)
125. **matrem**, i.e. the Earth.
126. **quinque superstitibus**, abl. abs.

127. **humo**: this is sometimes used by the poets instead of the locative **humi**, or, as here, the acc. **humum**. — **Tritonidis**: *Tritonis* is an epithet of Minerva, derived from the brook Triton in Bœotia. (See note on Book II. v. 782.)

128. **fraternae pacis**, *peace among the (surviving) brothers*.

129. **Sidonius**: as Sidon was a chief town of Phœnicia, *Sidonian* is equivalent to *Phœnician*.

132. **soceri**, *parents-in-law*; Hermione (or Harmonia), daughter of Mars and Venus, was wife of Cadmus.

133. **huc**, *to this*.

135. **juvenes**, *youths*; not **pueri**, *boys*: Cadmus lived to see his grandchildren grow up. — **sed . . . debet**: "Call no man happy until he dies," a favorite maxim of ancient wisdom. In the myth of Cadmus we may recognize a genuine tradition of the trading settlements and factories established by Phœnicians in very early times, along the coast of Greece. From them the rude Greeks received the first beginnings of civilization, especially the knowledge of the alphabet. Many religious rites were likewise borrowed from them, especially some forms of the worship of Herakles (*Hercules*, the Phœnician *Melkart*) and Aphrodite (*Astarte*), or *Venus*.

## VII. ACTÆON.

III. 138. **prima** agrees with **causa**; **secundas** with **res**.

139. **aliena**, *belonging to another race, strange*.

140. **satiatae**, fem. agreeing with **canes**, for the names of animals are much more frequently fem. in Latin than in English.

141. **quaeras**, subj. of the less vivid future condition, though the apodosis **invenies** is fut. ind. — **fortunae crimen**, *fault of fortune*. — **in illo**, *in him*, i.e. Actæon.

145. **ex aequo**, *equally*, lit. *from an equal point (of view)*. — **meta utraque**, *from each goal*. At each end of the course in the circus was a conical goal; the course of the sun is here compared with the race-course.

146. **juvenis Hyantius**, *the Hyantian (Bœotian) youth*, i.e. Actæon.

150. **cum**, conjunction.

152. **distat idem**, *is the same distance from*. — **creta**: Cretan earth (i.e. chalk) was used to mark the goals or *metae*; hence **creta** = **meta**; cf. v. 145. — **vaporibus**, *heat*, as in Book I. v. 432.

155. **acuta**, *sharp*, referring to the foliage of the cypress.

156. **nomine**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).—**Gargaphie**, a valley extending from Mt. Cithæron in the direction of

Thebes. — **succinctae**, *high-girded*, i.e. wearing a short tunic, which would not impede her motions. (See Fig. 12.)

Fig. 12.



Diana.

159. **pumice vivo**, *of living* (i.e. natural) *pumice-stone* (abl. of material, § 244, 2, N.<sup>1</sup>; G. 396; H. 415, iii.).

160. **duxerat**, *had drawn*, i.e. formed.

162. **hiatus**, Greek accusative (§ 240 c; G. 332; H. 378).

165. **quo**, *whither*; but here, as frequently, the Latin uses the relative where the English does not.

166. **retentos**, from *retendo*.

167. **subjecit brachia**: she caught it in her arms as the goddess took it off.

168. **doctior illis**, *more skilful than they*, and therefore employed in service demanding more skill.

169. **Ismenis**: a patronymic from **Ismenus**, a stream in Bœotia.

170. **solutis**, sc. **capillis**; abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

171. **Nephele**, *Cloud*; **Hyle**, *Wood*; **Rhanis**, *Rain-drop*; **Psecas**, *Shower*; **Phiale**, *Bowl*: all Greek words. **Crocale**, above, means *Seashore*.

172. **capacibus urnis**: belongs with both verbs.

173. **Titania**: Diana is called *Titania* because she is identified with the goddess of the moon, Selenc, who was the daughter of the Titan Hyperion.

174. **dilata parte**: the continuation of the hunt was postponed until the next day; cf. *v.* 150.

177. **qui**: here again the Latin relative must be rendered by the English demonstrative.

178. **sicut erant, nudaæ**, *naked as they were*.

183. **qui**: the antecedent is to be supplied from **is** in *v.* 185. — **adversis**, *turned toward them*.

184. **solet**: a short final syllable is sometimes treated as if long in the cæsura of the third foot before *et* or *aut*, and also in any thesis when followed by a Greek word. — **purpureæ auroræ**: Ovid allows hiatus after the thesis of the fifth foot when the foot is spondaic or when a Greek word follows.



188. **ut, sic**: *although, still*. — **habuisse**: perf. inf. where the pres. is more usual. So in English one might say *she wished she had had*.

192. **tibi**: dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, i). — **narres**: depends upon **licet** without **ut** (§ 331, i, N.<sup>3</sup>; G. 609; H. 501, i. 1, 502).

194. **vivacis**: the stag was believed to live through thirty-six generations of men. Ancient artists generally represented this first stage of Actæon's metamorphosis, in which the man has the stag's antlers. (See Fig. 13.)

198. **Autonoeius**: Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, was Actæon's mother.

199. **se tam celerem**: sc. **esse** (see § 333, b; G. 542, R.; H. 535, iii.).

202. **vox illa fuit**: i.e. that (the groan) was all the voice he had. — **ora non sua**, *features not his own*, because his face was changed to that of a stag.

204. **faciat**: deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.); so also **repetat** and **lateat**.

206. **Melampus**, *Black-foot*; **Ichnobates**, *Trail-goer*; **Pamphagus**, *All-devourer*; **Dorceus**, *Quick-sighted*; **Oribasus**, *Mountain-wanderer*; **Nebrophonus**, *Fawn-slayer*; **Laelaps**, *Whirlwind*; **Theron**, *Hunter*; **Pterelas**, *Winged*; **Agre**, *Huntress*; **Hylæus**, *Silvan*; **Nape**, *Glen*; **Poemenis**, *Shepherdess*; **Harpyia**, *Ravager*; **Ladon**, *Strong*; **Dromas**, *Runner*; **Canace**, *Crasher*; **Sticte**, *Spotted*; **Tigris**, *Tigress*; **Alce**, *Courage*; **Leucon**, *White*; **Asbolus**, *Soot*; **Aello**, *Wind-blast*; **Thous**, *Swift*; **Cyprio**, *Cyprian*; **Lycisce**, *Wolfy*; **Harpalos**, *Seizer*; **Melaneus**, *Black*; **Lachne**, *Fur*; **Labros**, *Furious*; **Agriodus**, *Wild-tooth*; **Hylactor**, *Barker*, and below, **Melanchaetes**, *Black-haired*; **Theridamas**, *Game-subduer*; **Oresitrophus**, *Mountain-bred*: all these names are Greek.

208. **Gnosius**, **Spartana**: the Cretan and Laconian hounds were excellent hunters.

216. **substricta**, *close-bound*, i.e. slender, as those of swift hounds are.

218. **villis**, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.): both adjectives agree with it.

219. **cursu**: abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

221. **frontem**: Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — **medio ab albo**, *from the white in the middle*.

222. **corpore**, abl. of specification.

223. **Dictæo**, **Laconide**: see note on v. 208.

224. **acutæ vocis**, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).

225. **est**, *would be* (§ 311, c; G. 246 R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 511).

226. **aditu**, abl. with *carentia* (§ 243; G. 389; H. 414).

227. **difficilis**, sc. **via**.

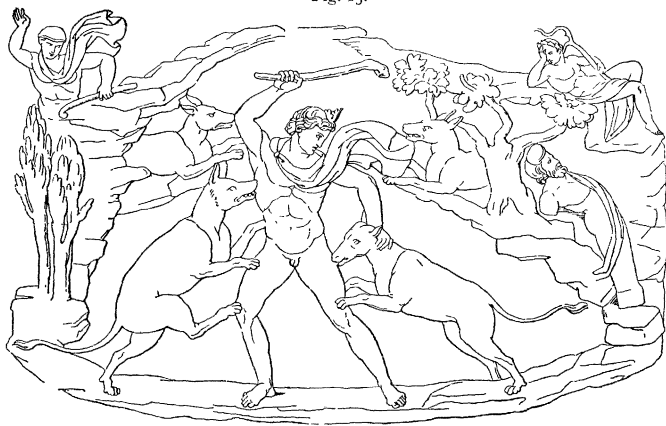
228. **fugit per quae loca**: the antecedent *loca* is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200; G. 618; H. 445, 9); *he flees through places through which he had often followed*.

229. **famulos**, i.e. his dogs.

238. **quem tamen**, *still such as*. — **possit**, subj. after the characteristic relative (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

240. **similis roganti**, *like a suppliant*; suppliants held out their arms in prayer, and Actæon tried to express supplication by the motions of his face.

Fig. 13.



Actæon.

247. **vellet**: potential subjunctive, i.e. apodosis of an omitted condition contrary to fact (§ 311, *b*; G. 252, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 486).

## VIII. PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

The reader will remember this story as presented in "Midsummer-Night's Dream."

IV. 56. **praelata**, *preferred before*: most excellent among.

58. **Semiramis**, wife of Ninus, and founder of Babylon. — **coctilibus**, *of burnt brick*.

59. **primos gradus**, sc. **amoris**, which is easily supplied from the following line.

60. **taedae**, gen. with **jure** = *in lawful marriage*. A torchlight procession was a regular part of the nuptial ceremony.

61. **quod** relates to *v.* 62.

62. **ex aequo captis**, *equally enslaved*.

63. **consciis**, *witness*.

65. **fissus erat paries**, *the party-wall was cloven*. — **duxerat**, *had got*, i.e. the chink had been left in it.

67. **id vitium**, *this defect*. — **nulli notatum**, *remarked by no one*.

69. **fecistis iter**, *made it a passage*. — **illud** refers to **iter**.

74. **erat**, *would it have been*; the imperf. ind. where one might expect the pluperf. subj. (§ 311, *c*; G. 246, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 511, N.<sup>3</sup>). — **ut sineres**: subjunctive of result, *for you to allow*.

75. **pateres**, *open far enough*.

77. **quod**, etc., obj. of **debere**. — **amicas**, *beloved*.

78. **diversa sede**, i.e. parted as they were.

79. **parti suae**, *his own side*.

80. **contra**, *to the other*.

85. **foribus**, abl. (§ 258, *a*, N.<sup>3</sup>; G. 388, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 414, N.<sup>1</sup>).

87. **neve sit errandum**, *and that they may not have to go wrong*, i.e. miss each other.

88. **convenient** is still subj. of purpose after **ut** in *v.* 84. — **lateant** (also subj.), *conceal themselves*. — **busta Nini**, the tomb of Ninus, the husband of Semiramis. Shakespeare says, "to meet at Ninus' tomb, there, there to woo."

91. **lux**, *the daylight*. — **tarde discedere visa**: their eagerness made the day seem long.

94. **vultum**, acc. of specification (§ 240, *c*; G. 332; H. 378).

95. **pervēnit, sedit**: a change from present to perfect.

96. **recenti . . . rictus**, *a lioness whose foaming jaws are smeared (oblita) from the fresh slaughter* (i.e. with the fresh blood) *of cattle* (**rictus**, acc. of specification).

101. **fūgit, reliquit**, change of tense, which is regular with **dum** (§ 276, *e*; G. 220, R.; H. 467, 4); so also **redit, laniavit**, below.

103. **sine ipsa**, *without (Thisbe) herself*.

105. **serius**, *too late* for his appointment.

110. **nostra**, *my*; **nos** and **noster** are often used for **ego** and **meus**. — **nocens**, *the guilty one*.

111. **jussī venires**, *bade you come*. The prose construction would be infinitive.

113. **scelerata viscera**, *guilty flesh*.
115. **timidi**: predicate gen. (§ 214, *d*; G. 365, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 401).—**optare necem**, *to wish for death* merely instead of killing himself.
117. **notae**, agreeing with **vesti**.
119. **quo**: the antecedent is **ferrum**.
121. **resupinus**, *fallen back*.—**humo**, loc. abl. for the more usual locative form **humi**.
122. **fistula**, *a water-pipe*.—**vitiato plumbo**, i.e. *from a flaw in the lead*.
123. **tenui stridente foramine**, *by a small hissing opening*.
124. **aera ictibus rumpit**, *cleaves the air with its spurtings*.
130. **gestit**, *is eager*.
131. **utque, sic**, *and though, yet*.
132. **facit incertam**, *makes her doubtful*.—**pomi**, *fruit*.—**haeret**, *she hesitates* (lit. she sticks).
133. **tremebunda**, *quivering*.
134. **buxo**: alluding to the pale yellowish color of the box-tree.
135. **exhorruit**, *shivered*.—**aequoris**, gen. with **instar** (§ 223, *e*; G. 372; H. 398, 4).
136. **summum**, *its surface*.
138. **indignos** = *immeritos, not deserving it*.
139. **comas**, acc. of specification (§ 240, *c*; G. 332; II. 378).
142. **mihi**, *from me* (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 386, 2).
146. **visā illā**, *having looked upon her*.
147. **ense**: see § 243, *d*; G. 389, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 414, iii.
148. **ebur**, *ivory scabbard*.
149. **in unum hoc**, *for this alone*.
150. **in vulnera**, *for (inflicting) wounds*.
151. **persequar**, sc. **te**.
153. **solā**, agreeing with **morte**.—**nec**, *not even*.
154. **hoc**, secondary object (§ 239, *c*, R.; G. 333, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 374, 1).—**amborum verbis**, *in the name of both of us*.
155. **meus**, vocative, the form of which is **mi** when its noun is expressed; here **meus** agrees with **parens** to be supplied from **parentes** (lit. fathers, mine and his).
157. **non invidetis**, *do not grudge*, i.e. *grant*; as *grant* is one idea, the two words **non invidetis** are introduced by **ut**; otherwise **ne**, not **ut non**, would be required.
158. **quae arbor**, *tree, which* (§ 200, *b*; G. 618; II. 445, 9).
159. **es tectura**, co-ordinated with **tegis**, being part of the relative sentence introduced by **quae**.

165. **ater**: the fruit of the common mulberry is black when ripe. The *morus alba*, the fruit of which is white when ripe, was introduced into Europe from China in the Middle Ages, but was unknown to Ovid.

166. **rogis**, dat. (§ 228; G. 346; H. 389), what remains from the funeral pyres.

## IX. INO AND MELICERTA.

IV. 432. **funestā**: the berries of the yew were believed to be poisonous, hence the way to Hades is shaded by this "deadly" tree. For a detailed description of the same scenes, see Virgil, *Æn.* VI. 268-416.

434. **iners**, *sluggish, stagnant*.

435. **functa sepulchris**: only the shades of those who had been duly buried were allowed to cross the Styx.

436. **novi manes**, *the newly arrived shades*; subject of **ignorant**.

440. **fretum**, *the sea*. The sense is: as the sea receives the waters of all rivers, yet never overflows, so the realm of the dead is never overfilled.

444. **celebrant**, *throng*; with **artes** some other verb (e.g. practise) must be supplied. — **imi tyranni**, *the ruler of the nethermost regions*.

447. **sustinet ire**, *endures to go*, i.e. she goes in spite of the distastefulness of the journey.

449. **quo**, relative adv. where the demonstrative is needed in English (§ 201, e, h; G. 612; H. 453).

451. **sorores nocte genitas**, the daughters of Night, i.e. the Furies. (See Fig. 14.)

452. **numen**: sing. because the three sisters compose one divine agency.

453. **adamante**, *on a seat of adamant*.

456. **deae**, the Furies.

457. **Tityos**, a giant son of earth, insulted Latona, and was condemned to have his vitals eternally torn by two vultures.

458. **Tantalus**, king of Lydia, son of Jupiter, was placed in Hades in a lake, the water of which retreated when he wished to drink; over his head hung fruit, which swung away from his grasp when the torments of hunger forced him to reach for it. His crime was either failure to

Fig. 14.



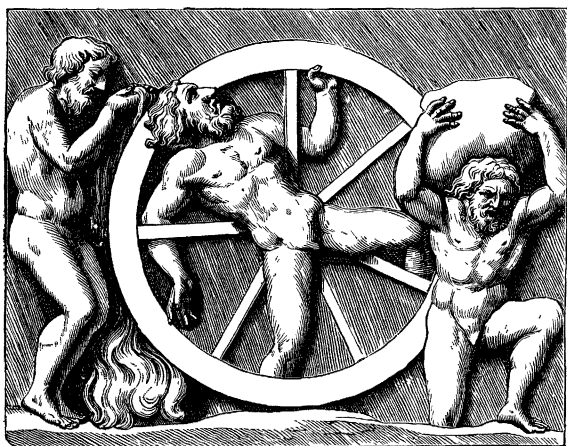
A Fury.

keep the secrets of the gods, or the theft of nectar and ambrosia, or the trial he made of the gods by cooking his son Pelops, and offering the meat to them as food.

460. **Sisyphus**, son of Æolus, ruler in Ephyra (Corinth), had to roll a great stone up a hill, from the top of which it always rolled down. His crime is also variously recounted; according to one story he informed Asopus that Jupiter had carried off his daughter Ægina.

461. **Ixion**, a Thessalian ruler, offended Juno, and was fastened for all eternity upon a revolving wheel. (See Fig. 15.)

Fig. 15.



Tantalus, Ixion, and Sisyphus.

463. **perdant**, subj. of purpose. — **Belides**: the Danaïdes, the fifty granddaughters of the Egyptian King Belus, slew at the command of their father Danaus their cousins (*patruelibus*), the fifty sons of Ægyptus, whom they had married (only one, Hypermnestra, saved her husband Lynceus). In the lower world they were forced to pour water continually into a perforated jar.

466. **hic e fratribus**: Sisyphus and Athamas (as well as Cretheus and Salmoeneus) were sons of Æolus.

468. **cum conjuge**, *together with his wife* (Ino).

470. **quod vellet**, *erat*, *what she wished, was*; the subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 602; H. 486, 1), perhaps used here in part because the indirect question **quid vellet** made the subjunctive seem natural.

471. **traherent**, subj. of purpose, with **ut** implied in the preceding **ne**.  
 472. **confundit in unum**, *she unites*.  
 474. **Tisiphone**, Τισιφόνη, the avenger of slaughter, one of the Furies.  
 — **capillos**, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).  
 476. **ambagibus**, abl. with **opus** (§ 243, c; G. 390; H. 414, iv.).  
 477. **facta puta**, *believe that it is done*, i.e. it is as good as done; put yourself at ease.  
 480. **Thaumantias Iris**: Iris, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, was the special attendant of Juno. She purifies her by sprinkling water over her, in order that she may not pollute the heavens by entering unpurified from the infernal regions.  
 481. **nec mora**, sc. **est**, *there is no delay*, i.e. without delay.  
 483. **induitur pallam**, *she clothes herself in a cloak*; *induo* in the passive is not infrequently used with the accusative; this may be explained as the acc. of specification, or may be derived from the Greek construction of two accusatives with verbs of clothing. The more natural Latin construction would be the abl. like *incingitur angue*.  
 485. **vultu**, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).  
 486. **limine**, loc. abl. without *in* (§ 258, f, 3; G. 384, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 425, 2, ii. N.<sup>2</sup>); the threshold is that of Athamas.  
 487. **Æolii**, *Æolian*; for Athamas was the son of Æolus. — **Avernus**, adj., *deadly, infernal*.  
 488. **monstris**, *prodigies*.  
 490. **infelix**, *baneful*. — **Erinys**, *Fury*.  
 495. This and the following lines are in close imitation of Virgil, *Æn.* VII. 346 ff. — **abruptit**, *snatches*. — **crinibus**, dat. (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 386).  
 497. **Inoos**, **Athamanteos**, adjectives equivalent to genitives.  
 498. **graves animas**, *baneful breaths*.  
 499. **quae sentiat**, *which is to feel*.  
 500. **liquidī monstra veneni**, *prodigies of liquid poison*, i.e. liquid poisons of wonderful kinds.  
 501. **Echidna** (*Viper*) was mother of Cerberus and other monsters.  
 505. **viridi versata cicuta**, *stirred with a green sprig of (poisonous) hemlock*.  
 506. **vergit**, *pours*.  
 508. **face jactata**, etc.: to confuse them still more, Tisiphone swings her torch in a circle (*per eundem orbem*) so continually (*saepius*) and rapidly that she makes the fire overtake the fire (*consequitur ignibus ignes*), i.e. before the sparks have died away in one part of the circle the torch reaches the same point again, thus forming a wheel of fire.

510. **jussi potens**, *having fulfilled the command*; the use of *potens* with the gen. meaning "ruling, having mastery over," etc., is not uncommon.

511. **recingitur auguem**, *unbinds from herself* (i.e. takes off) *the snake*; see note on v. 483.

512. **Aeolides**, Athamas.

513. **his silvis**, loc. abl. with omission of *in*.

515. **utque . . . conjugis**, *he follows the tracks of his wife like those of a wild beast*.

518. **rigido saxo**, *on the hard rock*, abl. of means. — **infantia ora**, equivalent to *infantis ora*, *his infant features*, for *the features of the infant*.

520. **sparsi causa veneni**, *a cause consisting of*, etc.; **veneni** is an appositional genitive of material (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).

521. **passis**, from *pando*. — **male sana**, equivalent to *insana*.

523. **Euhoe Bacche**: one of the regular shouts of the Bacchic revellers.

524. **hos usus**, *such advantage* as to increase your madness. — **præstet**, optative subjunctive. — **alumnus**: Ino was the nurse of Bacchus.

531. **neptis**: Harmonia (or Hermione), wife of Cadmus and mother of Ino, was daughter of Venus and Mars.

533. **proxima caelo**, *nearest that of heaven*.

535. **Ionio immenso**: hiatus in the fifth foot of spondaic lines is sometimes permitted.

538. **Graium nomen**, Aphrodite, from *ἀφρός*, foam.

542. **Leucothee cum matre** = *et matrem Leucotheen*; he called him the god Palæmon and called his mother Leucotheë.

## X. PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

Acrisius, king of Argos, had been warned that he should be dethroned and slain by the child of his daughter Danaë, whom therefore, to elude the oracle, he confined in a dungeon with brazen walls. But Jupiter gained admission in the form of a shower of gold, and Danaë became the mother of Perseus. Being shut with the child — then four years of age — in a chest or coffer, and cast into the sea, she drifted to the island of Seriphus, where the boy grew up, and was sent craftily by the tyrant of the island for the head of the Gorgon Medusa. In this enterprise he was helped and delivered by the friendly care of the divinities Mercury and



Minerva, who armed him for his task, gave him the power of flight, and made him invulnerable and invincible. (See, for an admirable narrative of the adventure, Kingsley's "Heroes," and "Andromeda.")

IV. 615. **viperei monstri**, the Gorgon Medusa, whose beautiful locks of hair had been changed to serpents by the wrath of Minerva (vv. 801-803). (See Fig. 16.)

616. **stridentibus alis**: Perseus had been equipped for his aerial journey with the ægis of Minerva, the winged cap and sandals furnished by the Graiæ, the cap of Pluto, making its wearer invisible, and the curved sword (*harpe*) of Mercury, with its two points, one straight and the other curved. (See the interpretation of the fable of the Gorgons in "Modern Painters," Vol. V. p. 150.)



Medusa.

617. **Libycas, African**: Libya was the earlier general name of Africa, the home of the Gorgons.

620. **colubris**, belongs with both **frequens** and **infesta**.

621. **per immensum**, *through limitless space*.

622. **exemplo**, *in the manner*.

623. **seductas longe**, *far removed*.

625. **Canceri**: used for the tropical region, as **Aretos** for the polar.

626. **occasus, ortus**, sc. **solis**, *West and East*.

627. **jam cadente die**, *when day was already setting*.

628. **Hesperio** = far western. The gardens of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, were placed somewhere in the west of Africa. — **regnis Atlantis**: Atlas, "the unwearied," was king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus. After the rebellion of the Titans, he was condemned to bear the weight of heaven upon his shoulders.

630. **Auroræ**, sc. **currus**. — **diurnos**, *of the day*. The morning star, Lucifer, calls out the chariot of Aurora, and she, in turn, calls out that of the Sun. (Cf. Book II. vv. 112-115.)

631. **hominum cunctos** = **cunctos homines**; *præstare*, in the sense of *excel*, usually takes the acc.

633. **qui**: the antecedent is *pontus*.

634. **subdit**: see Book II. v. 68.

635. **illi**: dative of reference (§ 235; G. 343, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 384, ii. 1, 2).

636. **vicinia nulla premebant**: as Atlas inhabited the extreme end of the earth, his territory was not shut in by neighbors.

637. **arboreae frondes**, etc., a description of the garden of the Hesperides. Some report of oranges—a fruit unknown to the ancients—may have helped in shaping the story of the golden apples.

639. **seu**, *if on the one hand*; **sive**, *or if*.

641. **rerum**, *heroic deeds*.

643. **Themis**: see note, Book I. 321.

644. **quo**, *at which, when*, referring to **tempus**.—**auro**, abl. of separation with **spoliabitur**.

645. **Jove natus**: the son of Jupiter, who stole the golden apples of the Hesperides, was Hercules, himself a remote descendant of Perseus.

647. **servanda**, *to keep*, lit. *to be kept* (§ 294, d; G. 431; H. 544, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>).

649. **ne longe . . . absit**, *lest the glory*, etc., *be far from helping thee*.

650. **mentiris**, *falsely boast*.—**tibi**: the dat. after *abesse* in the sense of *lack*, *fail* (*desse*), is common after Cicero, especially in poetry.

652. **fortia**: sc. **dicta**, *threatening words*.

654. **parvi**, *of little worth*.

655. **Medusae ora**: the horror of the countenance of Medusa, with its snaky locks, chilled the beholder into stone. Perseus himself had approached the monster averted,—*ipse retroversus*,—gazing at her reflection in the polished shield; and had borne the bleeding head in an enchanted sack, given him by the sea-nymphs.

657. **quantus erat**: sc. **tantus** = *of just his size*.

658. **abeunt**, *pass*, or *are converted*.

661. **dī**: vocative.

663. **Hippotades**, Æolus, son of Hippotas, god of the winds.

664. **admonitor operum**, *summoner to toil*.

665. **ille**, Perseus.

666. **parte ab utraque pedes** = **utrumque pedem**, *both feet*.

669. **Cephēa** (adj.), *of Cepheus*, king of Ethiopia, brother of Ægyptus and Danaus.

670. **maternae linguae**: Cassiopeia, mother of Andromeda, was

“That starred Ethiop queen that strove  
To set her beauty’s praise above  
The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended.”

Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, and Perseus are among the most striking constellations in the northern heavens.

671. **Ammon**, the chief divinity of Egypt, identified with the Greek

Zeus (Jupiter); represented with the horns of a ram (see Fig. 17). He had an oracle in the Libyan desert.

672. **quam**: the relative where in English the demonstrative is used. — **simul**, for **simul atque**, *as soon as*. — **bracchia**, acc. of specification (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378).

673. **Abantiades**: Abas, king of Argos, descended from Danaus, was father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus. — **nisi quod**, *except that*.

675. **ignes**, the flames of love.

679. **quibus**: sc. **eis catenis**.

680. **requirenti**: sc. **mih**.

683. **religata**, i.e. her hands bound behind.

684. **quod potuit**, i.e. the only thing she could; its antecedent is the sentence **lumina**, etc.

685. **saepius instanti**, *to him as he urged her again and again*. — **sua . . . videretur**, *that she might not seem to be unwilling to confess* (i.e. to be trying to conceal) *her own guilt*; the clause depends upon **indicat**. Notice the emphatic position of **sua**; the real fault was her mother's, but she was afraid Perseus might think it was her own.

688. **nondum . . . omnibus**, *before all was told*.

690. **imminet**: he raises his head and neck above the water, and so *overhangs* a vast extent of sea (*immenso ponto*, dat.), while with his breast he occupies (*possidet*) a broad stretch of water.

692. **illa**: the mother had more reason for grief, by reason of her offence, which incurred this penalty.

695. **lacrimarum** limits **tempora**; **manere** governs **vos**.

697. **peterem**, *seek* in marriage; the imperfect subjunctive, although not implying that the condition is contrary to fact (§ 307, f; G. 598, R.<sup>1</sup>). — **Perseus**: in appos. with **ego**; so also in v. 699. — **illa**, Danaë. (See introductory note.)

702. **meritum**: i.e. that the boon should be my own earning. — **dotibus**, *endowments*. — **faveant**, subj. in proviso (§ 314; G. 575; H. 513, i.). — **tempto**: the present is sometimes used instead of the future for the sake of liveliness.

703. **ut mea sit**, *that she be mine*.

704. **legem**, *condition*.

705. **super** = **insuper**. — **dotale**, *a bridal gift*. In Ovid's time the wife brought a dowry to the husband. This usage he has transferred to the heroic times, when the husband purchased the wife from her parents.

Fig. 17.



Ammon.

706. **rostro**: construe with **sulcat**.

709. **Balearica**: the people of these islands were famous slingers.

710. **plumbo**, i.e. the leaden slug thrown by the sling. — **caeli**, *space*: partitive genitive with **quantum**.

714. **Jovis praepes**, *the eagle*.

715. **praebentem Phoebō**, *turning to the sun*.

716. **neu retorqueat**, *and lest he turn back*; the snake, being seized by the neck, cannot turn his head to bite his assailant.

718. **inane**, *the void* (i.e. air).

720. **Inachides**: Inachos, son of Oceanus, was the first king of Argos. — **hamo**: see note, v. 616.

721. **se sublimis . . . attolit**, *raises himself high in the air*; **sublimis** agrees with the subject. In English we use an adverb (see § 191; G. 324, R.<sup>6</sup>; H. 443).

725. **qua patent**, *where they are exposed*.

727. **desinit in piscem**, *goes off into a fish*, i.e. ends in the form of a fish-tail.

729. **graves**, *made heavy*.

730. **bibulis**, *soaked with blood*.

732. **stantibus**, *quiet*; abl. abs.

734. **exegit**, *thrust through*; **repetita**, *attacked repeatedly*.

Fig. 18.



Andromeda.

735. **implevere**: the plural subject is **cum plausu clamor** (§ 205, N.; G. 281, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 461, 4).

739. See Fig. 18.

741. **laedat**: the subject is **ipse**, i.e. Perseus.

742. **mollit**, *carpets*. — **natas**, *sprung*.

744. **bibulā medullā**, *with porous pith*.

745. **rapuit**, *caught*.

749. **iterant jactata**, *toss repeatedly*.

750. **curaliis**, *coral*.

751. **duritiam capiant**: as if the coral were a sea-plant, which turns to stone by contact with the air. — **tacto ab aere**, *from contact with the air*. In this sentence, **capiant ut** is for *ut capiant*, forming an explanatory consecutive clause.

tory consecutive clause.

754. **bellica Virgo**, Minerva. She had given Perseus his helmet, shield, and spear; Mercury had given him wings and curved sword; Jupiter was his grandfather: hence the sacrifices to these three deities.

756. **alipedi**, Mercury. (See Fig. 19.)

757. **et . . . indotata**, *though without a dowry, a (sufficient) reward for even so great a deed.*

758. **Hymenaeus**, the god of marriage.

759. **praecutiunt**, *brandish in front, in the bridal procession.*

762. **reseratis**, *thrown back.*

763. **instructa**, *prepared.*

764. **Cepheni**, *people of Cepheus.*

765. **functi**, etc., *having discharged the service of high-born Bacchus.*

766. **diffudere**, *relaxed.*

767. **Lyncides**: Lynceus was a fabled ancestor of Perseus.

769. **qui** relates to Cepheus. — **simul** = *simul atque, as soon as.*

771. **crinita draconibus** = *with snaky locks.*

772. **Agenorides**, Perseus, descended from a brother of Agenor.

775. **unius luminis usum**: the sisters Graiae, daughters of Phorcys, had but one eye between them, which Perseus — made invisible by the cap of Pluto — caught as it was passing from one to the other. Thus made helpless, they were constrained to tell him the secrets on which the fate of the Gorgon depended.

775. **partitas**, *sharing.*

780. **ferarumque**: observe that the syllable **-que** is elided before the vowel at the beginning of the next verse (*synaesthesia*).

781. **ex ipsis** = *from their proper shape.*

783. **aere repercusso**, i.e. by the image reflected from the polished brass; limited by **clipei**, above (see note, v. 655).

785. **caput**: see Fig. 20. — **pennis fugacem Pegason**: the winged horse Pegasus, sacred to the Muses, and the giant Chrysaor, wielding a golden sword, sprang from the blood of the slain Gorgon.

791. **sola sororum**: the accounts of the three sisters are various.

Fig. 19.



Mercury.

Fig. 20.



Perseus and the Gorgon's head.

According to the story here adopted by Ovid, Medusa was the only one with snaky locks. She was also the only mortal being of the three.

794. **forma**, abl. of specification.

795. **invidiosa**, *envied* by other maidens.

797. **referret**, subj. of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

798. **vitiasse**, *dishonored*.

Fig. 21.



Minerva.

803. Minerva wore a Gorgon's head upon her breastplate. (See Fig. 21.)

The tale of Perseus (like that of Hercules and many other heroes) represents the daily course of the sun, in conflict with the powers of darkness and storm. The *harpe* is his gleaming ray; the Graiae are the twilight; the Gorgons are the storm-cloud, which rests upon the bosom of the seawave, and is cloven by the "golden sword" of the lightning. The jagged edges of the cloud, and the crimson stream which pours from it in the glow of sunset, help out the features of the image.

## XI. THE WANDERING OF CERES.

Ceres, in the Greek myth, is the *Earth-Mother* (*Δημήτηρ*), type of the productive power of the soul, who seeks her child Proserpina (*Persephone*, called also *Κόρη*, *the maiden*), stolen from her sight by the king of the lower world, and only restored to her by Jupiter for six months of each

year. By this parable the ancients understood the annual sowing of the grain-harvest, by which the corn is hidden in the ground through the winter months, but restored in spring to sunlight, and ripening to the harvest, in which the yearly festival of Ceres is celebrated with religious rites.

V. 341. **Ceres**: see Fig. 22. — **unco aratro**: the ancient plough, still sometimes seen in Italy, was a rude wooden instrument, which broke the soil with its hooked extremity.

343. **dedit leges**: because agriculture first led men to an orderly life, she was called *Ceres legifera* (*Δημήτηρ Θεσμοφόρος*).

346. **membris** (dat. after **ingesta**), *heaped on the giant limbs* (Ty

phœus; see Introd.). Typhœus was not reckoned one of the giants, but represented the violent powers of nature, especially in the earthquake: hence he is placed for punishment under the volcano Etna.

347. **Trinacris**, "the three headlands," is the ancient name describing the triangular form of Sicily, which, on a rude map, might suggest the notion of a buried giant. — **subjectum** and **ausum** agree with **Typhoea**; **molibus** depends on **subjectum**, and **sperare** on **ausum**; **sedes** is object of **sperare**.

350. **Peloro**, etc.: *Pelorus* is the headland nearest Italy; *Pachynus*, the southeastern extremity of the island; *Libyæum*, the western. — **Ausonio**, *Italian* (an old name of Southern Italy).

352. **resupinus**, *flat on his back*.

354. **remoliri**, *to cast off* (with effort).

356. **rex silentum**, *king of the silent realms*, Pluto.

361. **ambibat**, *surveyed*, going his rounds, like a watchman.

363. **Erycina**, Venus, who had a famous temple on Mt. Eryx, in the western part of Sicily, apparently of Phœnician origin. Eryx was fabled to be her son, killed by Hercules in a boxing-match, and buried on this mountain. (See Virgil, *Æn.* V. 392-420.)

364. **natum volucrem**, *her winged son*, Cupido (= *Ἔρως*) or Desire, son of Venus: the modern Cupid, whose attributes of bow and arrows, with wings, have come down from ancient works of art. (See Fig. 23.)

365. **arma, manus, potentia**: all vocative, in apposition with **nate**.

366. **illa tela**, *those shafts*, pointed with gold or lead, according as they were to stir love or hate.

368. **triplicis . . . regni**, *the last lot fell of the threefold realm*;

Fig. 22.



Ceres.

Jupiter having taken by lot the empire of the heavens, and Neptune that of the waters.

370. **ipsum**, Neptune. — **regit qui** = **qui regit**.

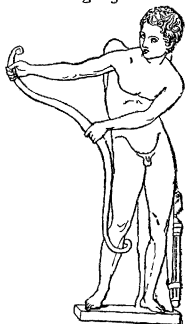
371. **Tartara**, etc., *why does Tartarus hold aloof?*

372. **agitur**, *is at stake*.

373. **quae . . . est**, *such is our endurance*.

374. **mecum vires Amoris**, *the power of Love together with me, for my power and that of Love, or Love and I*.

Fig. 23.



Cupid.

375. **Pallada**, etc.: Pallas (Minerva) and Artemis (Diana) were virgins, and encouraged chastity.

376. **filia**, Proserpine. — **virgo**, predicate.

377. **spes adfectat easdem**, *she cherishes the same hopes* as Minerva and Diana.

378. **pro socio regno**, *for the sake of our common power*; for Venus and Cupid both represented the power of love, to which Proserpine refused to yield.

379. **patruo**: the *patruus* is the father's brother; the *avunculus*, the mother's. Proserpine was daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; hence Pluto was her uncle.

380. **arbitrio**, abl. of cause (§ 245; G. 407; H. 416).

381. **qua**, abl. with **acutior** (§ 247; G. 399; H. 417).

382. **magis audiat**, *is more obedient*; characteristic relative clause (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

383. **opposito genu** (abl. abs.), *bracing his knee against it*.

384. **hamata**, *barbed*. — **arundine**, *reed*, of which the arrow was made.

385. **altae aquae**, *of deep water*.

386. **illo**, *than it* (does); a use of the abl. instead of *quam* with the noun, which is rare in Latin; for the lake (**illo**) is not compared with the Cayster, but is the subject of *audit*, to be supplied from **audit** of v. 387. The corresponding construction is common in Greek. — **Caystros**: see Book II. 253. The Cayster was famous for its swans, which the ancients thought of as melodious birds.

389. **ut velo**, *as by a veil* (referring to the awning which sheltered the Roman amphitheatre from the sun).

390. **Tyrios**, *purple*.

391. **quo Iuco** (loc. abl.), *in this grove*; the relative, where in English the demonstrative is necessary (§ 201, e; G. 612; H. 453). — **Proser-**



**pina**, the Latin corruption of the Greek Περσεφόνη; she was identified by the Romans with the Italian goddess Libera.

394. **aequales**, *comrades*.

395. **simul**, *at one moment*. — **Diti**, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, 1).

396. **usque adeo**, *to such a degree*.

398. **summā ab orā**, *at its upper edge*.

402. See Fig. 24.

Fig. 24.



Pluto carrying off Proserpina.

404. **obscura ferrugine**: all the equipment of Pluto is dark, as becomes the god of the lower world; so in *v.* 360 his horses are black.

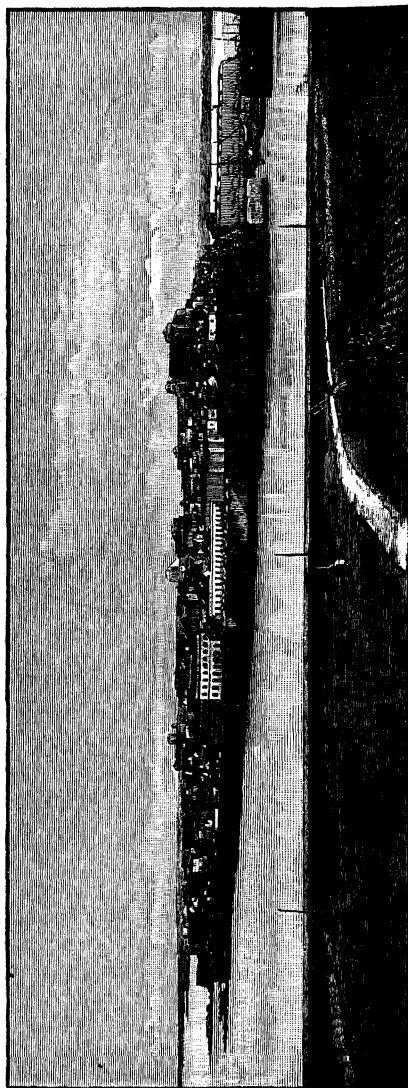
406. **Palicorum**: these were two brothers, who presided over some bubbling sulphurous springs near Palike, in Sicily. — **ferventia** (agreeing with **stagna**), *boiling up through the broken earth*.

407. **qua . . . portus**, i.e. the site of Syracuse, between the outer (lesser) and inner (greater) harbors. (See Fig. 25.) — **Bacchiadae**, the leading family of Corinth, claiming descent from Hercules. Syracuse was a Corinthian colony. — **bimari**, a common epithet of Corinth, on the isthmus "between two seas."

409. **medium . . . aequor**, *a sea between Cyane and Arethusa*. The fountain Arethusa, on the peninsula (*Ortygia*) which made the old city of Syracuse, offered the strange phenomenon of fresh water springing up, apparently, from the midst of salt: hence the fable related below (*vv.* 577-641). Cyane was a spring whose waters flowed into the Anapis, and so into the Great Harbor.

410. **angustis cornibus**, *narrow points of land*. The "sea" (**aequor**) is the Great Harbor.

Fig. 25.



Syracuse.

411. **hic**, adverb; the subject of **fuit** is **Cyane**.

413. **summā tenuis alvo** = *as far as the waist*.

414. **nec . . . inquit**, and said, "you shall go no further"; the connective part of **nec** is taken with **inquit**, the negative part with **ibitis**.

416. **quod si**, but if; **quod** is the adverbial accusative (§ 240, *b*; G. 331, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 378, 2).

417. **Anapis**: the Anapis or Anapus flows into the Great Harbor; a little above its mouth it is joined by the Cyane. The marriage of the Nymph and the River-god symbolizes the union of the two streams.

420. **Saturnius**, son of *Saturn*, i.e. *Pluto*.

425. **fontis jura**: fountains were held to have a sacred character, on which Cyane had presumed too far.

428. **modo**, but now.

429. **extenuatur**, she is thinned out, i.e. she wastes away and

*changes.* — **videres**, *you might have seen*, potential subjunctive (§ 311, *a*, N.<sup>2</sup>; G. 252; H. 485, N.<sup>1</sup>).

431. **tenuissima quaeque**, *all the slenderest parts* (§ 93, *d*; G. 305; H. 458, 1).

433. **membris exilibus**: dat. of reference (§ 235, *a*; G. 343, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 384, 4, N.<sup>2</sup>).

436. **vitiatas**, *impaired*.

437. **possis**: potential subjunctive (§ 311, *a*; G. 252; H. 485).

438. **matri**: dat. of agent, with **quaesita est**.

439. **profundo**, *deep = sea*.

440. **udis capillis**: Aurora's hair is wet because she is supposed to rise from the sea.

443. **inrequieta**, *never resting*.

444. **alma dies**: *dies*, *day*, is sometimes feminine in poetry.

450. **dulce**, etc., *a sweet drink which she had first strewn with parched barley*. The plural **dulcia** is often used for *sweetmeats*.

453. **neque**: the negative qualifies **epota**, which is abl. abs. with **parte**.

454. **liquido**, *liquid* (subst.), i.e. water; she drenched him with barley mixed with water.

458. **parvā lacertā**, *than a small lizard*, for the boy was changed into a spotted lizard, one of the smallest species.

459. **monstra**, *the prodigy*.

460. **petit**: the **i** is long, apparently by contraction for **petilit**, for the tense is perf.; so also Virgil, *Æn.* ix. 9.

461. **nomen habet**, *stellio* is the Latin name of this species.

463. **defuit orbis**, *the world did not suffice* (no part of it was left unsearched).

464. **Sicaniā**, *Sicily*.

467. **quo**, *with which*.

471. **simul** [atque], *as soon as*. — **raptam**, sc. **eam esse**.

473. **repetita**, *again and again struck*.

474. **sit**, i.e. Proserpine.

477. **saevā manu**, *with cruel hand*.

478. **parilli** agrees with **leto**.

480. **depositum**, sc. **semen**.

481. **vulgata**, *famed*: Sicily was in old times "the granary of Rome."

482. **falsa**, *false* to its reputation. — **primis in herbis**, *in the young blade*.

484. **sideraque**: the **-que** is lengthened before the cæsure; such lengthening of **-que** occurs sometimes in the second foot, less frequently

in the fifth, and always before a second word to which **-que** is added. — **que . . . que**, *both . . . and*: the constellations were thought to have an influence upon the crops.

486. **inexpugnabile gramen**, *grass which cannot be rooted up*; this, with **lolium** and **tribuli**, is the subject of **fatigant**.

487. **Eleis**, [*waves*] of *Elis* (a district of Greece); **Alphēiās**, [*the nymph*] *beloved by Alpheius*, i.e. Arethusa; cf. *vv.* 577-641.

491. **tibi fidae terrae**, *the land faithful to you*; the dat. **tibi** depends upon **fidae**, **terrae** upon **irascere**.

493. **nec sum**, etc., i.e. it is not affection for my native land, etc.

494. **Pisa**, a town of Elis.

496. **penates**, *household gods = home*.

499. **veniet**, etc., *there will come a suitable time for my story (why I was moved, etc.) when you, etc.*

500. **curāque . . . et vultūs mellioris**, *relieved from care, and of more cheerful aspect*.

502. **cavernas**, i.e. of the sea.

503. **desueta**, i.e. from the long dark journey.

504. **lābor**, *I glide*.

506. **illa**: this and the following nominatives are in appos. with Proserpina, but the insertion of *is* or *was* makes smoother English: *she was sad, to be sure, and not yet unterrified in expression, but yet queen*, etc.

509. **ceu saxeā**, *as if turned to stone*.

510. **ut . . . amentia**, *when her grievous frenzy was dispelled by grievous pain*.

512. **nubila**, *cloudy, gloomy*.

513. **invidiosa** = *full of bitter thoughts*.

515. **matris**, objective gen.

516. **cura vilior**, *a less precious charge*.

517. **illius**, i.e. Proserpine.

519. **scire . . . vocas**, *if you call it finding, to know where she is*.

520. **quod rapta** [est], *that she is stolen*.

521. **neque . . . non est**, *for your daughter does not deserve a robber for a husband, — if she is no longer my daughter*, i.e. if I have lost her utterly.

525. **injuria**, **amor**, predicate.

526. **pudori**, dat. of service.

527. **tu modo velis**, *if only thou consent*. — **ut desint** (concessive), *though*, etc. (§ 313; G. 610; H. 515, iii.).

528. **quid**, **quod**, etc., *what* [do you say to this] *that*, etc. — **cetera**, *other grounds*.

529. **nisi sorte**, *except by lot.*

531. **lege**, *condition.*

532. **cautum est**, *it has been provided.*

533. **certum est**, *her mind is made up.*

534. **jejunia solverat**, *had broken her fast.*

535. **cultis hortis**: the gardens of the lower world are not mentioned elsewhere, but as the Elysian Fields were illuminated by a sun of their own, and were otherwise attractive, it is natural to suppose that the palace of Pluto stood in a garden.

537. **de cortice**: the seeds of the pomegranate are wrapped each in its separate pulpy sheath. This fruit is often used as a symbol of the lower world.

540. **Avernales**: of *Avernus*, i.e. of the rivers of the lower world; the name *Avernus* was applied to the sulphurous waters whose fumes were thought to kill the birds that flew over, especially to the lake Avernus in Campania.

541. **suo**, *her kindred*; Acheron was a river and river-god of the lower world.

543. **profanam**, *of evil omen.*

544. **Phlegethontide**: Phlegethon was one of the rivers of Hades.

546. **sibi ablatus**, *deprived of himself* (his own identity).

547. **in caput crescit** = *his head enlarges*. — **ungues**, *bends back long claws*, i.e. receives long hooked claws.

548. **natas**, *which had grown.*

552. **Acheloides**, daughters of Achelous (a river of Central Greece) and the Muse Melpomene. — **unde**, sc. **sunt**.

555. **doctae**, *skilled* (in singing). The Sirens had the faces of maidens and bodies of birds, and were endowed with the gift of song. (See Fig. 26.)

Fig. 26.



Sirens.

557. **ut**, etc., that the waters as well as the land might experience, etc.

558. **posse . . . optastis**, *you wished to be able to rest above the waters on the oars of wings* (cf. *remigio alarum*, Virgil, *Æn.* I. 301), i.e. to float in the air, or fly.

559. **faciles**, *compliant.*

563. **remansit**, sing. agreeing with *vox*, its nearest subject (§ 205, *d*; G. 281, exc. 1; H. 463, i.).

564. **medius**, as a *mediator between*: *medius* with the gen. is not uncommon; cf. *v.* 409, above.

Fig. 27.



Return of Proserpine.

565. **ex aequo**, *equally*.

566. **regnorum** . . . **duorum**: Proserpine was, as wife of Pluto, a deity of the lower world, but as daughter of Ceres she was a goddess of fertility and vegetable life. Her annual descent to Hades (in the autumn) and return

to the earth (in the spring) symbolizes the apparent death and resurrection of nature. (See Fig. 27.)

568. **mentis et oris**, sc. **Proserpinae**.

569. **quae**: the antecedent is **frons**. — **Diti quoque**, *even to Pluto*, who was used to the sad faces of the dead.

571. **victis**, i.e. after conquering them.

573. **sacer fons**: Arethusa was a peculiarly sacred spring, and is represented on some Syracusan coins. (See Fig. 28.)

576. **fluminis Elēi**, i.e. the Alpheus.

577. **Achaïde**, *Greece*.

578. **saltus legit**, *scoured the glades* (in the chase).

582. **nec . . . juvabat**, *nor did my too highly praised beauty give me any pleasure*.

583. **qua**: the antecedent is **dote corporis**; the abl. is abl. of cause.

585. **Stymphalide**: Stymphalos was a district of Arcadia.

587. **sine vertice**, *without an eddy*.

588. **alte**, *deep below*.

590. **nutrita undā**, *fed by the wave*.

591. **sponte sua natas**, i.e. natural shade, not arranged by human hands. — **ripis**, dative.

597. **nescio quod murmur**, *some murmur*. When *nescio qui* (or

Fig. 28.



Arethusa.

*quis*) means *some*, it is regarded as a mere indefinite pronoun, not as an indirect question; hence **sensi** is here indicative (§ 334, *e*; G. 469, R.<sup>2</sup>; II. 529, 5, 3).

605. **fugere**, sc. **solent**.

607. **Cyllenenque**: a spondaic verse. Orchomenos and Psophis are cities; Cyllene, Mænalus, and Erymanthus are mountains, of Arcadia. The course here described is an almost impossible one; nor, for the matter of that, does the Alpheus flow near Stympthalos.

609. **me**, ablative.

611. **patiens**, *enduring*. — **laboris**: see § 218, *b*; G. 374; H. 399, ii.

615. **umbram**, i.e. of Alpheus. — **nisi si**, pleonastic for **nisi** (§ 315, *a*, 2; G. 592, 2; H. 507, 3, N.<sup>4</sup>).

619. **Dictynna**, a name of Diana, from a mountain in Crete.

620. **ferre**, object of **dedisti**; *to whom thou hast often given* (i.e. *granted*) *to bear*, etc.

622. **tectam**, sc. **me**.

625. **Io**: the final vowel of interjections is not elided.

631. **servat** = *observat*, *he keeps in view*.

632. **mihi**, dative of reference (§ 235, *a*; G. 343, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 384, 4, N.<sup>2</sup>).

633. **caeruleae**, i.e. the color proper to water-deities: she was already turning to a fountain.

634. **lacus**, *pool*.

636. **sed enim**: the ellipsis is something as follows, — *but* [I was not yet safe] *for*, etc.

637. **posito**, *laying aside*. — **ore**, *countenance*.

639. **Delia**, an epithet of Diana from the island of Delos, which was sacred to her and her brother Apollo.

640. **cognomine** . . . **meae**, *welcome by the name of my protecting divinity*: Ortygia (named from *ὄρυξ*, a quail) was sacred to Diana, and is one of her titles.

642. **fertilis** = *of fertility*. — **angues**, *dragons*, or winged serpents. The chariot of Ceres was drawn by serpents.

645. **Tritonida in urbem**, *into the city of Pallas* (Athens).

646. **Triptolemo**: Triptolemus was a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, with whom Ceres had found shelter during her wanderings. She undertook to make the boy immortal by laying him in the hot ashes; and when this was prevented by the fears of his mother, taught him the arts of husbandry. Triptolemus was a principal figure in the Eleusinian worship of Demeter, being regarded as the medium through whom agriculture was

taught to mankind. (See Fig. 29.) — **rudi humo**, *in virgin soil* (dative).

647. **post . . . recultae**, *cultivated again after a long time*, i.e. which had long lain fallow; **recultae** agrees with **humo**.

Fig. 29.



Departure of Triptolemus.

650. **subit penates**, *arrives at the dwelling*.

651. **qua veniat**, indir. question with **rogatus**; in the same construction with the accusatives **nomen** and **patriam**.

661. **Mopsonium**: an ancient name of Attica was *Mopsonia*. — **sacros jugales**, *the sacred yoke-beasts*, i.e. dragons.

## XII. THE PUNISHMENT OF ARACHNE.

VI. 1. **dictis talibus**, the story of the transformation of the Pierides into magpies.

2. **Aonidum**, the Muses, who lived on Mount Helicon in Aonia, which was afterward called Bœotia.

3. **secum**, sc. **dixit**, *she said to herself*.

5. **Arachnes**, Greek genitive.

6. **sibi**: Minerva was the inventress and patron deity of weaving and embroidery. Arachne refused to yield to her *in the renown of skill in weaving*.

8. **Colophonius**: Colophon was a city of Ionia.



9. **Phocaico murice**: Phocæa was an Ionian seaport. The *murex* is a shell-fish which yields a purple dye.

11. **aequa**: she was his *equal*; for he was a dyer, and she also was *de plebe*. — **illa**, Arachne.

12. **studio**, by her diligence in embroidery, etc.

13. **Hypæpis**, neut. pl., at *Hypæpa*, a small town of Lydia.

15. **Timoli**: Timolus (or Tmolus) is a Lydian mountain, in the heights of which the river Pactolus takes its rise.

17. **factas vestes**, the finished cloths.

18. **cum fierent**, sc. **spectare juvabat**, it was pleasant to look on while they were making; such was Arachne's grace (**decor**) as she worked.

19. **rudem lanam**, the crude wool. — **primos orbes**, the first balls into which she rolled the wool.

20. **digitis subigebat opus**, she plied the work with her fingers. — **repetita** . . . **tractu**, she softened by long and repeated combing the flocks of wool that equalled the clouds in lightness; **repetita** agrees with **vellera**, lit. the flocks of wool combed repeatedly; **tractu** refers to the long, steady motion of the comb (or fingers used as a comb).

22. **levi** . . . **fusum**, twirled with deft thumb the tapering spindle. (See Fig. 30.) Haupt suggests that a line is lost after this, for the weaving ought to be mentioned.

24. **quod**, i.e. *se a Pallade doctam esse*. — **tantaque offensa magistra**, incensed at so great a teacher, i.e. incensed at the idea that she had any teacher, even so great an one as Pallas.

25. **vieta**, if I should be defeated.

26. **canos**, sc. **capillos**.

27. **baculum**, obj. of **addit**. — **infirmos artus**, obj. of **sustinet**.

29. **quae fugiamus**, for us to shun; subj. of purpose (§ 317, 2; G. 632; II. 497, i.); i.e. not all which old age brings with it is disagreeable. — **usus**, experience.

30. **tibi**, dat. of agent.

34. **torvis**, sc. **oculis**, as **aspicit** shows.

36. **obscuram**, disguised. — **resecuta est**, replied; *resequor* is rarely used except by Ovid.

41. **profecisse**, to have accomplished anything. — **eadem**, i.e. the same as before.

Fig. 30.



Spinner.

42. **vēnit**; 43. **vēnit**.

45. **Mygdonides nurus**, *Lydian girls* (or, more exactly, young married women); the *Mygdones* had emigrated from Thrace to the confines of Lydia and Phrygia.

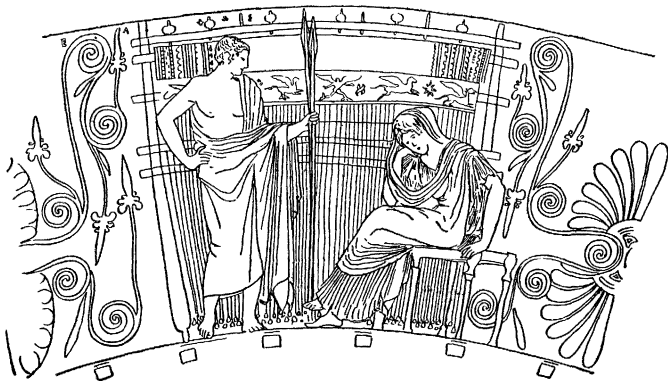
49. **ab ortu**, causal abl., with the preposition denoting the source from which the effect (here the glow) proceeds.

50. **stolidae**, agreeing grammatically with **palmae**, really limits **cupidine**.

52. **nec jam**, and no longer, just as **non jam** means *no longer*.

53. **constituunt**: the ancient loom was upright, and made it necessary for the weaver to stand. (See Fig. 31.)

Fig. 31.



Penelope at her loom.

54. **stamine**, with the warp. — **telas**, looms; the word (contracted from *texela*) means first *the web*, then the yarn stretched on the loom (i.e. *the warp*), then, as here, *the loom* itself.

55. **jugo**, the cross-beam, the upper bar, by which the upright sides of the loom are held together. — **harundo**, the reed, a rod which separates the threads of the warp (**stamen**), causing them to fall alternately on each side, and this forming a passage for the shuttle (**radius**), by which the woof (**subtemen**) is passed in (**inseritur**).

57. **expediunt**, unwind from the shuttle.

58. **pectine**, with the comb; this was used to separate the threads and drive them home to make the web close. — **dentes**, the teeth of the comb; these are cut (**insecti**) into the comb.

59. **vestes**, acc. (§ 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).

60. **studio . . . laborem**, and their interest beguiles the toil.

61. **Tyrium . . . aënum**, purple (wool) which has felt (i.e. been dyed in) the Tyrian vat; the purple dye of Phœnicia was famous.

62. **parvi discriminis**, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).

63. **ab imbre percussis solibus**, when the sun's rays are struck by the rain.

66. **transitus**, the transition from one color to the next. — **lumina**, eyes.

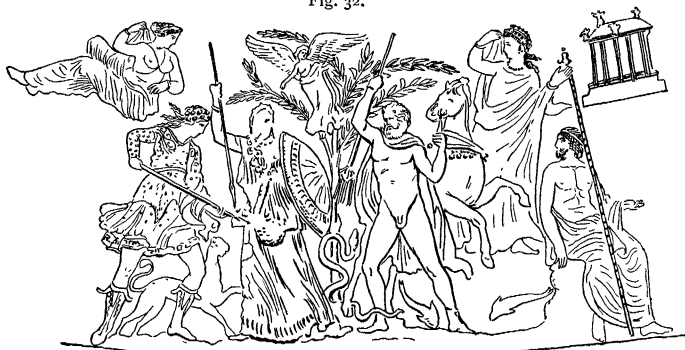
67. **usque . . . idem est**, to such a degree is that (of one color) which touches (the next) the same; the transition from one color to another is so gradual that each part seems the same as the next, but the extremes are clearly different (**distant**).

69. **argumentum**, story.

70. **Cecropia arce**, the citadel of Athens; the Areopagus (**scopulum Martis**) is close by the Acropolis of Athens, and connected with it by a ridge, so that it almost forms a part of the same hill.

71. **antiquam . . . litem**: Minerva (Athena) and Neptune (Poseidon) both claimed the right to give a name to Athens. Each performed a miracle to gain the assent of the judges; Minerva created the olive-tree, and Neptune the horse (or, according to the story most current in Athens, a salt spring). The victory was awarded to Minerva. (See Fig. 32.)

Fig. 32.



Minerva's strife with Neptune.

72. **bis sex**: Ennius (quoted by Haupt) mentions as the twelve great gods, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi'

(i.e. Jupiter), Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo; but sometimes others are mentioned in place of some of these. — **medio Jove**: Ovid is a little careless, for how can one be in the middle of twelve? Besides, Minerva herself and Neptune are not among the twelve seated deities, as they are otherwise engaged.

74. **inscribit**, *marks*, as plainly as if the names were written.

77. **ferum**, the horse. — **quo vindicet**, a final clause.

79. **aegide**: the ægis was Minerva's breastplate (or shield), adorned with the Gorgon's head.

80. **simulat**, *represents*: the meaning is the same as that of **facit**, in *v.* 76.

81. **fetum olivae**, *the sprig of olive*: the olive is called *hoary* (**ca-nens**) because of the dull, grayish color of its leaves.

83. **ut . . . ausis**: to show Arachne what she may expect (**speret**) as a reward for her boldness, Minerva adds four representations of the punishment of presumptuous mortals.

85. **quattuor in partes**, *on the four corners*.

86. **brevibus . . . sigillis**, *set off in small pictures*, or medallions.

87. Rhodope and Hæmus were sister and brother who presumptuously called each other Hera (Juno) and Zeus (Jupiter); they were changed into mountains.

90. **Pygmaeae matris**: a woman of the race of the Pygmies, Gerana

(Greek for *crane*) or Oinoe, despised the gods, especially Juno and Diana, and was worshipped by her people as a goddess. Juno changed her into a crane, and ordained that the Pygmies and cranes should always be enemies. This hostility is referred to by Homer (*Il.* iii. 3 ff.). (See Fig. 33.)

Fig. 33.



Pygmies and Cranes.

93. **Antigonen**: the daughter of Laomedon, proud of her long hair, compared herself to Juno, for which she was changed into a stork (**ciconia**).

98. **qui**: the antecedent is **angulus**.

— **Cinyran**: Cinyras was an Assyrian king, whose presumptuous daughters were changed by Juno into the steps of her temple.

101. **oleis pacalibus**, *the olive-branches of peace*: for the olive was the symbol of peace.

103–128. These lines describe the work of Arachne (**Maeonis**, *the Lydian*). She represented the transformations of Jupiter by means of

which he seduced Europa, Asteria, Leda, and others (103-114), and similar adventures of other gods (115-126).

104. **Europam**: see Book II. 833-875.

108. **Asterien**: daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe.

109. **Ledam**: Leda, daughter of Thestios, was approached by Jupiter in the form of a swan; she was the mother of Castor, Pollux, and Helen.

111. **Nycteïda**: Antiope, daughter of King Nykteus of Bœotia, bore to Jupiter the twins Amphion and Zethus.

112. **Amphitryon**: Jupiter approached Alkmena in the form of her husband Amphitryon, king of Tiryns. Hercules was her son.

113. **Danaén**: Danæ was the mother of Perseus; Jupiter gained access to her in the form of a golden shower. — **Asopida**: Ægina, daughter of Asopus.

114. **Mnemosynen**, one of the Muses. — **Deoïda**: Proserpine, daughter of Ceres (Δηώ).

129. **carpere**, *find fault with*.

130. **flava virago**, *the fair-haired warrior goddess*; Minerva is called **virago** (cf. *vir*) on account of her masculine character.

131. **caelestia crimina**, *charges against the gods*: the web is so called because in it were represented the disgraceful acts of some of the gods.

132. **Cytoriaco de monte**, *from Mount Cytorus*: a mountain in Paphlagonia, upon which many box-trees grew; box-wood was used for making shuttles (**radium**).

137. **ne . . . futuri**, *that you may not be without care for the future*, i.e. in order that you may be troubled for your descendants as well as for yourself.

139. **Hecateïdos**, *of Hecate*: she was a moon-goddess, and was mistress of all witchcraft.

141. **quīs**: abl. plur. of *qui* (§ 104, *d*; G. 103, R.; H. 187, foot-note 5).

142. **toto corpore**: abl. of specification.

145. **stamen**: this word and **telas** are used with playful mockery; Arachne still spins as a spider, just as she did while a woman.

## XIII. THE PRIDE AND GRIEF OF NIOBE.

VI. 165. **celeberrima**, *very numerous attended*. — **turbā**, abl. of specification. *I don't think so. Abl. means.*

166. **vestibus**, dat. with **intexto** (§ 228; G. 346; H. 386). — **intexto auro**, abl. of *quality*.

168. **immissos**, *flowing*.

170. **auditos**, i.e. who have only been heard of, not seen. — **visis**, sc. **caelestibus**.

172. **Tantalus**: a king of Phrygia, honored with the society of the gods. He is said to have desired, as a boon from them, that he might be immersed to the lips in sensual delights; and was punished for his crimes by the torment of eternal hunger and thirst, standing in a lake whose waters would never rise above his lips, while branches laden with rich fruit swung back whenever he tried to touch them, — a penalty which has made his name immortal in the word *tantalize*. See note on Book IV. 458.

174. **Pleiadum soror**: Dione, mother of Niobe, and daughter of Atlas.

176. **Juppiter**: father of Tantalus, as well as of Niobe's husband, Amphion.

177. **me**, abl., in appos. with **domina**. — **regia Cadmi**, i.e. Thebes, the citadel of which was founded by Cadmus, though the city was built and ruled over by Niobe's husband, Amphion.

178. **fidibus**, *strings*: the huge blocks of stone, of which the walls of Thebes were built, moved of themselves to their places at the sound of Amphion's lyre.

181. **accedit eodem**, *there is added to this*, i.e. I have also.

182. **huc adice**, *add to this*.

185. **nescio quōque** = *et nescio quo*, the conjunction introducing **audete**; **nescio quo Coeo**, *some Coeus or other*, i.e. some one whom nobody knows. Coeus was a Titan, and father of Latona. On *nescio quo*, see § 202, *a*; 334, *e*; G. 469, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 191, N.; 529, 5, 3.

187. **pariturae negavit**: when Latona was about to give birth to Apollo and Diana the jealousy of Juno prevented her from finding rest upon any spot of earth; but at last she found a refuge in the island of Delos, where her children were born. This island had before floated upon the sea, but was now fixed in its place.

189. **miserata** (agreeing with Delos), *having compassion*.

190. **hospita**, *a stranger without a home*.

193. **neget**, deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 251; H. 485).

195. **possit**, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic with **quam cui** (§ 320, c; G. 313; H. 503, ii. 3).

196. **ut**, *although*.

197. **excessere metum**, *have passed beyond all fear*. — **fingite**, *suppose*.

198. **huic populo** (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 386, 2): her children almost made a nation by themselves. The children of Latona are derisively called a *mob*, **turba**.

200. **qua . . . orba**, *how far is she removed from childlessness* (lit. from a childless woman) *by this?* **qua** refers to **turba**, and is abl. of means with **distat**; the Latin relative cannot always be rendered by the relative in English.

201. **sacri**, vocative, addressed to her children, whom she calls *holy enough and to spare*. Haupt reads,

“*Ite, satis, properate, sacri est, laurum,*” etc.

making **sacri** partitive genitive. Several other readings have been proposed.

202. **ponite** = *deponite*. — **deponunt**, i.e. the people lay aside their wreaths in honor of Latona, and worship her only in silence.

203. **quodque licet**: the antecedent is **tacito . . . numen**, they worship in silence, since that is all that is allowed them.

204. **Cynthi**, a hill on the island of Delos.

206. **animosa**, *proud*.

207. **cessura**, *willing to yield*.

208. **an dea sim, dubitor**, *my divinity is called in question* (lit. *I am doubted whether I am a goddess*); the personal use of the passive of **dubito** is rare. — **cultis**, *worshipped* (agreeing with **aris**).

210. **facto**, i.e. the exclusion from the altars. She adds insult to injury.

212. **quod . . . rēcidat**, *may it* (i.e. the childlessness implied in **orbam**) *fall back upon herself*. The first syllable of **rēcidat** is treated as long to suit the metre.

213. **paternam**, *like her father's*; the tongue of Tantalus had betrayed the secrets of the gods.

215. **poenae** limits **mora**; **longa** agrees with **querella**, *long complaint is but a hindrance of punishment*.

216. **Phoebē** = Diana; if it were the vocative of *Phoebus*, the **e** would be short.

217. **Cadmeida** = *of Thebes*. — **nubibus**, abl., limits **tecti**.

220. **mollierat**, *beaten into dust*.

221. **Amphione**, § 244, *a*; G. 395; H. 415, ii.
222. **Tyrio suco**: the famous purple dye obtained from a species of shell-fish.
224. **qui . . . fuerat**, *who had once been the first burden of his mother*, i.e. had been her first-born.
227. **ei**, monosyllabic interjection.
229. **in latus**, *sideways*. — **armo**, i.e. of the horse.
230. **inane**, *void*.
231. **frena dabat**, i.e. in order to flee. — **imbris**, objective genitive with **praescius**.
232. **rector**, *skipper*.
233. **deducit**, *lets down*, i.e. unfurls; he spreads all sail to reach a port before the storm. — **qua**, sc. **parte**. — **effluat**, *escape*.
234. **frena dabat**: **dantem**, *he gave loose rein; as he did so*, etc., the repetition of a verbal idea in the form of a participle is very common.
237. **pronus**, *leaning forward*. — **admissa**, *at full speed*, agrees with **crura**, but refers to the horse in general.
241. **nitidae**: because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil.
245. **incurvata**, *writhing*.
246. **suprema**, *for the last time*.
247. **exhalarunt**: the heavy ending of the verse (spondaic line) seems intended to suggest the last slow breaths of the dying.
249. **complexibus**, *in his embrace*.
254. **non** belongs with **simplex**. — **intonsum**: the Grecian boys did not cut their hair until they arrived at manhood.
261. **prōfectura** (from **proficio**), *fated to avail*.
263. **non omnes**, *not all* the gods, but only Latona and her children, needed to be prayed to.
264. **motus**, *affected*. — **jam non**, *no longer*.
265. **Arcitenens**, *the archer*, Apollo.
269. **potuisse**, sc. **superos hoc** (see below) following **mirantem**.
271. **nam**: this explains why only Niobe is mentioned.
272. **finierat . . . dolorem**: he had killed himself, and so ended at once his sorrow and his life.
273. **Niobe Niobe**: the first is nominative, the second ablative.
275. **resupina**, *with head erect*, i.e. tossed so far back as almost to have the face turned upwards.
276. **invidiosa**, *an object of envy*.
280. **pascere**, imperative passive in reflexive sense = *glut thyself*.
283. **efflor**, *I am carried out to burial*, i.e. I am more than killed.
286. **contento**, *tight-strung*. — **arcu**, i.e. of Diana.



289. **toros**, *biers*. — **demisso crine**, in sign of mourning.

291. **imposito fratri ore**, *with her lips pressed (in a kiss) upon her brother*.

293. **duplicata**, *bent double*. — **caeco**, *blind*, i.e. mysterious.

294. **oraeque compressit**, *she shut her lips together*, and they opened only after her death.

296. **trepidare**, *rush about* (to find shelter). — **videres**, potential subjunctive (§ 311, a; G. 252; H. 485).

297. **sex**, abl. abs. with **datis** and **passis**.

298. **toto . . . tegens**. (See Fig. 34).

301. **pro qua**: the antecedent is omitted, being readily supplied from the context.

304. **color**, *complexion*.

310. **circumdاتا** *wrapped*.

311. **in patriam**, i.e. Phrygia; these events had taken place in Thebes. There was in ancient times a colossal figure of a weeping woman on Mt. Sipylus, in Lydia (originally a part of Phrygia): this was identified with Niobe, and was probably a freak of nature, with perhaps some touches of the human hand.

Fig. 34.



Niobe.

## XIV. THE ENCHANTMENTS OF MEDEA.

VII. 1. **Minyae**, a mythical race of Greece, with whom the Argonauts appear to have been connected, and whose name they often bear. — **Pagasaea**: the ship Argo, in which Jason and his companions sailed, was built in Pagasæ, a city of Thessaly.

3. **Phineus**, a blind king of Thrace, endowed with the gift of prophecy; he had been tormented by the harpies, — filthy birds with faces of maidens, who seized and defiled the food upon his table, — and is therefore said to have been dragging out his old age in want (*inopem senectam*). He was freed from them by Zethus and Calaïs (two of the Argonauts), winged sons of Boreas (*Aquilo*), who drove them away, and pursued them through the air as far as the islands of the Strophades, where they were afterwards found by Æneas.

6. **Phasidos**: the Phasis was a river of Colchis.

7. **regem**, Æetes, king of Colchis, in whose possession the golden fleece was. — **Phrixæa**: Phrixos and Helle, children of Athamas (king of Orchomenos) and Nephele, fleeing from their stepmother Ino, were carried over the sea on the back of a golden-fleeced ram. Helle fell into the sea and gave her name to the Hellespont. Phrixos reached Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus (Jupiter). The golden fleece of the ram was kept in a sacred grove and guarded by a sleepless dragon. Jason was sent by his unjust uncle Pelias to seize the golden fleece, and was accompanied by many Grecian heroes.

8. **vox**, answer; **numeris** is abl. of cause with **horrenda** = *dreadful on account of the number of toils imposed*. In reality there were but three of these, — to plough with the fire-breathing oxen; to sow the dragon's teeth, and fight with the armed men who sprang from the soil; after which he was to get the fleece, guarded by the sleepless dragon.

9. **Acetiās**, a feminine patronymic: the daughter of Æetes was the famous enchantress Medea.

12. **nescio quis deus**, *some god* (§ 334, *e*; G. 469, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 529, 5, 3). — **mirum**, sc. **est**, which is, however, generally omitted with *mirum* and in many other half-exclamatory expressions.

13. **quod** relates to **hoc** and **hunc**.

14. **jussa**, i.e. the tasks imposed upon Jason.

15. **modo denique**, *only just now*.

20. **mens**, *reason*.

22. **alieni orbis** (poss. gen.), *in another world*.

23. **quod ames** (§ 317; G. 632; H. 497, i.), *something to love*. — **vivat ille**, *whether he live*, etc.

24. **in dis est**, *depends upon the gods.*
26. **tangat**: § 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.
28. **ore**, *beauty of countenance.*
30. **suae segetis**, *of his own planting*, limiting **hostibus** (dat.).
31. **praeda**, predicate.
36. **terrigenas feros**, *the fierce sons of earth*, i.e. the warriors sprung from the earth at the sowing of the dragon's teeth.
37. **ista**, i.e. **meliora**. — **precanda, facienda**: not mere prayers (such as *dī meliora velint*), but deeds are necessary if Jason is to be saved.
38. **prodamne**: Medea suddenly changes her tone and tries to overcome her love. If she helped Jason to obtain the fleece, she would betray (*prodam*) her father's power, for it had been foretold that Æetes would be powerful as long as he kept the fleece.
39. **ope nostra**, *by my aid*. — **nescio quis advena**: Jason might be a mere worthless adventurer.
40. **per me**, construed with **sospes**.
41. **poenae**: as a traitress, she would naturally expect punishment.
43. **non** in sense qualifies **timeam**; *such are his features, etc., that I have no cause to fear.*
46. **ante**, *beforehand.*
47. **quā**, *why not?* she is deriding her own fears. — **tuta**, neuter plural acc., object of **times**. — **accingere**, imperative passive, in the reflexive sense, *gird yourself*.
49. **Pelasgas**, *Grecian.*
50. **servatrix**, i.e. of Jason. — **matrum**, i.e. of the Argonauts; it limits **turbā**.
54. **stant mecum**, *are with me*, on my side.
56. **magna**, explained by the following words. — **servatae pubis**, *of having saved the youth.*
58. **cultus**: Colchis appears to have been then, as now, an uncivilized region.
60. **Aesoniden**, Jason, son of Æson: this is in sense the antecedent of **quem**, attracted into the relative clause. Observe the different idiom of English. We should say "for whom I would exchange," etc. — **quo conjuge**, abl. of cause with **felix**.
61. **ferar**, sc. **sermonibus**, *I shall be called*. The final syllable is lengthened in the thesis before the cæsura.
62. **nescio qui montes**, *the Symplegades*, the cliffs between which vessels must pass, but which closed upon and crushed them. The Argo, by watching its opportunity, had passed through with only the loss of its rudder, after which the rocks had become immovable. — **incurrere**, *run against* the voyager.

63. **Charybdis** was a terrible whirlpool on the Sicilian side of the straits of Messina; **Scylla** was a monster dwelling in a cave on the

Italian side of the same strait. She was a maiden down to the waist, which was girt with savage dogs.

Fig. 35.



Scylla.

(Fig. 35.) See argument to Book XIV. *vv.* 1-74 (p. 149). There is now a cliff on the Italian side, and a succession of eddies within the opposite point, which may have been more formidable in ancient times. Jason passed between them on his long and circuitous homeward voyage.

72. **pietas**, *filial love*.

73. **dabat**, *was on the point of turning*.

74. **Hecates**: Hecate, daughter of Perse, was the goddess of magic, and was identified with Artemis as goddess of the under-world.

76. **fortis**, i.e. against her passion.

79. **solet** agrees with **scintilla**. — **-que** connects **assumere** and **crescere**: the quantity of the final **a** in **parvā** and **inductā** shows their agreement.

Fig. 36.



Hecate.

83. **specie**, *beauty*.

84. **solito**, abl., follows **formosior**.

86. **tum denique**, *not until then*.

91. **torum**, *marriage*.

94. **promissa dato** = *keep your promises*. — **triformis**: Hecate was represented as composed of three bodies, standing back to back. (See Fig. 36.)

95. **quod**, *whatever*.

96. **patrem soceri**: the father of Æetes was Helios, the sun-god. — **futuri**, agrees with **soceri**.

97. **eventus**, *fate*.

98. **cantatas**, *enchanted* (having been the subject of magic incantations).

99. **tesca**, *waste places* (some editors read **tecta**, *the house*).

101. **Mavortis**, *Mavors*, an ancient form of **Mars**.

102. **jugis**, *on the lines of hills*. This scene is represented in Fig. 37.

103. **purpureus**, *clad in purple*.

104. **adamanteis**, *unsubdued*.

106. **camini**, *forges*.

107. **aut**, sc. **ut resonare solent**. — **silices**, *limestone*. — **terrena fornace** (abl. of means), *in a lime-kiln* (built of earthen bricks). — **soluti**, *made brittle and friable*.

108. **concupiunt ignem**, *develop heat*.

111. **vertēre**, perfect. — **venientis**, i.e. **Iasonis**.

116. **medicamina**, the herbs given him by Medea.

118. **subpositos**, sc. **tauros**.

122. **vipereos dentes**: these were some of the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus (Book III. vv. 50–130). They had been given by Minerva to Aetes.

123. **praetincta** agrees with **semina**.

131. **praeacutae cuspidis**, gen. of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).

132. **Haemonii**, *Thessalian*.

133. **Pelasgi**, *the Greeks*.

138. **auxiliare**, *in aid* of her former incantations.

140. **a se depulsum**, *turned away from himself*.

142. **Achivi**, another ancient name for the Greeks.

144. **barbara**, i.e. **Medea**.

147. **adfectu**, *transport*.

Fig. 37.



\* Jason at Colchis.

148. **carminibus**, dative. — **horum**, i.e. the incantations.

151. **arietis**, three syllables, *ar(y)etis*. — **aurei**, two syllables.

152. **Lethaei**, possessing the property of the water of Lethe, — to cause forgetfulness.

154. **concita**, *raging*.

155. **sibi** relates to **somnus** = *eyes that were unacquainted with it*. (See the head of the dragon in Fig. 37, right-hand part.)

157. **spolia**, in apposition with **auctorem** (Medea).

158. **Iöleiacos**: Iolcos was a seacoast upon the Pagasæan Gulf, from which the Argo had sailed.

160. **flammā**, ablative.

161. **cornibus**, dat. following **inducta** = *with gilded horns*. — **aurum**: § 240, c, N.; G. 332, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 377.

162. **Aeson**, father of Jason.

166. **excessit fidem**, *has passed belief*.

167. **possunt**, sc. **carmina**. — **possint**, deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.).

168. **deme**, sc. **annos**. — **meis**, *fated to me*.

170. **dissimilem** [her mind], *unlike his*, i.e. unfilial. — **subiit**: the last **i** is long; see note on Book I. v. 114. — **Æcta relictus**, the image of the deserted Æeta [Æetes].

171. **affectus**, *emotions*.

173. **transcribere**: a term used by money-dealers, to describe the written bill or draft by which money was transferred.

174. **sinat**, the apodosis of a less vivid future condition. — **æqua**, *a reasonable request*. — **isto** (sc. **munere**) follows **majus**.

177. **annis tuis**, abl. of means, like **arte mea**; and **ævum** is the object of **revocare**.

179. **ut**, i.e. *until the time that*; it was three nights from full moon, when magic rites could be best practised. — **tota**, *wholly*.

182. **vestes**: § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377.

183. **pedem, capillos**, Greek accusative (§ 240, c; G. 332; H. 378). — **nudos**, *unbound*.

186. **nullo cum murmure**, sc. **est**: even the insects in the hedge were silent.

191. **solvit**, *opened*.

193. **aurea**, predicate, agreeing with **astra**.

195. **cantusque artesque** (acc.), governed by **instruis**: another object (of the person) is **magos**. — **magorum**: the magi were a priestly class among the Medes, whose religion consisted in the worship of the evil principle, embodied in the serpent Afrasiab; it is represented by that of the devil-worshippers of the present day. As was natural, their worship was associated with necromantic arts, and the word *magic* is derived from their name.

196. **herbis**, abl. of means.

200. **concussa** agrees with **freta**, being contrasted with **stantia**; **sisto** and **concutio** are also contrasted: she checks them when in motion, and excites them when at rest.

204. **suā convulsā terrā**, *torn up from the earth in which they grew*.

207. **traho**, *bring down*, and so cause an eclipse; for it was popularly believed that eclipses were caused by magic arts. — **Temesaea**, an epithet probably derived from Tamassus, in Cyprus, where were copper mines. On the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, they beat brazen vessels, in order to dispel the magic by the noise. — **labores**, *eclipse*.

209. **avi**, i.e. the Sun-god, father of Æetes.

210. **vos** refers to the objects addressed, *vv.* 192–196.

212. **in se fera bella**, *fierce strife against each other*.

213. **rudem**, *unacquainted with*, construed with **somni**. — **aurum**, i.e. the golden fleece.

214. **vindice**, *its guardian*, the dragon.

217. **neque . . . frustra**: the flashing of the stars signified the consent of the gods.

219. **aderat**, i.e. sent by her grandfather, the Sun.

222. **Tempe**, neuter plural, a beautiful valley in Thessaly.

223. **Threces**: under this name was comprised, in early times, Macedonia, lying north of Thessaly.

226. **placitas**, sc. **herbas**, *those that she selects*. The mountains and rivers here (224–230) mentioned are all in Thessaly.

231. **Boebes**: Boëbe is in Thessaly, Anthedon in Boeotia; the latter lying on the Euripus, opposite Eubœa.

233. **vulgatum**, *made famous*. — **Glauci**: Glaucus was a fisherman who, by tasting these herbs, was impelled to leap into the water, where he was changed into a sea-god. (See Book XIII. 917.)

237. **posuere**: the magic power of the herbs was such that their mere odor caused the serpents to slough their skins and become young.

239. **tantum caelo tegitur**, i.e. she remains under the open sky.

242. **verbenis**, sprigs of various plants, used in sacred rites.

243. **scrobibus**, sc. **e**; construe with **egesta**. In sacrificing to the deities of the nether world, it was customary to dig a ditch, into which the libation was poured, and the blood of the black animal sacrificed was allowed to flow.

244. **velleris atri** = *a black-fleeced sheep*.

246. **bacchi**, *wine*.

249. **umbrarum regem**, Pluto. — **rapta conjuge**, Proserpine. (See Book V. *vv.* 385–424.)

250. **ne properent**, i.e. before the completion of her magic rites.

251. **precibusque et murmure**: just as **-que** is sometimes repeated in poetry (partly, at least, for metrical reasons), so here it is added before **et** (thus making the last syllable of **precibus** long) without any independent meaning.

253. **plenos**, *sound*, (i.e. complete; cf "full gallop," "full stop," etc.).

258. **bacchantum**: in the rites of Bacchus (*Dionysos*), celebrated by women, the votaries unbound their hair, and were possessed for a time with a religious frenzy. (See Fig. 38.)

Fig. 38.



Bacchanal.

259. **multifidas faces**, *light-wood, split fine*.

261. **lustrat**: this word here describes the circling about the old man, as well as the purifying rites.

265. **seminaque**: -*que* is occasionally scanned long, especially in the first half of the second foot of the line. — **acres**, *rank*.

267. **refluum** describes the motion of the tide, which is very slight (and in most places altogether wanting) in the Mediterranean; so here, *the tides of the ocean*.

268. **pernocte**, *full*, for when full it shines through the night.

269. **strigis**: the *strix* is a

bird often mentioned in magic, but, says Pliny, *quæ sit avium constare non arbitror*. It is usually identified with the screech-owl.

271. **ambigui lupi**: the *were-wolf*, here described, was rather a man who could assume the form of a wolf, than a wolf who could turn into a man. The belief in such creatures was widespread among many peoples. — **prosecta**, the parts cut off for sacrifice.

272. **Cinyphii** = *Libyan*.

273. **vivacis**, *long-lived*: the stag, as well as the crow, was believed to live to a great age.

274. **passae**, *that had passed or lived*.

276. **remorari** expresses the purpose of **propositum**, *the gift (munus) intended to delay death (Tartara)* (§ 273, *d*; G. 424, R.<sup>4</sup>; H. 533, ii. 3).

277. **jampridem** qualifies **arenti**. — **mitis**, the quality of the fruit transferred to the tree.

290. **situs**, long tarrying in one place, and so the rust and dirt resulting from such tarrying; here, *the decay of age*.

293. **hunc**, sc. **fuisse**, *of this aspect*.



In the story of Jason, a national hero of Thessaly, and Medea, "the wise one," we have the simple creation of the Grecian mind complicated with the unholy magical rites of the East. This is a myth, therefore, which records not only the early converse with far Asia, but the far more important mental intercourse which helped burden the Greek theology with superstition and fanaticism.

# XV. THE MURDER OF PELIAS.

VII. 294. **tanti . . . monstri**, i.e. the restoration of Æson's youth.

296. **hoc munus**, that his nurses be made young. — **Colchide**, i.e. Medea.

297. **odium cum conjuge**: **odium** is sometimes used with **cum**, also with **in**, **adversus**, and the genitive. — **falsum**, *pretended*.

298. **Phasias**, Medea, from the river Phasis, in Colchis. — **Peliae**: Pelias, half-brother of Jason's father Æson, had usurped the royal power, and had sent Jason in quest of the golden fleece, with the hope that he would never return.

303. **situs** (acc. pl.), *the decay of old age*. (See note on v. 290.)

304. **virginibus**, dative. — **Pelia**, abl. of source.

306. **sine fine**, *endless, infinite*.

307. **brevi spatio**, abl. of time when, implying duration of time (§ 256, *b*; G. 392; H. 379, 1).

310. **qui**: the antecedent is **dux gregis**. — **aevo**, abl. of specification (§ 253; G. 398; H. 424).

314. **Haemonio**, *Thessalian*; Thessaly was notorious for its magicians and witches.

315. **exiguo**, because the ram was so old.

317. **minuunt**: the subject is **suci validi**.

320. **nec mora**, sc. **est**, *without delay*. — **balatum**, object of **mirantibus**. — **mirantibus**, dat. of reference (§ 235; G. 354; H. 384, 4, N.<sup>3</sup>). (See Fig. 39.)

322. **promissa**, i.e. of Medea.

324. **juga dempserat**, *had taken off the yokes*, i.e. had unharnessed his horses for the night. — **Hibero flumine**, the ocean, which washes the western side of the Spanish peninsula.

328. **neci similis somnus**, *a death-like* (i.e. very deep) *slumber*. — **resoluto**, *relaxed*.

331. *jussae*, as she had directed.

336. *spes inanes*, empty hopes, which you have not the energy to accomplish.

Fig. 39.



The ram is made young.

338. *saniem*, diseased blood; here, blood corrupted by age. — *conjecto ferro*, by a stroke of the sword.

339. *his hortatibus*, [moved] by these urgings. — *pia*: the superlative would naturally be used if there were a superlative of *pius*. She who is most filial is the first to be unfilial (by killing her father in the hope of making him young).

342. *caeca*, unseen [by themselves].

346. *in fata*, for the destruction.

347. *illis*, dat. of reference (§ 235, *a*; G. 343, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 384, 4, N.<sup>2</sup>).

349. *abstulit*, cut off.

350. *quod nisi*, but if . . . not.

352. *Philyreia tecta* (in apposition with *Pelion*), the home of *Philyra's* son, the Centaur Chiron.

353. *Cerambl*: at the time of the flood, Cerambus fled to Mt. Othrys, and was there changed by the nymphs to a beetle.

XVI. THE MYRMIDONS.

VII. 614. **tanto . . . rerum**, *so great a storm of woes*, referring to the pestilence. (See argument.)

616. **sub amplexus isse**, *to have embraced*. — **Aeginae**: Ægina was the daughter of the river-god Asopus. Æacus was the son of Ægina and Jupiter.

617. **nostri**: the genitive of the personal pronoun, where in prose the possessive pronoun would be used.

619. **secundo**: thunder was a favorable sign when it came from the East.

621. **pigneror omen**, *I regard the omen as a pledge*.

622. **rarissima**, *very unusual*, i.e. of unusual beauty.

623. **Dodonaeo**: at Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of the oldest oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) was a sacred oak, the rustling of whose leaves foretold the future.

626. **servantes**, *keeping*, i.e. following without intermission.

629. **sonum**, object of **dedit**. — **sine flamine**: construe with **motis**.

637. **visa est**, *appeared*; **videri** is very frequently used in descriptions of dreams.

638. **subjectis**, *lying under it*.

639. **crescere**, **videri** and the following infinitives still depend upon **visa est**; infinitive because **quod** is equivalent to **idque** (§ 336, c; G. 638; H. 524, 1).

640. **recto**, *erect*.

642. **ponere** = **deponere**.

643. **damno . . . visa**, *when I awake I curse my vision*.

644. **nihil**: the long **i** is the original quantity of this final syllable; the word is compounded of *ne* and *hīlum*, “not a shred.”

646. **has quoque somni**, sc. **esse**.

647. **Telamon**, son of Æacus.

653. **prisca cultoribus**, ablative, depending upon **vacuos**.

654. **Myrmidonas**, *Ant-men* (μυρμιξ). — **nec . . . fraudo**, i.e. I keep their origin in mind by their name.

656. **laborum, quaesiti**, genitive (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

657. **reservet**, subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

## XVII. THE FLIGHT OF DÆDALUS.

VIII. 152. **vota**, *votive offerings*, i.e. for his victory over Athens and Megara: it is in apposition with **corpore**.

153. **solvit**, *offered*; lit. *paid*, as if the sacrifice were a debt. — **ut**, *as soon as*. — **Curetida**: the Curetes were priests of Zeus in Crete; they celebrated his worship with strange, wild rites, dancing, and beating their spears upon their shields.

154. **contigit**, on his return from Athens and Megara.

155. **opprobrium**: the Minotaur, half man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë, daughter of the Sun and wife of Minos.

158. **multiplici domo**, *the labyrinth*.

159. **ingenio fabrae artis**, *talent in the art of building*.

160. **opus**, i.e. **multiplex domus**. — **nōtas**, *marks*, by which the passages could be remembered. — **lumina**, *eyes*. — **flexum** agrees with **errorem**.

162. **Maendros**: this river was famed for its winding course, and its

name has passed into the English language with this signification — *meander*.

166. **incertas**, *undecided*.

169. **quo** = **in quem**. — **geminam ... figuram**, i.e. the Minotaur.

170. **Actaeo** = *Attic*: the Athenians were obliged, by the conditions of peace imposed by Minos, to send every nine years seven boys and seven girls to be devoured by the Minotaur: these were selected by lot.

171. **sors**, i.e. those who composed the third lot, and especially its voluntary leader, Theseus, son of King Ægeus; so **tertia sors**, the subject of **domuit**,

is equivalent to **Ægides**, *v.* 174. — **annis novenis**, *every nine years*, belonging with **repetita**. — **domuit**, *overcame*. (See Fig. 40.)

Fig. 40.



Theseus and the Minotaur.

172. **iterata**, *reached again*. — **nullis** (dat.), *by none of those before*.

173. **filo**, *thread*. Ariadne, daughter of Minos, gave Theseus a clew of thread, by the aid of which he traced his way back through the labyrinth.

174. **protinus**, *straightway*; the three clauses introduced by **postquam**, **et**, and **utque**, all lead up to this main sentence. — **Diam**, an ancient name of the island of Naxos. This island was sacred to Dionysos (*Bacchus*), who found Ariadne here after her abandonment by Theseus (see Fig. 41); henceforth she is associated with his worship.

177. **amplexūs**, acc. plural. — **Liber**, a Roman god, identified with the Greek Dionysos.

178. **de fronte**, i.e. Ariadne's.

179. **illa**, i.e. **corona**.

182. **Nixi (nitor) genu** (§ 254, *b*, I; G. 403, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 425, ii. I, N.), *the kneceler*; **Anguem tenentis**, *the snake-holder*; two constellations. (See, on a celestial map or globe, the position of this beautiful constellation, "the Northern Crown.")

184. **loci natalis**, Athens.

186. **obstruat**, depending upon **licet** (§ 313, *b*; G. 609; H. 515, iii.); the subject is Minos.

187. **possideat**, hortatory subjunctive in concession (§ 266, *c*; G. 257; H. 484, iii.).

189. **naturam novat**, *he makes nature anew*, i.e. he improves upon nature.

190. **a minima . . . sequenti**, *beginning with the smallest, and making a shorter one follow a long one*: a confused expression; for if the smallest came first, a shorter one could not follow. It seems as if the poet thought of the slope (**clivo**), as regarded first from one end, and then from the other.

191. **clivo**: as the tops of trees growing on a slope overlap one another, so the feathers overlap, being of different lengths. — **putes**, *you might suppose* (§ 311, *a*, N.<sup>1</sup>; G. 250; H. 485). — **quondam**, *sometimes*,

Fig. 41.

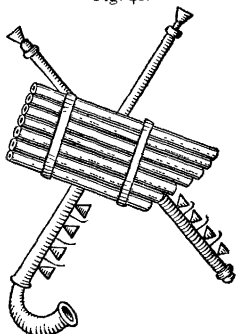


Bacchus finds Ariadne.

without reference to past time; a frequent use of *quondam* and *olim* in similes.

192. **fistula**, an instrument consisting of a row of pipes, like a child's harmonicon: these pipes were of different lengths, so as to give different tones. (See Fig. 42.)

Fig. 42.



Fistula and Double Flute.

193. **lino, ceris**: he fastened the lower ends of the feathers together with wax, and sewed or tied the broader outer part of the wings with thread. (See Fig. 43.)

199. **mollibat**: an early form for **molliebat**.

205. **ignis**, sc. **solis**.

206. **Boöten**: the constellations, *Bootes* (Arctophylax), *Helice* (the Great Bear or "Big Dipper"), and *Orion* are, perhaps, the most striking groups of stars in the northern heavens.

208. **pariter**, *at the same time*.

212. **non repetenda**, *destined never to be repeated*.

215. **artes**: the accusative of the thing taught with **erudio** is used in poetry and late prose. The usual construction is the acc. of the person and the abl. of the thing.

Fig. 43.



Dædalus and Icarus.

217. **arundine**, *fishing-rod*.

218. **baculo**, like **stiva**, depends upon **innixus** (§ 254, b, 1; G. 403, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 425, 1, N.).

219. **-que** connects **obstupuit** and **credidit**.

220. **Junonia**: Samos was sacred to Hera (*Juno*).

221. **relictæ**, sc. **fuerant**: they had flown north over the Cyclades (Delos, etc.), and then easterly, leaving Samos upon the north; though why they should pursue such a course (unless to suit the metre) is not clear.

225. **rapidi** (**rapio**), *burning*.

226. **odoratas**, i.e. from the melting.

227. **nudos**, sc. **alis**, *stripped of his wings*.

228. **percipit**, *catches* in such a way as to be supported.

230. **nomen** : the waters west and south of Samos were called the Icarian Sea.

231. **nec jam**, *no longer*.

235. **tellus**, the island Icaria, west of Samos.

Fig. 44.



Icarus lying drowned.

237. **elice**, *a ditch*, for draining a field.

239. **unica**, *only one of its kind*. (See argument.)

240. **longum crimen**, *a long* (i.e. perpetual) *reproach*; in appos. with *factaque nuper avis*.

241. **huic**, i.e. to Dædalus.

242. **germana**, i.e. of Dædalus.

243. **bis senis**: (§ 95, c; G. 95, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 174, 2, 2). — **puerum**, in appos. with **progeniem**. — **animi**, genitive of quality.

245. **traxit in exemplum**, *took as a model*.  
 246. **perpetuos**, *a row of*.  
 247. **ex uno nodo**, *starting from one hinge*. The instrument described is, of course, the compasses.  
 248. **aequali spatio**, *at an equal distance*. — **illis**, abl. absolute.  
 249. **duceret orbem**, *drew a circle*.  
 250. **arce Minervae**, the Acropolis of Athens.  
 251. **lapsum**, sc. **esse eum**.  
 253. **reddidit**, *turned him into*.  
 254. **ingenii quondam velocis**, *of his once quick mind*.  
 259. **antiqui**, agrees with **casus**.

# XVIII. THE CALYDONIAN HUNT.

VIII. 260. **tellus Aetnaea**: Sicily, where Dædalus found a refuge with King Cocalus; his native land, Athens, not being safe for him.

261. **Daedalon**, Greek form of the acc.; so **Meleagron**, v. 270.

262. **mitis habebatur**, *was friendly*, inasmuch as he took up arms to protect Dædalus from the pursuit of Minos.

263. **Thesēā** (adjective), *of Theseus*.

265. **sanguine**, i.e. of victims.

267. **Argolicas, Achaïa**: both names are used as equivalent to the whole land of Greece.

268. **Theseōs**, genitive.

272. **infestae**, *offended*.

273. **Oenea**, acc. of **Oeneus**. — **successibus**, abl. with **pleni** (§ 248, c, 2; G. 389; H. 421, ii.).

274. **Lyaeo**, an epithet of Bacchus.

275. **Palladiōs latices**, olive-oil, sacred to **Pallas** (*Minerva*).

278. **Latoidos**, the daughter of Lato (*Latona*), i.e. Diana.

280. **quaeque**, etc. = *et nos, quæ inhonorate dicimur, non*, etc.: the person speaking is Diana, who speaks of herself in the plural by a common license.

281. **Oenēōs**, adj.; the genitive form is (Enēōs).

282. **quanto**, sc. **tantum**, *so great that*.

283. **Epiros**: both Epirus and Sicily were famed for cattle, but it seems that those of Epirus were the largest.

285. **horrent**, *stand erect*.



287. **dentibus Indis**, i.e. *elephants' tusks*.

292. **Cererem**, *grain*, as Bacchus is put for wine.

294. **fetus**, *produce* (of the vine).

297. **non armenta**, *not even*, etc. : **armenta** are *herds* of large cattle, as distinguished from the **pecudes** (sheep and goats), which were gathered in flocks (*pecora*).

299. **una**, *with him*.

300. **lecta**, *chosen*, not from that country alone, but from all Greece. The hunt of the Calydonian boar is represented as about a generation earlier than the Trojan war, several of whose heroes were sons of those who took part in this, as Achilles (son of Peleus) and Ajax (son of Telamon).

301. **Tyndaridae** : these were the *Dioscuri*, or twin sons of Jove, Castor and Pollux, children of Leda, wife of Tyndarus. Castor was famed for horsemanship, and Pollux for skill in boxing.

302. **Iason** : see the story of the Argonautic expedition, which is represented as the beginning of seafaring.

303. **concordia**, in apposition with **Theseus cum Pirithoö** : their friendship was proverbial, like that of Damon and Pythias.

304. **Thestiadae** : Toxeus and Plexippus, sons of King Thestius of Ætolia, who was brother of Althæa, mother of Meleager. Lynceus and Idas were sons of Alphareus, king in Messenia.

305. **Caeneus** : he had been a woman, but was changed to a man.

306. **Leucippus** was brother of Aphareus; **Acastus** was the son of King Pelias of Iolcus; **Dryas** was a son of Mars; **Amyntor**, king of the Dolopes; the **Actoridae** were Eurytus and Cleatus; **Phyleus** was the son of King Augias; **Telamon** and **Peleus** (*creator Achilles*) were sons of King Æacus of Ægina; **Pheretiades** was Admetus, son of Pheres, king of Pheræ, in Thessaly; **Iolaus** was the son of Iphicles; **Echion**, son of Mercury; **Nestor**, son of Neleus of Pylos, was the famous orator and counsellor of the Trojan war. Some of the names here mentioned by Ovid are mere names, of whose bearers nothing is known.

310. **Phe|retia|dé || et Hy|ante|o Io|lao** : before **et** and **aut**, preceded by the chief cæsura in the third foot, Ovid sometimes uses a short syllable for a long, and allows hiatus; and hiatus is also allowed in the thesis of the fifth foot before a Greek name.

315. **socer** : Penelope was wife of Ulysses, whose father (her father-in-law) was Laërtes. — **Parrhasio Ancaeo** : hiatus (see on v. 310).

316. **Ampycides** : this was Mopsus, a soothsayer of the Lapithæ.

317. **Oeclides**, Amphiaraus, an Argive soothsayer, who was betrayed through the vanity of his wife Eriphyle. — **Tegeaea**, Atalanta of Tegea, famed for her skill in hunting and her speed in running.

318. **mordebat**, *hooked*.

321. **telorum custos** = **pharetra**; hence feminine.

325. **renuente deo**, *without the approbation of the gods*: an ill-omened love.

330. **devexaque**, etc.: i.e. it rose from the plain, so as to look down upon the cultivated fields.

331. **tendunt**, etc., the plural agreeing with the plural sense of **pars** (§ 205, c, 1; G. 202, R.<sup>1</sup> exc. 1; H. 461, 1).

333. **pedum**, i.e. **apri**.

335. **tenet**, singular, agreeing with its nearest subject (§ 205, 2, d; G. 281, exc. 1; II. 463, i.). — **ima**, *bottom* (acc.).

343. **ut quisque**, *whichever of them*.

347. **mittentis**, i.e. if the sender had not, etc.

348. **visa est haesura** (sc. **fuisse**; not **visa esset**, because the condition belongs to the dependent sentence), *it seemed that it would have struck*, etc., *if*, etc. (§ 337, b; G. 662; H. 527, iii.).

349. **it**, for **iit**, perfect.

350. **Phoebe** (voc.): the soothsayer Mopsus calls upon Phoebus, the god of prophecy.

352. **qua**, *so far as*.

357. **moles**, the block of stone hurled by a balista or catapult against a wall or a wooden tower. These machines were constructed on the principle of a bow, with cords (*nervi*).

361. **cornua**, *wings*, as in an army; the hunters moved upon the boar in a crescent-shaped line. — **jacentes**, sc. **eos**.

364. **liquerunt**, *failed*.

365. **citra Trojana**, *before the Trojan war*, where the Pylian Nestor won his chief renown.

366. **sumpto conamine**, *giving himself a start*. — **posita ab hasta**, *by bracing his spear*.

369. **dentibus tritis**, *whetting his tusks*.

370. **recentibus armis**, *these fresh weapons*.

371. **hausit** = *tore*.

372. **nondum**: Castor and Pollux became the constellation *Gemini*; they were always represented as mounted on white horses.

376. **saetiger**, *the bristle-bearer*, i.e. boar.

377. **jaculis equo**, dative after **pervia**; **loca**, in apposition with **silvas**.

380. **Tegaeae**, Atalanta.

390. **jactis**, sc. **telis**. — **ictus**, *the hits*, antecedent of **quos**.

391. **Arcās**, *an Arcadian*; his name, Ancæus, is given in v. 401.

392. **quid praestent**, *how far they excel.*

393. **concedite**, *make way.*

394. **protegat**, depends upon **licet** (§ 313, *b*; G. 609; H. 515, iii.).

395. **invitā Dianā**, *in spite of Diana.*

398. **institterat digitis**, *rose upon his toes.* — **primos**, etc., *resting upon the extreme of the limbs.*

405. **Aegides**, Theseus, son of Ægeus.

406. **licet**, sc. **nobis** (§ 272, *a*; G. 535, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 536, 2, 3).

409. **voti limits potente.** — **futuro**, *upon the point of accomplishing his wish.*

411. **Aesonides**, Jason, son of Æson.

412. **latrantis**, *a dog.*

413. **tellure**, etc., *fixed in the earth.*

414. **Oenidæ**, Meleager, son of Eneus. — **variat**, *varies in its work.*

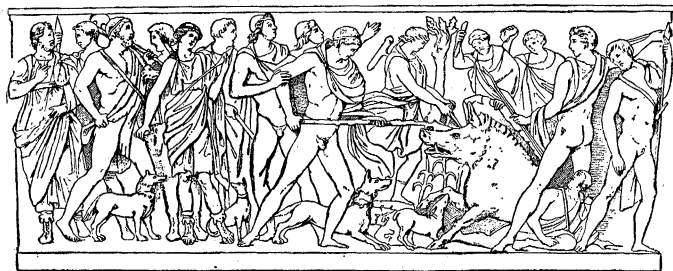
— **missis duabus**, sc. **hastis**, abl. abs.

416. **nec mora**, sc. **est.** — **in orbem**, *around.*

417. **novo**, because he had already shed blood once before.

419. **venabula**: the plural is frequently used in poetry where the singular seems more natural; so **corpora** in *v.* 416 (see § 79, *d*; G. 195, R.<sup>6</sup>). (See Fig. 45.)

Fig. 45.



The Calydonian Hunt.

420. **secundo**, *of applause.*

421. **victricem**, *of the conqueror.*

422. **multa tellure**, *over a great space.*

423. **neque . . . cruentat**: so the Greeks at once dread and mangle the slain body of Hector (Il. xxii. 368–371).

424. **sua quisque**: *quisque* regularly stands, as here, after any noun, pronoun, or adjective with which it is closely connected.

426. **Nonacria**, Atalanta, who was from the mountain Nonacris. — **mei juris**, *which belongs to me*.

427. **in partem veniat tecum**, *be shared with thee*.

430. **illi**, Atalanta. — **laetitiae**, *a source of pleasure* (§ 233; G. 350;

H. 390. — **cum munere**, *as well as the gift*.

433. **titulos**, *honors*.

434. **Thestiadae**, the uncles of Meleager. (See v. 304.)

435. **sit longe**, i.e. from helping thee. — **captus amore**, *lovesick*.

436. **auctor**, sc. **muneris** = Meleager. — **huic** (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>;

II. 385, ii. 2), Atalanta. — **jus**, *right of disposing*. — **illi**, Meleager.

437. **Mavortius**: Meleager was thought to be a son of Mars.

439. **facta**, *deeds*.

441. **dubium** agrees with **Toxea**. — **pariter**, *at the same time*.

445. **nato victore**, *on account of her son's victory*.

448. **vestibus**, abl. of price, the regular construction with verbs of *exchanging* (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; H. 422, N.<sup>2</sup>).

449. **simul** = **simul atque**, *as soon as*.

450. **poenae amorem**, *thirst for vengeance*.

451. **partus**, acc. pl. (for sing.), object of **enixa**.

452. **Thestiās**, Althæa, daughter of Thestius. — **triplices sorores**, the three Fates.

453. **stamina**, *the thread* of Meleager's life: object of **nentes**. The Fates were *Clotho*, who span the thread of each man's life; *Lachesis*, who drew it forth; and *Atropos*, who cut it off. — **impresso pollice**, for the thread was twisted between the thumb and finger of the spinner.

455. **modo nate** (voc.), *new-born*.

462. **conata**: it cost her so much effort, because maternal and sisterly love were in conflict. "According to the rules of vengeance which then prevailed, she holds herself in duty bound to offer the murderer as an expiation for her murdered brothers. Without such vengeance they believed that the soul of the murdered man would not obtain rest." — *Siebelis*.

463. **coepta**, acc. pl., object of **tenuit**.

467. **nescio quid crudele**, obj. of **minanti**, which is dative after **similis**.

468. **quem . . . posses**, *which you might think was moved by pity*.

469. **cum siccaverat**, the plupf. indic. with **cum** (§ 325, a; G. 582; H. 521, ii. 1), though it is difficult to see how the sense differs from that of the subjunctive.

471. **vento**, dat. after **contrarius**.

474. **ponit** = **deponit**.

475. **germana**, *as a sister*.

477. **impletate**, towards her son; **piā**, towards her brothers.

478. **rogus**: the fire before which she stood was likened to a funeral pile; also (*v.* 480) to the altar erected by a tomb (*sepulcrales aræ*) to receive offerings to the deceased. — **mea viscera**, *my own flesh*, i.e. *child*.

481. **poenarum deae**, the furies. — **furialibus sacris** (dat.), *the vengeance-offering*.

483. **nefas** is object to both **ulciscor** and **facio**.

489. **magno**, *at great price*.

491. **ei mihi!** here her determination fails her.

493. **cur** = *ut propter hanc causam*. — **auctor**, i.e. as his mother.

496. **cinis exiguus**, *a handful of dust*.

510. **solacia**, i.e. her son; **solacia** and **vos** are the objects of **sequar**.

514. **invitis**: the very fire was loth to burn the brand upon which Meleager's life depended.

518. **cadat**, subjunctive because it expresses the thought of Meleager (§ 321, 2, N.<sup>1</sup>; G. 541; H. 516, ii.). — **sine sanguine**, *bloodless*.

521. **sociam tori**: his wife's name was Cleopatra (or Alcyone), and she died of grief at his death.

525. **paulatim**, etc., *as little by little the white ash covered the brand*.

526. **jacet**, *is overwhelmed*.

527. **vulgusqué**: the ictus not infrequently falls on **-que** in the second foot. — **capillos**, Greek accusative.

528. **Eueninae**: the Euenus was the chief river of Ætolia.

529. **fusus**, *stretched*, in grief. — **spatiosum**, *wearry*, from its length.

531. **manus**, i.e. her own.

532. **exegit**, *inflicted*. The Roman regarded punishment as a debt which the person punished had to pay; consequently, instead of saying, *I inflict punishment upon any one*, he said, *I exact (exigo, sumo) punishment from (de) any one*, an expression not unlike the slang, "I'll take it out of you."

533. **centum**: construe with **linguis**.

534. **Helicon**: Mt. Helicon, between Bœotia and Phocis, the home of the Muses.

536. **liventia**, i.e. **ita ut liveant**, a proleptic use.

539. **post cinerem**, i.e. after it was burned. — **haustos**, *collected*.

542. **quas** (the sisters), object of **allevat**. — **Parthaoniae**: Parthaon was father of Ceneus and grandfather of Meleager. — **Latonia**, Diana.

543. **nurum Alcmene**: Dejanira, who married Hercules, son of Alcmena; the two remaining sisters, Eurymedes and Melanippe, were metamorphosed into guinea-hens.

The wild boar, according to the mythologists, is a type of winter, and Meleager a hero of the forces of spring (somewhat like Perseus and Hercules), himself carrying with him, in the fatal torch, the seeds of his own death.

## XIX. PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

VIII. 620. **tiliae contermina quercus**, *an oak near a linden tree*; the reason for describing the place in this way appears at the end of the tale.

621. **collibus**, for *in collibus*.

626. **specie mortali**, *in mortal form*.

627. **Atlantiades**: Hermes (Mercury), son of Jupiter and Maia, who was daughter of Atlas; his herald's staff was called *caduceus*. — Perhaps a reference to this tale is to be found in Acts xiv. 11 foll.

632. **illā**, sc. *casā*; loc. abl.

633. **fatendo nec . . . ferendo**: i.e. by neither concealing nor complaining.

635. **requiras**, subjunctive in indirect question, used as subject of **refert** (§ 329, 4; G. 382, 2; H. 540, 1).

636. **tota**, etc.: these two are the whole household, — neither masters nor slaves. — **idem** = **iidem**.

637. **penates**, i.e. the house.

640. **quo** = **in quem**. — **textum rude**, *a piece of coarse cloth*.

644. **tecto**, *from the garret*.

645. **minuit**, *cut up*.

647. **truncat foliis**, *strips*.

648. **sordida**, **nigro**, i.e. with smoke. — **sufs**, *from sus*.

650. **domat**, *softens*.

654. **medias horas**, *the interval*.

655. **torum**, *mattress*.

656. **lecto**, *couch or bedstead*, of which **sponda** is the *frame*, **pedes**, *the legs*. — **salignis** agrees with **sponda** and **pedibus** (abl. of quality).

660. **accubuerē**: the Greeks and Romans reclined upon couches at their meals, and this custom is here described as if it had existed in the heroic times. It appears from Homer, however, that in early times they sat instead of reclining. — **succincta**: waiters at table girded up their garments, in order not to be impeded by them.

661. **tertius**, i.e. the table had but three legs, — a mark of poverty.

662. **clivum**, *the sloping surface*.

664. **bicolor**, *two-colored*, because the olive (*baça Minervae*) is green when unripe, but black when ripe, and is eaten in both conditions.

666. **radix**, *radish*.

667. **non acri**, *not glowing*.

668. **ficilibus**, i.e. in common earthenware. — **eodem argento** (in joke), *the same sort of plate*; **caelatus**, *chiselled, engraved*, carries on the joke.

670. **quā cava sunt**, *the inside*.

671. **epulas**, *the pièce de résistance*, or solid course of the meal; here the pork mentioned in *v.* 648 and the cabbage of *v.* 647.

672. **nec lōngae senectae**, *gen. of quality, of no great age*. — **referuntur**, *are carried off*.

673. **seducta** agrees with **vina**; the wine was removed a little to make room for the dessert (**mensis secundis**), which was put upon the table together with the pork.

674. **rugosis palmis**, *wrinkled (dried) dates*. — **carica**, *dried figs (from Caria)*.

677. **vultus boni**, *kindly faces*.

678. **nec iners pauperque voluntas**, *active and generous goodwill*; the negative **nec** belongs to both adjectives.

679. **cratera**, *accusative*.

681. **supinis**, *with the palms up*; in the attitude of prayer customary among the ancients.

683. **nullis paratibus**, *want of preparation*.

684. **custodia** = **custos**, the abstract noun used for the concrete. The Romans regarded the goose as a vigilant creature, as it appears in the story of the preservation of the capitol by the sacred geese of Juno (*Livy, V. 47*). — **villae**, *farm-house*.

686. **aetate**, construe with **tardos**.

689. **poenas**, for refusing hospitality to the gods, *v.* 628 f.

690. **immunibus**, predicate dative following **esse** (§ 272, *a*; cf. *G. 535, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 536, 2, 3*).

699. **etiam** qualifies **dominis duobus** (dative). — **vetus** and **parva** agree with **casa**.

700. **furcas subiere**, *took the place of the crotched poles*.

702. **tellus**, i.e. the floor of the temple was marble.

711. **fides**, *fulfilment*.

712. **soluti**, *enfeebled*.

714. **inciperent**, i.e. to relate.

721. **non vani**, *trustworthy*.

723. **ponens**, i.e. as was often done by passers-by. — **recentia**, sc. **serta**.

## XX. THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

IX. 134. **medii temporis**, i.e. since the slaying of Nessus. — **acta**, *deeds*.

135. **odium**, as well as **terras**, is object of **implerant**, *had filled the earth and sated the hate*. — **novercae**, Juno. Hercules was the son of Jupiter, but not of his queen, Juno, who, through jealousy, imposed upon him the famous Twelve Labors.

136. **Oechalia**: this was the city of Eubœa, of which Eurytus was king. After capturing Oechalia, and putting Eurytus to death, Hercules proceeded with Iole, daughter of Eurytus, to the Cenæan promontory, to offer sacrifices to Jove.

140. **Amphitryoniaden**: Hercules' mother, Alcmena, was wife of Amphitryon.

143. **diffudit**, *gave vent*.

145. **aliquid novandum est**, *some new counsel must be taken*.

147. **conquerar**, etc., deliberative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.). — **Calydona**: Dejanira was daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon.

149. **me esse**, etc., depends on **memor**. The reference is to Meleager killing his uncles.

150. **injuria**, *sense of wrong*.

152. **incursus**, *suggestions*.

157. **det** depends upon **mandat**, being regarded as a command in indirect discourse; in sense it is equivalent to **ut det** (§ 331, *f*; R.; G. 546, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 499, 2).

158. **Lernææ . . . echidnae**: the arrow with which Hercules shot Nessus had been dipped in the poison of the Hydra, and this it was that made the blood of Nessus so destructive.

159. **primis**, *just kindled*.

163. **virtute**, *fortitude*.

165. **Oeten**: after feeling the effects of the poison, he crossed over from Eubœa to Mt. Oeta, in Thessaly. The name "Oete" is usually feminine; here masculine.

171. **lacu**, *tank*.

173. **caeruleus**, *livid* (steel-blue).

174. **caecā**, *invisible*.

176. **Saturnia**, i.e. Juno, his old enemy. — **pascere**, *glut thyself*; imperative passive.

179. **hoc aestu**, *on account of this flame*. — **tibi**, in appos. with **hosti**. — **cruciatibus** qualifies **aegram**.



180. **laboribus**, dat. after **natum** (§ 234; G. 356; H. 391, 1).

182. **peregrino** = **peregrinorum**: Busiris (a king of Egypt) had caused Hercules to be dragged to the altar for sacrifice; but here he burst his bonds, and slew the impious king, together with his son and herald. The fettered Hercules is said to represent the sun in winter, and his victory the sun's reviving power in spring.

184. **Antæo**: Antæus (a giant of Libya), whenever he touched the earth, his mother, derived new strength from her. Hercules overcame him by lifting him from the ground and strangling him. — **pastoris**, Geryon, a three-headed giant, whose cattle Hercules drove away. With this begins the commemorating of the Twelve Labors.

185. **Cerberus**, the three-headed dog who guarded the lower world: Hercules dragged him up upon the earth. (See Fig. 46.)

186. **tauri**, the Cretan bull, which he must bind and bring to Eurystheus.

187. **Elis**: here he cleansed the stables of King Augeas in one day by turning the river Alpheus through them. — **Stymphalides**: he freed the Stymphalian Vale of numberless man-eating birds.

188. **Parthenium**, a mountain between Arcadia and Argolis, where he wounded and captured the brazen-footed hind of Artemis.

189. **balteus**, the belt of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, who dwelt on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor: he slew her, and carried off her girdle.

190. **poma**, the apples of the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas. (See IV. 637.)

191. **Centauri**: the fight with the Centaurs was one of his exploits, but not one of the Twelve Labors.

192. **aper**, the Erymanthian boar which ravaged Arcadia. — **hydrae**, the Lernaean hydra; whenever he cut off one of its nine heads, two sprang up in its place.

Fig. 46.



Hercules and Cerberus.

194. **Thracis**: King Diomedes of Thrace, whose horses were fed on human flesh.

197. **moles Nemeaea**, the Nemean lion, to kill which was the first and chief of the labors; he always afterwards wore its hide.

198. **hac cervice**: he took the place of Atlas in supporting the earth, while Atlas was gathering for him the three golden apples of the Hesperides.

203. **valet**, *prosper*s.

206. **gerat**: on the tense see § 312; G. 604; H. 513, ii. N.<sup>1</sup>.

209. **videres**, potential subjunctive, *you might have seen* (§ 311, i.; G. 252; H. 485, N.<sup>3</sup>).

210. **montibus** (dat.), depends upon **irascentem**. — **patrio**, i.e. as son of Jupiter.

212. **collegerat**, *had passed into*.

213. **feralia**, *deathly*; the *feralia* were a Roman festival to the dead, celebrated February 21.

216. **genibus**, i.e. of Hercules.

218. **tormento** (**torqueo**), abl. of comparison: it is an engine for hurling weights, — *catapult* or *balista*.

221. **molle** agrees with **corpus**, subject of **astringi** and **glomerari**.

225. **prior edidit aetas**, *antiquity gave out or declared*.

229. **tu**, Hercules.

232. **iterum**: Hercules had captured Troy, when ruled by King Laomedon; his bow and arrows were afterwards carried by Philoctetes (the son of Pœas) to the great siege of Troy.

233. **quo ministro**, abl. abs., *by whose instrumentality*.

234. **subdita**, sc. **pyrae est**.

235. **vellere**: this word properly means the fleece of a sheep; here it is transferred to the lion's hide.

236. **clavae** (dat.): a knotty club was a regular attribute of Hercules.

238. **redimitus sertis**: guests at a banquet wore garlands.

239. **in omne latus**, *over his whole body*.

240. **securos**, *indifferent*. — **contemptorem suum**, *the hero who despised it*.

241. **vindice**, i.e. because he had freed the earth from so many plagues.

243. **iste**, *that* which you feel.

245. **memoris**, *grateful*.

247. **hoc**, i.e. your favor.

251. **materna parte**: his mother, Alcmena, being a mortal, whatever he derived from her was mortal. — **vulcanum** = **ignem**.

253. *nullā flammā*, abl. of means with **domabile**; for adjectives in **-bilis** and others containing a verbal notion may be construed with the abl. or the dat. as in *v.* 262.

254. **id**, that part of him. — **terrā**, governed by **defunctum**. — **caelestibus oris** (from **ora**), *within the bounds of heaven*.

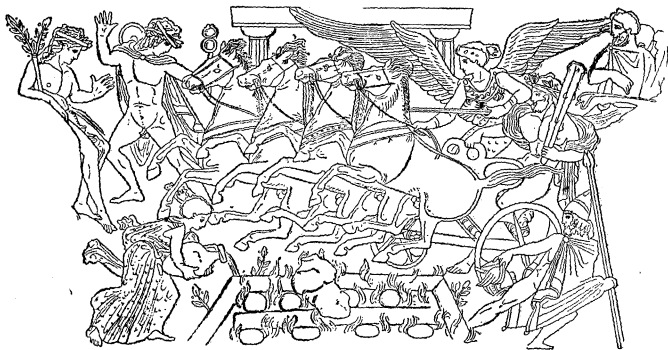
257. **deo**, as a god, in apposition with **Hercule**. — **data praemia**, *after the reward has been bestowed*. — **nolet** (fut.), *he may disapprove*.

260. **ultima**, *his last words*.

261. **notatam**, *marked for censure*.

264. **quicquam . . . matris**, *anything derived from the form of his mother*.

Fig. 47.



Hercules raised to heaven.

265. **Jovis vestigia**, *traces of Jove*, i.e. likeness to him.

268. **Tirynthius**: Hercules was born at Tiryns, in Argolis.

272. **astris**, dat. after **intulit**.

## XXI. ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

X. 1. **inde**, i.e. from the wedding of Iphis and Ianthe, which took place in Crete.

2. **Cicōnum**: the Cicones were a people of Thrace.

3. **Orphēā**, an adjective; the noun would be **Orphēā**. — **neququam**: because the marriage had an unfortunate end.

4. **quidem**, *to be sure*: he was present, but brought no luck with him.

6. **fax**: the torch was the attribute of Hymen. — **fumo**, abl. of quality (§ 251; G. 402; II. 419, ii.).

7. **motibus**, *by swinging*.

11. **ad superas auras**, *to the upper air*, opposed to **umbras** (the lower world); cf. **supero in ora**, v. 26. — **Rhodopeiūs**: Rhodope was a mountain of Thrace, the home of Orpheus.

13. **Taenariā**: Tænarum was a promontory in the south of Greece, where it was believed was an entrance to the infernal regions.

14. **lèves**, i.e. because mere shadows. — **functa sepulcro**, *which have passed the tomb*.

16. **nervis**, i.e. of his lyre.

18. **quicquid** relates to the subject of **recidimus**, *whatever of us*, etc.; the neuter makes the expression very general, applying not only to human beings, but to every creature.

19. **positis**, *laid aside*. — **orīs** from **os**.

22. **Medusaei**: the mother of Cerberus was Echidna, a daughter of Medusa. In **vincirem** an allusion to Hercules is contained, who *bound* Cerberus and took him to the upper world.

25. **posse** depends upon **volui**, **pati** upon **posse**.

28. **rapinae**, i.e. of Proserpine by Pluto, Book V. vv. 362-424.

29. **per ego haec loca**: in oaths and similar expressions, **ego**, if used at all, is regularly inserted between **per** and its noun.

31. **properata fata**, *premature death*. — **retexite**, *spin backward*, i.e. *unspin*, referring to the Fates, who spin the thread of life.

32. **omnia**, *all we earthly objects*. — **debemur**, *are owed*, i.e. we belong in the last instance to you, as money really belongs to the person to whom it is due.

36. **justos**, *allotted*, i.e. to which she had a right (**jus**).

37. **juris erit vestri**, *will be yours by right* (see § 214, I, c; G. 365; II. 401). — **pro munere usum**, *a loan instead of a gift*; the right to the temporary enjoyment of property belonging to another was called **usus**.

38. **certum est mihi**, *my mind is resolved*.

41. **Tantalus**: his punishment was to be placed up to his chin in water, which retreated from him as soon as he stooped to drink. See notes on Book IV. 458 and foll.

42. **Ixionis**: he was bound to a revolving fiery wheel.

43. **jecur**, *the liver* of Tityus, fed upon by vultures, and growing again as fast as consumed.

44. **Belidēs** (a Greek plural), *grand-daughters of Belus* (daughters of Danaus, hence usually called *Danaides*): their punishment was to carry water in a vase with holes in the bottom. — **Sisyphē**: the punishment of Sisyphus is thus described: —

“With many a weary step, and many a groan,  
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;  
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.”

POPE'S *Odyssey*, Book XI.

46. **Eumenidum**: *the Furies*, to whom this name — as well as that of “venerable,” “revered,” was given, in order to soothe them and deprecate their anger.

47. **sustinet negare**, *holds out to refuse*, i.e. *persists in refusing*. — **qui regit**, i.e. Pluto.

50. **legem**, like **hanc**, is object of **accipit**; **ne flectat**, etc., is in appos. with **legem**.

Fig. 48.



Mercury bringing a soul to Charon.

55. **afuērunt**: **e** short, though regularly long (*systole*). — **telluris summae**, *the surface of the earth*.

56. **hic**, adverb. — **deficeret**, sc. Eurydice.

58. **captans**, *eagerly reaching*.

61. **quid**, as well as **se amatam** [**esse**], governed by **quereretur**.

65. **tria**: the story went, that when Hercules dragged the three-headed Cerberus from the lower world, a person meeting them was turned into stone from fear.

67. **natura prior**, *his former nature*; sc. **reliquit**.

68. **traxit**: the story here referred to is not known any further. It would seem that Lethæa drew upon herself the anger of the gods by pride in her beauty; that her husband Olenos assumed the blame to himself, and that both were turned into stone. — *Siebelis*.

71. **pectora, lapides**, in appos. with **Olenos** and **Lethæa**.

73. **portitor**, Charon, the ferry-man over the Styx. (See Fig. 48.) — **septem diebus**, abl. of time *in which*, used to denote the time *during which* (§ 256, *b*; G. 392, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 379, 1).

74. **squalidus**, *in mourning*. — **Cereris munere**, *food*.

77. **Rhodopen**, the mountain boundary of Thrace; **Haemum**, a Thracian mountain.

## XXII. THE SONG OF ORPHEUS.

X. 89. **dis genitus**: Orpheus was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

90. **loco**, dat. by poetic use (§ 225, *b*, 3; G. 344, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 380, ii. 4). — **Chaonis arbor**: the oak, sacred to Jove, whose chief sanctuary was at Dodona, where the Chaonians had once lived.

91. **nemus Heliadum**, poplars. (See Book II. 340.)

92. **innuba**, because Daphne had been metamorphosed into a laurel, in order to escape Apollo's suit.

95. **genialis**: the shadow of the plane was a favorite resort for pleasure and mirth. — **impar**, *varied* (the autumn colors of the maple).

98. **myrtus**: the final *us* is accented in the thesis before the cæsura, as is often done by Ovid before *et* and *aut*. The myrtle is called **bicolor** on account of its spotted leaves. — **tinus**, a plant similar to the *viburnum*.

100. **ulmi**: the elms were used for vines to run upon.

103. **pinus**: the stone pine of Italy spreads out at the top to a broad head, on a very high trunk, so that it seems to have its foliage tied up (**succincta comas**).

104. **deum** (genitive) **matri**, i.e. Cybele. — **Cybeleius**, *loved by Cybele*.

105. **hac**, sc. **pinu**; abl. of means.

144. **-que** connects **concilio** and **turba**.

147. **modos**, *tones*.

151. **Phlegræis campis**: near Olympus, where the battle with the giants took place.

153. **superis**, dat. of agent.

154. **ignibus**, *the fires* of love.

155. **Ganymedis**, son of Tros, king of Troy.

156. **aliquid**, i.e. some form.

157. **mallet**: subjunctive in a relative clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.). — **alite**, abl. of price (cf. **pinu**, v. 105) (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; H. 422, N.<sup>2</sup>), which is derived from the abl. of means.

158. **quæ posset**, etc., i.e. the eagle, the bird of Jove.

159. **mendacibus**, as being not really his own.

160. **Iliaden**: this patronymic describes the country (*Ilium*), not the parentage of Ganymede; King Ilus was his brother. (See Fig. 49.)

161. **invita**: because Juno was jealous of Jupiter's love for Ganymede, and because Ganymede supplanted Hebe, Juno's daughter, as cup-bearer to the gods.

162. **Amyclide**, Hyacinthus, great-grandson of Amyclas, king of Amyclæ, near Sparta. — **posuisset in aethere** = *received into heaven*.

164. **qua**, *so far as*.

165. **Aries**: this is the first constellation of spring, and the idea symbolized by the myth of Hyacinthus is that of the destroying power of the hot sun. The festival *Hyacinthia* at Sparta was in commemoration of this; at first sad, afterwards joyful, to rejoice in his restoration to life.

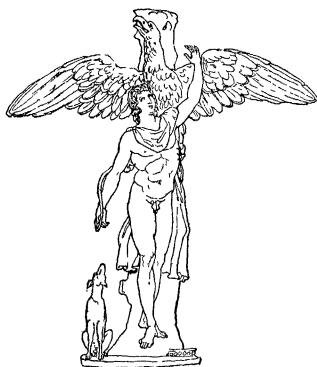
167. **genitor**, Phœbus Apollo.

168. **Delphi**, the place of the oracle of Apollo; this was considered the middle of the earth, and a stone was preserved here in the sanctuary, called the *Omphalos*, or navel of the earth.

169. **Eurotan**, the river which flows past Sparta. — **immunitam**: Sparta had no walls, its citizens believing that its best defence was in the valor of its citizens. In fact, no enemy ever came within sight of the city until the invasion of Epaminondas, B.C. 370.

170. **citharæ**, **sagittæ**: the lyre and the bow were the two chief attributes of Apollo.

Fig. 49.



Ganymede.

171. **sui**, i.e. of his dignity.

172. **tenuisse, isse**: the perfect infinitive is sometimes used (like the Greek aorist) where the present seems more natural. The poets occasionally use the perfect for metrical reasons.

174. **medius**, *half-way between*. — **Titan**, the sun.

175. **noctis**, genitive depending upon **medius**; the more usual construction would be **inter . . . noctem**.

176. **olivi**: those who took part in these contests rubbed themselves over with oil, to render themselves supple.

183. **Taenarides**, from *Tenarum*, a promontory of Laconia = *the Lacedæmonian*.

185. **aeque quam**, *as much as*; **aeque ac** is the regular expression.

190. **si . . . infringat** is the protasis, **demittant**, etc., the apodosis of a less vivid future condition (ideal condition).

196. **Oebalide**: Hyacinthus was son of Oebalus, king of Sparta.

199. **inscribenda**, *must be inscribed with*, as if it were a tombstone.

203. **reddere**, *give up*. — **quod** (§ 240, *b*; G. 331, R.<sup>2</sup>; II. 378, 2), *but*.

206. **scripto**, *inscription*; see *v.* 215.

207. **heros**, Ajax, which name in Greek was *Aias*. This same flower was supposed to have sprung from his blood, when he killed himself (see Book XIII. 398).

212. **lilia**, sc. **capiant**: the flower here described is not our hyacinth, but is supposed to be the *Turk's cap lily* (see Virgil, "Index of Plants").

213. **his**, the hyacinths; **illis**, the lilies.

216. **funesta littera**: the Greek cry of mourning was *ai ai*.

219. **prælatâ pompâ**, *with exhibition of festal parade*; the festival came in July.

### XXIII. ATALANTA.

X. 560. **aliquam**, feminine, *a maid*.

562. **posses**, potential subjunctive, § 311, *i*; G. 252; II. 485.

564. **scitanti**, sc. **oraculum**; she consulted the oracle about marrying (**de conjuge**). — **deus**, Apollo, the god of prophecy.

566. **te ipsâ vivâ carebis**, *you will be deprived of yourself while living*, i.e. you will lose your present bodily form before your death (instead of losing it by death as others do). Atalanta lost her own form by being transformed into a lioness.



569. **nec** (= **et non**): the connective joins **fugat** and **inquit**; the negative belongs to **sum potiunda**.

578. **velamine**: her outer garment, for she would run in a light tunic.

579. **meum**, i.e. of Venus, who is telling the story. — **tuum**, i.e. of Adonis. Atalanta was as beautiful as Venus or Adonis.

582. **quae peteretis**: informal indirect discourse (§ 341, R.; G. 653, 665; H. 528, 1).

584. **timet**, sc. **ne quis . . . velocius**.

588. **non setius**, *not otherwise than*, i.e. *like*.

589. **Ἀῶνιο**: Hippomenes was a Boeotian.

590. **magis**, i.e. more than her swiftness. — **et . . . decorem**, *and that swift running adds to her beauty*, for the reasons given in the following lines.

594. **puellari candore**, *of maiden whiteness*, abl. of quality modifying **corpus**. — **ruborem traxerat**, *it (the running) had brought a flush*.

595. **velum**, *an awning*.

600. **non** negatives **deterritus**.

605. **Onchestius**, *of Onchestus*, a Boeotian town named after the father of Megarus, Onchestus the son of Neptune.

609. **Schoenēia**, Atalanta, daughter of the Boeotian king, Schceneus.

611. **formosis iniquus**, *hostile to the beautiful*.

613. **non sum tanti**, *I am not worth so much* (gen. of value, § 252, a; G. 379; H. 404).

616. **quid**, **quod**, etc., *what* (as to the fact) *that*, etc. (see § 333; G. 525, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 540, iv.). — **interrita leti**, see § 218, c; G. 374, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 399, iii.

617. **aequorea**, as great-grandson of Neptune. — **quartus**, because Neptune himself is counted as the first.

619. **ut pereat**, expresses the result of **tanti**.

624. **viderit**, hortatory subjunctive, *let him see to that*. This use of the perf. subj. of *video* is not rare in Ovid. In sense, the perfect differs little, if at all, from the present; see § 266, N.<sup>1</sup>; H. 484, iv.; cf. **intereat**, the very next word.

628. **non** belongs with **ferendae**, and **invidiae non ferendae** is genitive of quality limiting **victoria**; *my victory will be one of unbearable odium*, i.e. will bring upon me unbearable odium.

629. **velles**: her excitement is shown by the return to the second person.

632. **nollem**, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, b; G. 602; H. 486, i.). — **visa fuissem** depends upon **nollem** (§ 331, b; G. 546, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 499, 2).

635. **eras**, where **esses** might be expected (§ 308, *b*; G. 599, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 511).

636. **utque rudis**, *as* (i.e. *like*) *an inexperienced maiden*.

637. **facit**: the indicative in an indirect question is common in early Latin, but is almost inexcusable in Ovid.

639. **me**, Venus, who tells the story.

648. **comam**, acc. of specification. — **ramis crepitantibus**, abl. of quality.

649. **hinc**: construe with **decerpta**, and **forte** with **ferebam**.

652. **carcere**, *from the barrier*.

660. **gaudeat**, indirect question, the first half of the double question of which **an**, etc., is the second half.

668. **spectacula**, *the place whence people looked on*, the field.

675. **ab obliquo**, *obliquely*.

## XXIV. THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS.

XI. 1. **carmine**, the stories of Ganymede, Hyacinthus, etc. (See the two previous selections.)

3. **nurus** (plur.), often used for women of rank. — **Ciconum**, a Thracian tribe. — **lymphata**, *frenzied*.

4. **pectora**, acc. of specification. The *Bacchae* clothed themselves in doe-skins at the Bacchic festivals.

Fig. 50.



Thyrsus.

5. **percussis** . . . **nervis**, *accompanying his song with striking the strings*.

7. **nostri contemptor**, *the man who despises us*: after the death of Eurydice, Orpheus had withdrawn from the society of women, — a sufficient reason for the hostility of the female worshippers of Bacchus.

8. **Apollinei**: Orpheus was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

9. **foliis**: the *thyrsus*, carried by Bacchus and his votaries, was a staff (**hasta**), adorned at the top with ivy or with a pine-cone. (See Figs. 50 and 51.) — **notam**, *mark*, i.e. bruise.

12. **veluti supplex**: the stone, overcome by the music, fell like a suppliant at the feet of Orpheus, begging his pardon for having come through the air against him.

13. **sed enim**: there is an ellipsis after **sed**; *but* it was no use, *for*, etc. Such ellipses are common in Latin and Greek (*etenim, namque, καὶ γάρ ἀλλὰ γάρ*), but in English we generally say simply *but* or *for*, whichever seems to be the more important.

14. **abiit**: see note on **subiit**, Book I. v. 114.

15. **mollita**, i.e. like this stone.

16. **infracto**, *curved*. The Phrygian pipe — called *Berecynthian*, from *Berecynthus*, the chief seat of the worship of Cybele — was curved at the end into the shape of a horn.

17. **plausus**, *clapping of hands*: these various sounds were connected with the orgiastic worship of Bacchus. — **Bacchēi**: hiatus.

18. **obstrepere**, *drowned*.

20. **etiamnum**, *even now*, in spite of the noise of the Bacchanals.

22. **Maenādēs**, the name of the female worshippers of Bacchus, from *μαίνεσθαι*, *to rave*. (See Fig. 51.) — **titulum triumphi**, *the honor of the triumph*; **titulum** is in appos. with **volucres**, etc., who form the glory of the triumph, i.e. form the procession. — **rapuere**, *tore in pieces*.

24. **luce**, *by daylight*.

25. **structo utrimque theatro**, *amphitheatre*: the Greek term was not yet introduced into

Latin. The space in the middle was spread with sand, hence the term *arena*.

26. **matutina**: the fight with beasts took place at Rome in the morning.

28. **thyrsos**: see note on line 9. — **munera**, *service*.

34. **operis arma**, *the tools of their labor*.

37. **ferae**, *the wild women*.

38. **divellere** (also written **divulsere**), *they tore asunder*; for the Bacchic revellers, in their frenzy, used to tear asunder even large animals, and devour their raw flesh.

41. **sacrilegae**, because they attacked the priest and bard of Apollo.

42. **saxis, sensibus**, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 352; H. 388, 1).

45. **carmina**, sc. **tum**, object of **secutae**.

Fig. 51.



Maenades.

48. **carbasa**, *light garments*. — **obstrusa pullo**, *obscured with black*.  
 52. **febile nescio quid queritur**, *utters some tearful complaint*.  
 54. **invectae**, agreeing with **lyra** and **lingua**; but **lingua** implies also **caput**, as the tongue was in the head. — **populare**, *of their native land*.  
 55. **Methymnaeae**, so called from the city Methymna. Lesbos was afterwards celebrated for its lyric poets, particularly Alcæus and Sappho.  
 58. **tandem**: implying that Phœbus should have protected him before.  
 62. **arva piorum**, the Elysian fields, the abode of the blessed.  
 64. **modo**, *now*, corresponding to **nunc . . . nunc**.  
 65. **anteit**, dissyllabic, **-eit** being pronounced as one syllable.  
 67. **Lyæus**, an epithet of Bacchus: Bacchus, as well as Apollo, was a patron of poets.  
 68. **sacrorum suorum**: Orpheus had introduced these into Thrace.  
 69. **Edonidas** = *Thracian*.  
 70. **vidēre**: the infinitive would be **vīdēre**: it means here *participated in*.  
 71. **in quantum**, *so far as*, i.e. *on the spot to which*. — **secuta est**, sc. **Orpheæ**.  
 72. **traxit**, sc. **in terram**.  
 73. **suum** agrees with **crus**.  
 75. **astringit**, *tightens*.  
 76. **harum** limits **quæque**.  
 79. **pes**, etc.: the change begins with the feet, and rises to the head.

## XXV. THE STORY OF MIDAS.

XI. 85. **ipsos quoque agros**, *even the very country* where Orpheus had been killed.

86. **Timoli**: *Timolus* (or *Tmolus*), a mountain in Lydia, in which the river Pactolus, which flowed through the city of Sardes, takes its rise.

87. **aureus**: this will be explained by the story now to be related.

88. **erat**, the indicative with **quamvis** occurs in poetry and late prose (§ 313, *g*; G. 608, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 515, N.<sup>3</sup>).

89. **satyri**: a woodland race, with tails like those of horses, who followed in the train of Bacchus. (See Fig. 52.) The Romans confused the satyrs with Pan and the Italian fauni. (See Fig. 3.) — **bacchæ**, the female worshippers of Bacchus, also called *Maenades*. (See Fig. 51.)

90. **Silenus**, the foster-father of Bacchus: he, too, was of the nature of the satyrs. His chief characteristic is drunkenness. (See Fig. 53.)

91. **coronis**: the ancients, when carousing, wore garlands of flowers.

92. **Midan**, *Midas*, a mythical king of Lydia, a country which possessed great power in the sixth and seventh centuries B.C., its territory comprising the whole western half of Asia Minor. It was conquered by the Persian Cyrus, B.C. 546.

93. **Eumolpo**, a Thracian singer, who found a home in Attica (called *Cecropia*, from a very ancient mythical king of Athens, *Cecrops*). Connect **cui cum Cecropio Eumolpo**; for Eumolpus was instructed by Orpheus, but did not instruct Midas.

94. **simul** = **simul atque**. — **sacrorum** (neuter), *the sacred rites* (of Bacchus).

97. **coëgerat**, *had marshalled*, as a general marshals his forces preparatory to leading them away. (Cf. Book II. v. 114.)

98. **undecimus**, *the tenth*: the ancients, in counting a series, reckoned the one from which the series began, as being the first *from itself*.

100. **gratum** and **inutile** agree with **arbitrium**, which is limited by **optandi muneris**.

103. **vertatur**: after **efficere** the usual construction has **ut**, but **ut** is sometimes omitted (§ 331, Rem.; G. 546, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 499, 2).

104. **solvit**, *paid*, i.e. *gave*.

105. **petisset**, subjunctive because **quod** . . . **petisset** is part of the thought of Bacchus (§ 321; G. 541; H. 516, ii.).

106. **Berecyntius**: Midas was son of Cybele.

107. **polliciti**, *the promise*.

108. **non** qualifies **altā**, which agrees with **illice**. — **fronde virenti**, abl. of quality describing **illice**.

Fig. 52.



Youthful Satyrs.

Fig. 53.



Silenus.

114. **Hesperidas**: the Hesperides, daughters of Atlas, were guardians of a tree with golden apples. (See notes on Book IV. 637, and IX. 190 and 198.)

117. **Danaën**: Jupiter took the form of a golden rain when he visited Danaë. — **eludere**, *deceive*.

118. **animo capit**, *comprehends*, or *realizes*. — **figens**, *fancying*.

120. **tostae**: in early times the corn was parched before being ground.

124. **premebat**, *spread over*; the subject is **lamina**.

125. **auctorem muneris**, *the giver of the boon*, i.e. Bacchus, i.e. *wine*.

130. **torquetur**, *is tormented*. — **ab auro**: Ovid not infrequently uses **ab** with the abl. denoting the source from which an action proceeds instead of the simple abl. of means.

131. **splendida**: even his skin was tinged with gold.

132. **Lenaeae**, an epithet of Bacchus.

133. **eripe**, sc. **me**.

134. **mite**, sc. **est**.

135. **restituit**, *restored*, i.e. to his previous condition. — **facti . . . solvit**, *in testimony of the act, he annulled* (lit. released) *the boon he had bestowed*. This use of *solvere* is unusual; *solvere munus* means *bestow a boon* (as in *v.* 104), but a boon already given (**data munera**) cannot be bestowed, so **data munera solvit** must mean the very opposite of **munera solvit**. Some texts read **pacti** for **facti**, *the boon given in fulfilment of the contract* (of *v.* 100).

137. **Sardibus**: Sardes was capital of Lydia; it was north of Tmolus. (See note on *v.* 86.)

138. **undis** follows **obvius**.

140. **plurimus**, *in full stream*.

141. **elue** has two objects, **corpus** and **crimen**, *wash off your body and wash off* (i.e. away) *your guilt*.

144. **jam**, with **veteris**. — **semine venae**, *the seed of the vein* (of metal), means golden sand, which was found in the Pactolus.

145. **auro madidis**, *steeped with gold*.

147. **Pana**, *Pan*, a god of nature, represented with the legs, ears, and tail of a goat.

148. **pingue**, *dull*; as shown by the absurdity of his request.

149. **praecordia mentis** = **mens**.

152. **Hypaepis**, *Ἰψαεψα*, a little town, south of Mt. Tmolus.

154. **arundine**, *the syrinx* (*fistula*), or Pan's pipe, was made of reeds joined together with wax. (See Fig. 42.)

156. **Tmolo**, here the god of the mountain; in apposition with **judice**.

157. **monte**, abl. of place in which.

158. **liberat arboribus** (abl.): the head of the god is quaintly conceived as covered with trees, so as to obstruct his hearing. — **quercu**, an oak-wreath.

160. **deum pecoris**: Pan, the nature god, was guardian of flocks.

162. **barbarico**, i.e. as being in Phrygian style.

164. **sua**, i.e. which crowned it.

166. **verrit humum**, *he sweeps the ground*. — **palla**, a poetical form for *pallium*, the outer garment worn by Greeks; it was rectangular, while the Roman *toga* was rounded at the ends.

167. **dentibus Indis**, *ivory*.

168. **a laeva**, *on the left side* (§ 260, b; G. 388, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 434, i. 1.). — **plectrum**, the instrument with which the strings of the lyre were touched in playing.

169. **artificis**, *artist*. — **status**, *his very posture*.

171. **summittere**, i.e. in token of inferiority.

174. **unius**, *alone*. — **Delius**, Apollo, who was born at Delos.

176. **in spatium**, *lengthwise*.

177. **imas**, *at the base*.

178. **in**, *in respect to*.

179. **ares**: on the acc. see § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377.

180. **turpi pudore**, abl. of cause with **temptat velare**, *on account of the shameful disgrace*.

181. **tiaris**, a high cap, bound under the chin, worn by Oriental monarchs.

187. **haustae** = **effossae**.

192. **agricolam**: so called because he had, so to speak, planted the secret in the earth.

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## XXVI. CEYX AND ALCYONE.

XI. 583. **morte**, abl. depending upon **functo** (§ 249; G. 405; H. 421, i.); **functo morte** = **mortuo**. — **rogari**, object of **sustinet**; she does not endure being asked.

584. **funestas**, *defiled by death*; for a family in which there was an unburied corpse was unclean, and Alcyone's husband was a corpse although she did not yet know it.

585. **Iri**: Iris was the goddess of the rainbow (see v. 589 ff.), and acted as Juno's messenger.

587. **imagine**, *in the form*, abl. of quality limiting **somnia** (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.). — **mittat**: subjunctive after **jube**; for **jubes** implies

the idea of *saying*, and may therefore take the construction of indirect discourse; the command to Somnus was: **mitte somnia**.

589. **velamina**, accusative (see § 240, c, N.; G. 332, 2; H. 377).

590. **arcuato**: three syllables, the **u** being pronounced like **w**.

591. **jussi regis**, of the king commanded, i.e. mentioned in the command.

592. **Cimmerios**, a people dwelling in the region of perpetual darkness, which the ancients imagined to be in the extreme West.

594. **radiis**, with his rays.

597. **vigil ales**, i.e. the cock.

599. **sagacior anser**: the watchful sagacity of the goose was especially displayed in the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, B.C. 390.

603. **Lethes** (genitive): the river *Lethe* is generally placed in the nether world, where Virgil puts the abode of dreams; Homer, however, (Od. xi.) puts the abode of the dead in the extreme West, where Ovid puts *Lethe* and the dwelling of *Somnus*. The dead, Sleep, and *Lethe* all belong in the realm of darkness, which was by some supposed to be in the West, by others, under the earth.

605. **papavera**: the poppy, from which opium is made, induces sleep.

Fig. 54.



Sleep-god.

610. **ebeno sublimis**, built high with ebony.

612. **quo**, loc. abl., on which.

616. **simul** = **simul atque**. — **virgo**, i.e. *Iris*.

618. **sacra**, as the dwelling of the god *Somnus*.

621. **excussit sibi se**, roused himself from himself, i.e. from sleep.

626. **quae . . . aequent**, relative clause of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, i.).

627. **Herculea Trachine**, loc. abl., where one would expect the acc. after **adeant**. *Trachis* is called *Herculean* because *Hercules* spent the last part of his life there, and was burned on the neighboring mountain, *Ceta*.

628. **adeant**: see note on v. 587 above.

630. **vaporis**, the heavy air, impregnated with sleep-giving odors.

633. **pater**, *Somnus*. (See Fig. 54.)

635. **Morphea**, *Morpheus* (from the Greek *μορφή*, form), the god of dream-forms. — **non alter**, no second one, i.e. no other.

640. **hunc**, i.e. the **alter** just mentioned. — **Icelon**, a Greek word, meaning *like*. — **Phobetora**: a Greek word, meaning *terrifier*.



642. **Phantasos**, the god of *phantasies* and apparitions. This name also is Greek.

647. **Thaumantidos**, Iris, daughter of Thaumas.

652. **Haemoniam**, *Thessalian*: Trachis was in Thessaly, which was called Hæmonia after Hæmon, father of Thessalus.

662. **falso . . . noli**, *do not vainly expect me to return* (lit. do not falsely promise me to yourself).

669. **lugubria**, *sad things*, i.e. *garments of mourning*.

670. **inania**, because the shades in the lower world had no substance, and could not fill the place.

672. **crederet**: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic (§ 320; G. 634; H. 503, i.).

678. **si sit illic**, *if he is there*; in indirect questions, **si**, like English *if*, means *whether*.

684. **nulla**, etc., *Alcyone is no more*, i.e. I am as good as dead.

685. **tollite**, etc., *away with your words of consolation*.

688. **sed et umbra**, *but even though a mere shade, still*, etc.

696. **vellem**, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, b; G. 602; H. 486, i.); with **duxisses**, it is equivalent to **utinam duxisses** (§ 267, c; G. 254, R.<sup>2</sup>).

697. **multum utile**, *very useful*. — **fuit**, *it would have been* (§ 308, c; G. 599, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 476, 5).

699. **non simul**, *not together*, i.e. *apart from you*. — **egissem**, i.e. *if I had gone with you*. — **discreta**, *separated* from yours.

700. **absens**, *parted from thee*. — **perii**, etc.: she feels that she is as good as dead and drowned (cf. v. 684), now that her husband is no more.

703. **pugnem superesse**, *struggle to survive*.

706. **littera**, *inscription*; she would have his name inscribed upon her tomb, though his body could not be laid there.

714. **quae**, relative where the demonstrative is needed in English. — **locis = in his locis**. — **acta**, sc. **esse**.

716. **nescio quid**, *something*.

718. **aberat**: the indicative after **quamvis** is used by poets and late writers (§ 313, g; G. 608, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 515, N.<sup>3</sup>).

719. **omine**: the body of a shipwrecked man, seen just at this place after the vision of the preceding night, was an omen of the shipwreck and death of her husband.

722. **quo magis . . . hoc minus**, *the more . . . the less* (§ 250, R.; G. 400; H. 423).

723. **minus et minus est mentis**, *less and less she has* (**est**, sc. **ei**) *of her mind*, i.e. *more and more beside herself she becomes*.

724. **posset**, subjunctive of result (§ 319, 2; G. 633; H. 500, i.).

729. **facta manu moles**, not a natural promontory, but an *artificial breakwater*.

732. **modo natis**, *newly grown*.

734. **maesto** (dative), sc. **sono**: ancient writers frequently speak of the mournful note of the kingfisher.

735. **tenui rostro** (abl. of means): the kingfisher's beak is long and slender.

742. **alite**, *into a bird*; the abl. of means (or price) is used with verbs of exchanging (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; H. 422, N.<sup>2</sup>). — **fatis obnoxius isdem**, *subject to the same fate*; **obnoxius** agrees with **amor**, though in sense it refers to Ceyx and Alcyone.

744. **coeunt**, *they mate*.

745. **perque dies**, etc.: the ancients believed that the kingfisher brooded for seven days in winter upon a floating nest, and that throughout those days the sea was always calm. Hence the expression *dies halcyonides*, *halcyon days*, applied to fair weather or prosperous times. Perhaps the story of the floating nest is due to the fact that the kingfisher's nest is built among the rocks low down by the sea, and is sometimes washed off by the waves.

748. **nepotibus**, the descendants of Alcyone, daughter of Æolus.

## XXVII. THE CHIEFS AT TROY.

XII. 1. **Aesacon**, acc., subject of **vivere**; the acc. and inf. depends upon **nescius**.

2. **nomen** [not **corpus**]: it was called a *cænotaph* (empty tomb).

3. **inferias**, *offerings to the dead*: they are called *inanes*, because Æsacus was still living, although they did not know it.

4. **Paridis**: Paris was absent on his visit to Lacedæmon, whence he brought back Helen, — the cause of the Grecian expedition against Troy (the *conjurate rates*).

7. **commune**, *union or combined power*.

10. **Aulide**: Aulis, in Bœotia, was the meeting-place of the fleet, and here they were detained for several weeks by adverse winds.

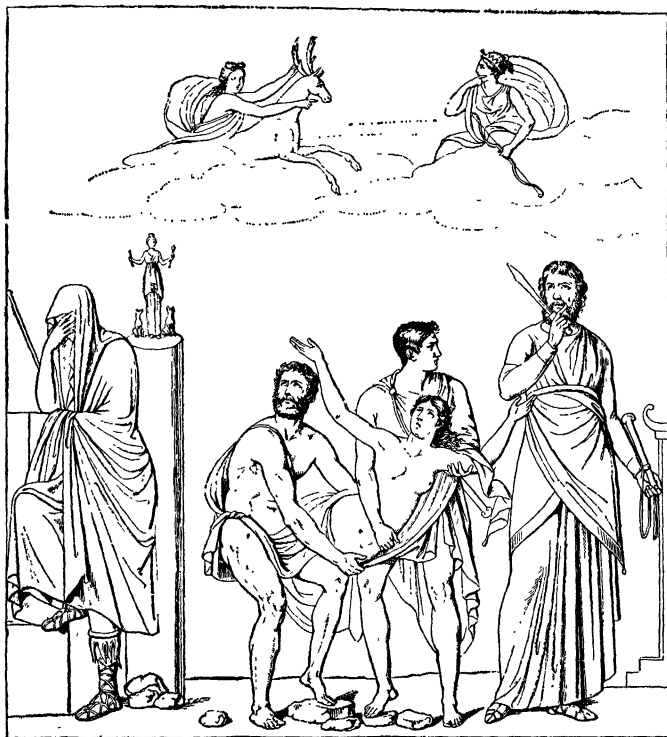
16. **damna**, *loss*, i.e. her young.

19. **Thestorides**, Calchas, son of Thestor, the chief soothsayer of the Grecian host.

21. **digerit**, *divides off*, i.e. by way of interpretation.

- 22. **ille**, the serpent.
- 23. **superat**, *remains*.
- 24. **Aoniis**, *Bœotian*.
- 25. **bella**, i.e. *the host*, by metonymy.
- 28. **virginis deae**, Diana. Agamemnon had killed a hind consecrated to her, and so his daughter Iphigenia must be sacrificed by way of atonement.

Fig. 55.



Iphigenia.

- 29. **pietatem**, *fatherly love*.
- 30. **rexque patrem**, *the king overcame the father*, i.e. Agamemnon's duty as a king overcame his paternal affection.

32. **vieta est**: according to the original form of the story, the maiden was actually sacrificed; but it was afterwards modified in this way, in order to satisfy the popular sympathies. (See Fig. 55.)

33. **sacri**, *the sacred rite*.

34. **mutasse**, *to have exchanged*. — **Mycenida**: Iphigenia's home was *Mycenæ*. — **cerva**, *for a hind* (§ 252, c; G. 404, R.; H. 422, N.<sup>2</sup>).

36. **Phoebes**, as well as **maris**, limits **ira**.

39. **orbe medio**, *in the middle of the world*.

40. **triplicis mundi**, *the three worlds*, of heaven, earth, and hades.

41. **quamvis regionibus**, *by however wide spaces* (abl. of specification).

43. **tenet**, sc. **locum**.

46. **tota**, sc. **domus**.

47. **fremit**, *murmurs*. — **refert**, *re-echoes*.

52. **extrema**, *the last rumblings*.

53. **leve vulgus**, i.e. *milia rumorum*.

54. **mixta** and **commenta** agree with **milla**; the genitive agreeing with **rumorum** would be equally natural.

56. **quibus** relates to **rumorum**.

61. **dubio auctore**, abl. of quality.

62. **ipsa**, i.e. **Fama**. — **rerum**, partitive genitive, limits **quid**.

68. **Protesilaë**: Protesilaus, a Thessalian, the first of the Greeks who fell at Troy: this had been foretold by an oracle. — **magno stant**, *cost dear* (§ 252; G. 404; H. 422).

69. **fortis animae** (genitive, limiting **nece**), *by the death* of Protesilaus, *that valiant soul*. — **cognitus** (sc. **est**) **Hector**, i.e. they became acquainted with Hector and found out what sort of a man he was.

71. **Sigēa**, *Sigean*; Sigeum is the northwestern point of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Dardanelles (Hellespont), near the site of Troy.

72. **Cygnus**, king of Colonæ, near Troy: he was invulnerable, as being a son of Neptune.

74. **Peliacæ**: its shaft was taken from the forests of Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles. (See Il. xix. 390.)

77. **Hector**, i.e. his death. — **colla**, acc. of specification.

81. **Haemonio**, *Thessalian*.

82. **Aeacides**: Æacus was the father of Peleus, father of Achilles.

84. **profecit**, sc. **Aeacides**.

86. **nate dea**: Achilles was son of the sea-goddess Thetis.

87. **ille**, Cygnus. — **quid**, *why*.

89. **parma** (appos. with **onus**), a small round buckler.

90. **decor**, i.e. only ornament.

91. **ob hoc**, *for this reason*.

93. **qui**, sc. **eo**, i.e. Neptune.
96. **aes**, etc.: the shield was composed of ten thicknesses of hide covered with a plate of copper.
97. **novena**, used here for the cardinal number. — **orbe**, circle of hide.
100. **apertum**, *exposed*.
102. **circo**, i.e. the arena of the amphitheatre.
104. **elusa . . . sensit**, *perceived that his blow had missed*; i.e. the red cloth, held out to excite the bull, gave way when he plunged against it.
106. **haerebat**, sc. **ferrum**. — **manus**, i.e. not the weapon.
108. **Lyrnesia**, he had captured the city Lyrnesos in Mysia.
109. **Tenedon**, *Tenedos*, a small island off the coast of Troy.
110. **Thebas**, a city of Mysia, ruled by king Eetion, father of Andromache.
111. **Caïcus**, a river of Mysia, where he wounded Telephus, son of Hercules, and afterwards healed him by the application of rust from his spear.
112. **opus**, *efficacy*: once in the wound, and once in the healing.
113. **per litus**, *along the shore*.
115. **ante actis**, *what he had done before*.
118. **quo plangente**, abl. abs. — **moribundo vertice**, abl. of instrument.
121. **in hoc**, *in respect to this one*, i.e. Cygnus.
125. **qua**, *where*.
127. **sanguis**: final **is** in this word was originally long.
130. **cavari**, *indented*.
131. **laedi**, *blunted*.
132. **retecto**, *pulling off*, i.e. the shield of Cygnus (abl. abs.).
137. **aversos**, *turned away*, i.e. from the direction in which he was going = *as he went backwards*.
138. **quem** relates to **lapis**. — **impulsum** agrees with **Cygnum**.
140. **praecordia** = **pectus**.
141. **vincla**, *bands*. — **subdita**, *bound beneath*.
145. **cujus**, etc., *whose name he formerly bore*, i.e. into a swan (*cygnum*). The transformation of another Cygnus into a swan is described in Book II. v. 367 ff.

## XXVIII. THE TALE OF GALATEA.

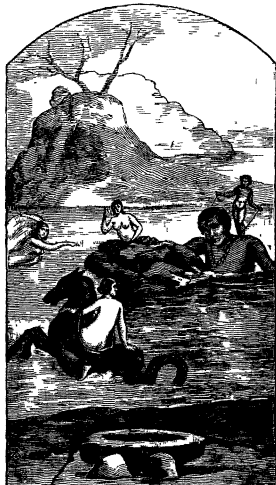
XIII. 750. **Fauno**, *Faunus*, an Italian god of the woods and fields, usually identified with the Greek Pan (here abl. of source; § 244, *a*; G. 395; H. 415, ii.). — **Symaethide**, daughter of Symæthus, a river of Sicily.

752. **nostra**, *mine*; Galatea tells the story.

753. **octonis iterum**, *twice eight*. The ablatives in this line are ablatives of quality (§ 251; G. 402; H. 419, ii.).

755. **Cyclops**: a misshapen race, sons of Poseidon; they had but one eye, which was in the middle of the forehead. This one was named Polyphemus. — **fine**, here feminine, is usually masculine.

Fig. 56.



Galatea and Polyphemus.

759. **ille**, the Cyclops.

760. **silvis**, dative.

761. **magni cum dis Olympi**, *of great Olympus together with the gods*, i.e. gods and all.

765. **rastris**: Polyphemus is so huge that he uses a rake for a comb and a scythe (**falce**) for a razor.

769. **tutae**, etc.: see the story of the adventures of Ulysses and of Æneas with the Cyclops, in the third book of Virgil's *Æneid*.

771. **nulla**, etc.: he was a soothsayer, who interpreted the flight of birds.

773. **Ulixes**: this story is told by Homer, *Od.* ix. 289-397 (Bryant's transl., 325 ff.).

775. **altera**, i.e. Galatea has blinded him with love. — **vera**, object of **monentem**, which is object of **spernit**.

776. **litora**, when he might hope to see the Nereid Galatea.

780. **medius**, *on the middle* of the wedge-shaped hill, which commanded an extensive view of the sea.

783. **apta**, i.e. as the mast of a ship.

784. **centum**: not of seven, as was the pipe used by ordinary mortals.

785. **senserunt**, *felt*, i.e. trembled with. His pastoral whisperings (**pastoria sibila**) were so loud as to shake earth and sea.

791. **lascivior**, *more playful*; the kid is frequently mentioned as an example of playfulness.

798. **eadem Galatea**, *yet the same Galatea*.

800. **lentior**, originally *flexible*, and hence *hard to break, tough*, and as applied to character, *hard to influence, perverse*.

803. **fetā**, *with young*.

805. **vellem**, subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 252; H. 486, 1). — **possem**, expressing the purpose of **vellem** (§ 267, *c*; G. 254, R.<sup>2</sup>; 499, 2).

806. **claris latratibus**, *at loud barking*.

808. **noris** (i.e. **noveris**), sc. **me**; perfect subjunctive in a less vivid future (future perfect) condition (§ 307, *c*; G. 598; H. 509).

809. **labores**, verb.

810. **pars montis**, appos. with **antra**. — **pendentia**, lit. *hanging*; then *arched* because an arch or vault seems to hang unsupported in the air. — **vivo saxo**, *of living rock*.

811. **quibus**, loc. abl. for **in quibus**.

819. **deerunt**, dissyllabic, as those forms of *desum* in which *de* is followed by *er* usually are.

820. **arbuti fetus**: see note on Book I. 104.

821. **multae**, sc. **oves**, the idea being implied in **pecus**.

824. **pauperis**, predicate genitive (§ 214, *d*; G. 365, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 401).

826. **ut**, etc., *how they can hardly get round their distended udders with their legs*, i.e. can hardly move their legs between which the distended udders hang.

827. **fetura minor**, *a younger generation*, appos. with **agni**.

829. **inde** = **ex eo** = **ejus**.

830. **liquefacta coagula**, *steeped rennet*: the English would prefer here a passive construction, *part is curdled with rennet*. Rennet is made from the stomachs of calves; and when steeped and softened in water is used to curdle milk preparatory to making cheese.

833. **par-vē**: the adverb from **parvus** (if there were one) would be **parvē**.

840. **liquidæ aquæ**, *in clear* (or calm) *water*.

844. **nescio quem**: Polyphemus is represented as so rude as not even to recognize the existence of the gods.

852. **haec omnia**, *all nature*.

853. **orbis** (= **oculus**), sc. **est**.

854. **genitor**, the father of Polyphemus was Neptune.

858. **Nereī**, Greek vocative.

859. **contemptūs**, genitive depending upon **patientior** (§ 218, *b*; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

863. **quod**, i.e. **placeat**; *let him please himself, and he shall be free to please you, which* (i.e. though) *I should wish he did not.*—**modo copia detur**, sc. **mihi**; *only let me have an opportunity, and he shall feel, etc.*

864. **pro**, *in proportion to.*

867. **laesus**, *stirred up.*

868. **cumque . . . meo**, i.e. I seem to have Ætna with all its fire in my bosom.

875. **veneris**, *love.*—**ista . . . vestrae**, the whole clause is object of **faciam** (§ 332; G. 557; H. 501, ii. 1) with omission of **ut** (H. 502).

879. **Symaethius**: the mother of Acis was the nymph Symæthis.

880. **parentes**, vocative.

883. **extremus**, *only the extremity.*

884. **angulus montis**, *corner of a mountain, i.e. the huge rock thrown by the Cyclops.*

885. **quod solum**, *the only thing which.*—**per fata**, *with the permission of the fates.*

886. **avitas**, *of his grandsire, the river god Symæthus.*

894. **cornua** (acc. of specification): horns were the regular attributes of river-gods; they were symbols of strength. (See Fig. 57.)

895. **caerulus**, the color of the sea, and hence attributed to deities of the water.

Fig. 57.



Young river-god.

## XXIX. THE DEIFICATION OF ROMULUS.

XIV. 772. **proximus**, *next* after Proca, who is mentioned in v. 622.—**Ausonias**, *Italian.*—**miles Amuli**, *the soldiery of Amulius, i.e. the warlike Amulius.*

773. **nepotum munere**, *as a gift from his grandsons* (lit. by the favor of his grandsons); they were Romulus and Remus.

774. **Parilibus**: the festival of *Pales*, goddess of flocks and herds. This festival occurred April 21, which was regarded as the day of the foundation of Rome. See the first selection from the *Fasti*. The **l** in **Pales** is changed to **r**.



775. **Tatius**, king of the Sabines. — **patres**, the fathers of the Sabine women whom the Romans had carried off.

776. **Tarpeia**: she showed the Sabines the way into the citadel, demanding as her reward what they wore on their left arms. She meant their bracelets; but the Sabines, disgusted with her treachery, threw their shields (which they wore on their left arms) upon her and killed her. — **viā reclusā**, abl. abs.

777. **poenā**, abl. depending upon **dignam**.

778. **sati Curibus**, those sprung from Cures, a city in the Sabine country, i.e. the Sabines.

779. **corpora victa sopore**, i.e. the sleeping Romans.

780. **portas**, the gates of the city which lay between the Capitol, which they had taken, and the Palatine.

781. **Iliades**, Romulus, son of Ilia or **Rhea Silvia**.

782. **Saturnia**, Juno; she had been an enemy of the Trojans, and now hated their descendants the Romans.

783. **Venus**, the mother of the Trojan **Aeneas**, from whom the Romans traced their descent, was friendly to the Romans.

784. **clausura fuit**, was on the point of closing; livelier than **clausisset**. — **nisi quod**, except that.

785. **Jano**: the name *Janus* was in early times that of a real gate (also called *porta Janualis*) which was at the same time the temple of *Janus quadrifrons*. It stood at one of the entrances to the forum. Near it were hot sulphur springs.

787. **nec sustinuerunt**, they did not hold out against her.

790. **ora**, opening, door.

791. **subponunt**, sc. *Naiides*.

794. **Alpino rigori**: the cold of the Alps was proverbial among the Romans.

795. **audebatis**: the poet now addresses the waters.

797. **rigidis**, hard, fierce. — **promissa**, by Juno.

798. **Martius miles**, the soldiery of the race of Mars. Mars, being the father of Romulus and Remus, was regarded as the source of the Roman race.

799. **quae . . . obtulit**, i.e. when he attacked them, not acting merely on the defensive.

801. **generi, soceri**: the Romans had carried off the Sabine maidens, and thereby become the sons-in-law of the Sabines.

804. **accedere regno**, to be associated (with Romulus) in the royal power.

805. **populis duobus**, the Romans and Sabines.

809. **nec . . . uno**, *depends no longer upon one particular ruler*, i.e. can get along without Romulus.

810. **promissa**, sc. **sunt**. — **nepoti**, of Jupiter.

811. **ablatum**, sc. **nepotem**.

814. This verse is borrowed from the first book of the *Annales* of Ennius. Ovid uses it again, *Fasti*, ii. 487.

815. **summa**, *the sum*, i.e. the *contents*.

818. **sensit**: the subject is the same as that of the following verbs. — **rapinae**, the carrying away of Romulus, which Mars was to execute.

819. **temone**, the *pole*; this presses the horses only in so far as its weight causes the yoke to press them.

820. **conscendit equos**: a not uncommon expression for mounting into a chariot. — **Gradivus** = **Mars**.

823. **reddentem regia jura**, *giving royal judgments*. — **suo jam Quiriti**, *to the Quirites, now really his own* since the death of Tatius. The *Quirites* are the *sati Curibus* of v. 778.

825. **dilapsum**, sc. **est**. — **lātā plumbeā fundā missā**: notice the cases.

826. **intabescere**, *melt, fade away*. The melting away of bullets in the air is mentioned several times in Roman literature. When thrown out of sight, the bullet naturally seems to disappear entirely.

827. **pulvinaribus altis**, the high cushions upon which the images of the gods or the offerings to them were laid; here used for *divine honors* in general.

828. **trabeati**: the **trabea** was a robe with red stripes and border worn by the kings, and afterwards by the *equites*. A draped statue of Quirinus seems to be referred to here.

### XXX. THE WORSHIP OF ÆSCULAPIUS.

XV. 622. **praesentia**, *helpful*.

624. **Coroniden**: Æsculapius was son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis.

625. **insula**: the island of the Tiber was the seat of the worship of Æsculapius (see v. 739). — **sacris asciverit**, *enrolled among the sacred rites*.

629. **nihil posse**, *have no power*.

630. **mediam orbis humum**: the oracle at Delphi was held to be the middle point (*omphalos*) of the earth.

634. **et locus**, etc.: the usual description of the circumstances attend-

ing the utterance of oracles. — **laurūs**: the final **us**, though naturally short, is occasionally treated as long in the thesis, especially before **et** and **aut**. — **ipse**, Apollo, though here his statue is meant.

635. **cortina**, because the priestess (*Pythia*) sat upon it when she uttered the oracle.

637. **propiore loco**: Epidaurus, the chief seat of the worship of Æsculapius, was nearer by sea to Rome than was Delphi. — **petisses**: hortatory subjunctive, denoting an unfulfilled obligation in past time (§ 266, *c*), *you should have sought*.

639. **qui minuat**, *to lessen*, clause of purpose.

640. **avibus**, *auspices*, because the chief auspices were by the flight or song of birds.

642. **colat**, *inhabits*.

643. **qui petant**, *men to seek*.

645. **concilium**, etc., hendiadys = *the council of the Grecian fathers*. — **darent** follows **oravere**, the subjunctive representing the imperative of the direct discourse.

647. **Ausoniae**, an ancient name of Italy. — **certas . . . sortes**, *that so the infallible oracle declares*: indirect discourse depending upon **oravere**.

652. **telluris limits orbi**.

654. **sed qualis**, etc., i.e. in contrast to his assumption of a snake's form the next day. Æsculapius is represented in art as an old man with a staff about which a serpent is twined (see *v.* 659). (See Fig. 58.)

660. **nōtā**, imperative.

667. **operosa**, *constructed with labor*. (See Book I. 258.)

668. **indicet**: subjunctive representing the imperative of direct discourse (this and similar clauses are sometimes explained as clauses of purpose with omission of **ut**).

669. **cristis altis limits aureus**.

670. **in serpente deus**, *the god incarnate in the serpent*.

676. **vitta**, *fillet*. (See Fig. 59.) — **crines**, acc. of specification.

677. **animis**, etc., a common formula for commanding a reverential silence.

681. **referunt geminata**, *repeat*.

Fig. 58.



Æsculapius.

682. **Aenēadae**: the two syllables *ēă* are contracted into one in scanning.

683. **rata**, *authenticating*.

691. **suum**, *of his attendants*.

692. **officium**, *reverent service*.

696. **coronatae**: ships were festooned with flowers on sailing.

Fig. 59.



Fillets.

700. **Pallantidos**,

Aurora.

701. **Lacinia**: the Lacinian promontory, where was a temple of Juno: Scylaceum was a little further south-west.

703. **Iäpygiam**: this was the southeastern promontory of Italy, which came in due course before Lacinium: the three names that follow cannot be identified.

705. **Caulona**, a city of the Bruttii. — **Naryciam**: this name was given to Locri Epizephyrii, as being a colony of the Locrian Narycus.

706. **fretum angustaque = fretum angustum**. — **Pelori**, a promontory at the northeastern extremity of Sicily, the modern *Capo di Faro*.

707. **Hippotadae**, Æolus, son of Hippotes, king of the Winds: his home was the Æolian islands. — **Temeses**: *Tempsa*, famed for copper mines.

708. **Leucosiam**, a promontory, south of Pæstum, — a place now, as then, famed for its roses.

709. **Minervae**, the promontory opposite the island of Capri; then come Surrentum (*Sorrento*), Herculaneum, Stabiæ, Neapolis (*Naples*, whose ancient name was Parthenope), and Cumæ, the abode of the Sibyl.

713. **calidi fontes**, Baiæ, a fashionable watering-place in Ovid's time. Liternum lay between here and the mouth of the Volturnus. The other names are of well-known towns.

716. **graves**, *unhealthy*, by reason of the swamps. — **quam**, etc., Cajeta, where Æneas built a sepulchre to his nurse Cajeta.

717. **Antiphatae domus**: Formiæ, where Antiphates was king. — **Trachae** was another name for Tarracina, situated near the Pomptine Marshes.

718. **tellus Circaea**, Circeii. — **spissi**, *with deep sand*.

721. **per sinus**, etc., i.e. *making*, etc.

722. **parentis**, Apollo, who had a temple on the coast at Antium.

723. **Epidaurius**, Æsculapius.

724. **hospitio . . . usus**, *having enjoyed the hospitality of the related deity*.

726. **moderamine**, the rudder.

727. **Castrum**, sc. **Inui**, a town midway between Antium and the mouth of the Tiber; the ancient town of Lavinium was near by.

730. **quæ . . . servant**: the Vestal virgins, six in number, were among the most important functionaries of Roman worship. — **Troica** agrees with **Vesta**: the worship of Vesta and the Penates was said to have been brought by Æneas from Troy.

732. **per adversas undas**, *up the stream*.

734. **sonant**, *crackle*.

737. **mālo**, *mast* (**mālus**, *bad*, has short *ā*).

740. **insula**: the *Island* is between the Capitol and Janiculum. (See Fig. 60.)

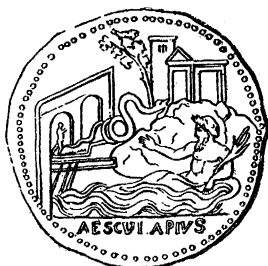
— **laterum e parte duorum**, *on the two sides*.

741. **media tellure**, *while land is between* (abl. abs.). The subject of **porrigit** is **amnis**.

742. **Latia pinu**, *the Roman ship*.

743. **caeleste**, a poetic form of the ablative.

Fig. 60.



The landing.

### XXXI. THE APOTHEOSIS OF CÆSAR.

XV. 745. **hic**, Æsculapius.

746. **marte togaque**, *war and peace*, the *toga* being the distinctive garb of peace.

747. **magis**, construed with **quam**, *v. 750*.

748. **properata**, *speedily won*. — **rerum**, *deeds*.

749. **sidus**: see *v. 850*.

750. **progenies**, the emperor Augustus, his adopted son.

751. **quod exstitit**, substantive clause, *the fact that*, etc. (§ 333; G. 525; H. 540, iv.).

752. **domuisse**: Tacitus, more modestly, says: *potest videri ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse*. — Agr. 13.

753. **septemflua**: there were seven principal mouths of the Nile.

755. **Cinyphium**, derived from *Cinyphs*, the name of a Lybian river. — **Jubam**: Juba, king of Numidia, fought against Cæsar at Thapsus (B.C. 46). — **Mithridateis** . . . **Pontum**: there had been six kings of Pontus named Mithradates, the most famous of whom was Mithradates the Great. His son Pharnaces was overthrown by Cæsar (B.C. 47).

756. **Quirini**: Quirinus, an ancient god of the Romans, was identified by them with their eponymous hero, Romulus. (See selection xxix.)

757. **aliquos**: Cæsar celebrated five triumphs. — **egisse**, the word regularly used for triumphal processions.

758. **quo praeside**, i.e. in making him ruler.

762. **genetrix**, Venus.

763. **pontifici**: Cæsar held the office of *pontifex maximus*, the head of the state religion. The word is used here, in order to fasten upon his murder the character of sacrilege.

767. **Iūlo**: Iulus, son of Æneas, was the alleged ancestor of the Julian gens.

768. **justis curis**, *well-grounded fears*.

769. **Calydonia**: Diomedes, son of Tydeus, of Calydon, had wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, when she was interfering in behalf of the Trojans. — **vulneret** and the following subjunctives, *seeing that, etc.* (§ 320, *e*; G. 636; H. 517): the relatives refer to the subject of **ero**, *v.* 768.

770. **male defensae moenia**, *the unsuccessful defence of the walls*, lit. *walls of ill-defended Troy*.

771. **natum**, Æneas: his wanderings, his **descent** into the infernal regions, and his war with Turnus (who was supported by Juno) are enumerated.

778. **sacerdotis Vestae**: the worship of **Vesta** was under the special oversight of the *pontifex maximus*, who resided in the Regia, adjoining her temple.

781. **veterum sororum**, the Fates.

783. **ferunt**, *they declare*. — **arma**, **tubas**, **cornua**, are subjects of **praemonuisse**, depending upon **ferunt**. All these signs are said to have preceded Cæsar's death.

789. **caerulus**, *livid*. — **vultum**, acc. of specification.

791. **Stygius**, *Stygian* or *infernal*, because a bird of ill-omen.

792. **ebur**, the ivory images of the gods: this was a common portent. — **cantus** and **verba** are prophetic voices and incantations, heard in the sacred groves.

794. **litat**, *gives favorable omens.*

795. **caput**, a projecting portion of the liver: it was a very bad sign if any portion of the viscera was cut by the slaughterer's knife.

800. **praemonitus**, *premonitions.* — **deum**, genitive.

801. **in templum**: the place of Cæsar's assassination was the *Curia* (senate-house) *Pompeii*, which was a *templum*, in the Roman sense, as being a place formally consecrated by auguries. This was necessary for assemblies of the Senate, or of the people; while, on the other hand, not every *acdes*, or abode of a god, was necessarily a *templum*.

803. **Cytheræa**, an epithet of Venus, from the island Cythera.

804. **condere**, sc. **Caesarem**: in this manner Venus had saved Paris from Menelaus, and Æneas from Diomedes.

806. **Diomedeos**: the adjective is equivalent to a possessive genitive (§ 190; G. 360, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 395, N. 2).

808. **intres licet**, *granted that you enter*, i.e. *though you enter* (§ 313, b; G. 609; H. 515, iii.).

810. **rerum tabularia**, *the archives of fate.*

812. **metuunt**: Fate was even above the gods.

818. **deus** (pred.), *as a god.*

819. **natus suus**, Augustus, his adopted son.

821. **nos**, i.e. the gods. — **in bella**, *for his wars.* — **suos**, sc. **socios**: he will have us as his friends, i.e. on his side.

822. **illius auspiciis**: the auspices could be taken only by the commander, who had been formally vested with the *imperium*. — **obsessae**: Mutina was besieged by Antony, B.C. 43, and relieved by Octavius and others, acting then in the interests of the Senate.

823. **Pharsalia**: because Philippi, where Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius (B.C. 42), might be poetically regarded as in the same country as Pharsalia in Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey. Emathia is a district of Macedonia.

825. **Siculis undis**: it was in the neighborhood of Messina, in Sicily, that Agrippa, the admiral of Octavius, defeated Sex. Pompeius, B.C. 36.

826. **conjux**, Cleopatra, who married Antony.

827. **non bene**, *unfortunately.*

828. **servitura**, sc. **esse**, etc.; depends on **minata erit**. — **Canopo**: *Canopus* was a city on the western mouth of the Nile in Lower Egypt, noted for its wealth and luxury.

830. **numerem**, dubitative subjunctive (§ 268; G. 258; H. 484, v.).

833. **jura**: Octavius, as Augustus, reorganized the civil institutions of Rome.

836. **prolem**: Tiberius and Drusus, sons of Livia (wife of Augustus)

by a former marriage. They were adopted by their step-father, and Tiberius succeeded him as Emperor.

838. **Pylios annos**, i.e. the years of Nestor.

840. **hanc animam**, *this* (i.e. Cæsar's) *soul*.

842. **aede**, the temple of *Divus Julius* fronted on the Forum.

843. **media sede senatus**, *in the midst of the senate house* (abl. of place; § 258, f. 2; G. 386; H. 425, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>); this act of Venus followed immediately upon the murder.

845. **eripuit**, sc. **animam**.

850. **nati . . . illo**: the soul of Cæsar, now divine, and placed as a star in heaven, sees the good deeds (**benefacta**) of Augustus (**nati**), and rejoices that they are greater than his own.

852. **hic**, Augustus.

853. **obnoxia**, *subject to*.

854. **una in parte**, *in this one point*, i.e. his superiority to his father.

855. **Agamemnonis**, etc. : Agamemnon, Theseus, Achilles, and Jupiter were greater than their fathers, just as Augustus is greater than Julius Cæsar.

857. **ipsos** : i.e. Julius and Augustus. — **aequantibus**, because Julius and Augustus, like Saturn and Jupiter, were gods.

859. **triformis**, i.e. consisting of earth, sea, and sky.

861. **Aeneae comites**, the *Penates*, or household gods, brought by Æneas — through fire and sword — from Troy, and established in Lavinium.

862. **di Indigetes** : these are generally reckoned as deified heroes; among them was Æneas himself. Romulus (Quirinus), again, was son of Mars, one of whose chief titles was Gradivus, "the strider."

864. **Vesta**, etc. Augustus became Pontifex Maximus in the year 12 B.C. The Pontifex Maximus was obliged to live near the temple of Vesta. In order to fulfil the letter of this law, Augustus built a temple of Vesta within his palace on the Palatine Hill, thereby receiving Vesta among his household deities.

865. **Phoebē** : Apollo was the tutelary deity of Augustus, who built a temple to him on the Palatine.

866. **Tarpeias**, the original name of the Capitoline Mount, afterwards confined to a part of the hill.

869. **Augustum**, adjective. — **quem** relates to **orbe**.

870. **faveat**, as a god. — **absens**, i.e. no longer on earth.

871. **Jovis ira**, i.e. the lightning.

872. **edax** (cf. **ēdo**), *consuming, wasting*.

873. **corporis**, objective genitive with **jus**.

874. **finiat**, hortatory subjunctive.

875. **mei**, *of myself*.



## SHORTER POEMS.

For the metre of this, and all the following extracts (*elegiac*), see § 363; G. 762; H. 615. The Pentameter is most conveniently scanned by dividing it into two half-verses (*hemistichs*), consisting each of two feet with an added half-foot.

## I. FASTI.

1. *The Festival of Pales.*

IV. 721. **Parilia**, acc. (§ 239, 2, c, R.; G. 333, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 374, 1). The form *Parilia* was regularly used by an interchange of **l** and **r** frequent among primitive nations, and also among young children.—**poscor**: this is the word regularly used of a person formally called upon to sing or speak.

722. **Pales**, an Italian goddess of pasturage (possibly of the same root as **pa-scor**). The word is sometimes masculine.

723. **faveas canenti**, *be propitious to me as I sing*.

725. **certe**: this gives the reason why he deserves her favor.—**de vitulo cinerem**: the ashes were preserved from the sacrifice of the *Fordicidia* (April 15), and used for the lustrating rites of the *Parilia*. They were mixed with bean-straw (beans being regarded by the ancients as having a peculiar purifying efficacy) and the curdled blood of the *October horse*, sacrificed October 15 (see v. 733).

726. **februa**: from this is derived the name of *February*, the month of purification,—the last in the old Roman year.

727. **transilui**: the chief ceremonial of the *Parilia* was leaping through heaps of blazing hay and stubble; the herds also were driven through them. This, too, is a cleansing rite.

728. **uda laurea**: a bough of laurel was used to sprinkle purifying water.

729. **navalibus**, etc.: the poet thinks of his poem as a voyage upon which his ship is starting.

730. **suos**, *their own*, i.e. *favoring*.

731. **virginea**: the *suffimen* (fumigation) was prepared by the Vestal Virgin, by whom the blood of the *October horse* had been preserved.

732. **Vestae**: she was the special guardian of chastity.

734. **inane culmen**, *the hollow stalk.*

736. **virga**, *a brush-broom*, usually of laurel.

738. **longa corona**, *festoon.*

739. **vivo**, *crude.*

741. **mares**: it is hard to see why this epithet should be applied to the olive, except from its tonic bitterness. — **taedam**, *pitch-pine.* — **herbas Sabinas**, *juniper*; the name is still preserved in the word *savin*.

742. **crepet**, *crackle*; this was an especially favorable sign.

745. **suas**, *appropriate to her*; no blood could be shed on her festival. — **resectis**: this is explained as referring to the cutting up of the food to be shared among the worshippers.

746. **silvicolam**: the pastures were openings in the forest, or themselves covered with a light growth of wood.

749. **sacro**, sc. **loco**. "The list of innocent sins which follows curiously illustrates both the superstitious fears and the trifling observances of a primitive pastoral life. There is, moreover, a touching simplicity throughout the whole petition, which affords a strong contrast to the frightful depravity of civilized Rome, as described in the pages of Juvenal and Martial." — *Paley*. As illustrated, too, we may add, in many of the writings of Ovid himself.

750. **bustis**: the *bustum* was a mound heaped up upon the spot where the body was burned.

752. **semicaper deus**: the rural god Faunus was identified with the Greek Pan, who was represented with goat's legs. (See Fig. 3.)

753. **opaco**, *shady.*

754. **fuscina frondis**: "In countries where grass is less plentiful than with us, sheep, goats, and cattle are still fed in great measure on the foliage and succulent twigs of trees (see Virg. G. i. 226, ii. 435; Ecl. x. 30)." — *Paley*.

758. **ungula**: the worshipper seems at some time to have driven his flock into a lake, just as, in v. 755, he sheltered them during a hail-storm under a rustic temple.

759. **fontana numina**, etc.: "Nothing is more pleasing in ancient mythology than the fanciful doctrine which peopled all earth and sea with multitudes of fair female spirits. Every hill and dale, every grot and crystal spring, every lake and brook and river, every azure plain and coral cave of ocean, was animated and hallowed by the presence and protection of the Nymphs." — *Ramsay*.

761. **labra Dianae**, referring to the story of Actæon, who saw Diana in her bath: the goddess, as a punishment, turned him into a stag, and he was torn in pieces by his own dogs. (See Met. Book III. 138-252.)

762. **Faunum**: this well-meaning god (from **faveo**) was angry if discovered asleep on the ground.

765. **minus multos**, fewer (sheep or goats). — **redigam**, gather in, i.e. at night.

766. **raptā lupo**, snatched from the wolf, i.e. after the carcass was devoured.

768. **quae**, etc., clauses of purpose.

769. **aera**, money, for the peasant's money is copper, inasmuch as he rarely attains to a silver piece.

770. **vimina rara**, wickerwork, through which the curd was allowed to drain; they were called *fiscellae*. — **sero**, from **serum**.

772. **quamlibet** qualifies **teneras**.

775. **ad annum** = **quotannis**.

777. **ad ortus**, the proper position for the worshipper.

780. **sapam**, new wine (*mustum*) boiled down to a third.

781. **per**, etc., the ceremony alluded to in *v.* 727.

784. **turba**, i.e. of interpretations: it is Ovid's custom, on occasion, to introduce a multitude of these, as here.

786. **duce**, i.e. the shepherd.

787. **semina** is predicate: that fire and water are called **dei** illustrates the ancient custom of deifying all objects and powers of nature.

791. **exsul**: the formula of exile was *aquā et igni interdicere*; the bride also was welcomed to her new home with these elements.

793. **Phaëthonta**, i.e. his memory. (See *Met.* ii. 1; i. 253.)

799. **pietas Aeneia**, i.e. in carrying his father Anchises through the flames of burning Troy: *dant tela locum flammæque recedunt* (*Aen.* ii. 633).

801. **condita est**: Rome was said to have been founded on the day of the *Parilia*.

802. **Lares**, the household gods; in practice there was very little difference made between the *Lares* and *Penates*, but in their origin they were quite different. The *Lares* were deified ancestors, the *Penates* were associated with Vesta, and worshipped on the hearth, the name being connected with **penus**, **penetralia**, and other words referring to something in the interior.

803. **mutantes** agrees with **incolas** understood, subject of **supposuisse**.

804. **et** connects **tectis** and **casae**. — **cessaturae**, because they were on the point of leaving it.

2. *The Founding of Rome.*

809. **frater Numitoris**: Amulius, who had stolen the kingdom from his brother. Romulus and Remus, grandsons of Numitor, restored his authority to him, and put the usurper to death.

810. **pastorum**: Romulus and Remus had been brought up among shepherds. — **gemino duce**, Romulus and Remus.

812. **ponat uter**: not to be understood of the mere act of building the city, which was to be done in common, but as to which should enjoy the dignity of founder.

814. **fides**, *reliance on*; the word *auspice* is derived from **avis** (**auis**) and **-specio**.

815. **Palati**: this was the original seat of the city: the Aventine, south of it, lay for a long time outside the limits of the city. Romulus ascended the Palatine, Remus the Aventine.

818. **statur**, impersonal passive, *they abide by*.

819. **signet**, subjunctive of purpose. — **aratro**: the founder of the city marked out the walls by ploughing about the space, the sods being turned inward: the sod represented the walls, the furrow the moat.

821. **fossa**: this was not the moat, but a pit dug in the centre of the city; in Rome it was in front of the Temple of Apollo, on the Palatine. It was called *mundus*, and in it were placed the objects here enumerated. It bore thus a certain analogy to the corner-stone of modern buildings. — **ad solidum**, *to firm earth*. — **fruges**, i.e. *boni ominis causa*.

822. **vicino**, i.e. not the neighborhood, but the *vicus* from which each of the settlers had come.

824. **fungitur**, *gets through with*, or *does its duty by*.

826. **vacca**: the bull was harnessed outside, at the right of the cow.

827. **condenti**, sc. **mihi**.

828. **Mavors**, an old form of *Mars*. — **mater**: this word is not here used to imply relationship (as *genitor* or *genitrix*), but, like *pater*, is often applied to the deities in reverence, as in *Jupiter*, *Marspiter*, *Liber pater*.

831. **huic** is to be taken with **dominae terrae**, — **dominae** being used *proleptically*, that is, in the way of anticipation.

832. **dies** = **sol**.

833. **laevo**: thunder on the left was a favorable sign, because, as the person taking the auspices faced south, the east, the place of the sun's rising, was at his left.

837. **Celer**, a mythical companion of Romulus, the eponym of the *Celeres*, or Roman Knights. — **vocat**, i.e. by this name, *Swift*.

838. **curae tuae**, genitive (§ 214, c; G. 365, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 403).

842. **his**, abl., sc. **muris**.

843. **nec mora**, sc. **est**. — **Celer**: the usual story was that the blow was given by Romulus himself.

851. **adplicuit**, sc. **fratri**.

852. **invito**, dat., sc. **mihi** (§ 229; G. 344, R<sup>2</sup>.; H. 385, 2).

854. **Faustulus** and **Acca**, the shepherd and his wife, who had reared Romulus and Remus. — **comas**, acc. of specification.

855. **nondum facti Quirites**: this term was, in historical times, applied to all the Roman citizens, in their character of citizens. Its origin is uncertain, but it was usually supposed to have been the name of a Sabine settlement upon the Quirinal, which was afterwards incorporated with the Palatine Rome.

856. **ultima**, as the last act.

857. **hoc**: § 225, a; *credo* takes the acc. of the thing (when a neuter pronoun), and the dat. of the person.

860. **nominis hujus** (i.e. *Cæsar*) limits **pluris** (acc. plural).

862. **umeris**, i.e. by head and shoulders, implying a great disparity.

### 3. *Ritual to avert Blight.*

901. **quæ restant**, remaining. — **lucis**, days.

902. **in medio cursu**: a division of the season which is not easy to account for, and is inconsistent with other authors.

903. **pecudem Helles**, the golden-fleeced ram, which carried away Phrixus and Helle, children of Athamas, and gave its name to the constellation *Aries*. It really sets March 25, while *Canis* does not rise, but sets (i.e. ceases to appear in the west after sunset) in April.

904. **signa dant imbres**. "The showers give indications of the seasons." — *Ramsay*.

905. **Nomento**: Nomentum was a town about twelve miles northeast of Rome, on the *Via Salaria*; the grove of Robigo was five miles from Rome on the *Via Clodia*, which was westerly of this. Probably therefore Ovid got upon the *Via Clodia* by a cross road.

907. **flamen**: the *flamen* was a special sacrificing priest, either attached to the worship of a special god, or to a special corporation. There were three of chief rank, called *flamines maiores*, the *Dialis* (of Jupiter), *Martialis*, and *Quirinalis*; the other twelve were devoted to the worship of inferior deities, some of them utterly passed into oblivion. The Flamen of Quirinus had charge of the worship of Robigo (see v. 910).

911. **aspera**: this word, as well as **scabras** (v. 621), describes the roughened surface of the blighted plant.

913. **sideribus**, construed with **nutrita**: it is well known how strong is the belief in most primitive communities of an influence of the stars upon the crops.

915. **notasti**, *have marked*; perhaps an allusion to the *nota censoria*, or rank of infamy, stamped by the censors upon those whom they degraded politically.

916. **habet**, *reckons*.

918. **pallet**, *loses color*.

919. **incalfacit udos**: this was their explanation of blight.

923. **ferrum**: *robigo* means *rust* as well as *blight*.

924. **prior**, *beforehand*; predicate adjective agreeing with the subject, where in English we use an adverb.

926. **otia agit**, *is at peace*; in the reign of Augustus, the temple of Janus was closed, for the first time in two hundred years.

928. **situs**, see note, Met. vii. 290.

932. **absenti**, *in gratitude for thy absence*.

933. **villis solutis**, *with long nap*; linen, among the ancients, was woven with a nap, as wool is now: the *manete* (maniple), *patera*, and *acerra* were regular implements of sacrifice. "**Acerra** ought to be translated *incense-box* [not *censer*]. The frankincense in ancient sacrifices was generally consumed on the altar, not in a vessel constructed for the purpose, as in the ceremonies of the Jewish religion and the Roman Catholic church." — *Ramsay*.

936. **obscenae**: "as early as the time of Homer, the dog was taken as the symbol of shamelessness and impudence." — *Peter*.

937. **nova**, *unusual*.

939. **Icarium**: the dog-star, *Canicula*, was metamorphosed from the dog of Erigone (the Virgin), daughter of Icarius. It rose (i.e. reappeared in the east just before sunrise) July 26.

940. **praecipitur**, *ripens too fast*.

## II. HEROIDES.

### *Penelope to Ulysses.*

1. **Iento**: after the ten years' siege of Troy, Ulysses was delayed by ten years of wandering and adventures before returning to his wife Penelope in Ithaca, as related in the *Odyssey*.

2. **vēni**, imperative.

3. **jacet certe**, *has doubtless fallen*.

4. **tanti fuit**, *was worth what it cost* (§ 252, a; G. 379; H. 404).

6. **adulter**, Paris, who carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta.

7. **jacuissem**, this, like the following verbs, is in the apodosis of a condition contrary to fact, the omitted protasis (**si abruptus esset**) being implied in the preceding lines.

9. **fallere**, *to while away*.

10. **tela**: she spent her time in weaving a shroud for her father-in-law Laertes, what she wove by day being unravelled at night, to foil the importunity of her suitors (*v.* 88).

15. **Antilochum**, a Greek warrior at Troy, son of Nestor.

17. **Menoetiaden**: Patroclus, son of Menœtius, dearest friend of Achilles: he was killed by Hector, while wearing Achilles' armor.

18. **successu**, etc.: Ulysses was famous for craftiness. The failure of Patroclus fighting in assumed arms makes Penelope fear that the tricks of Ulysses will not save his life.

19. **Tlepolemus**, son of Hercules and Astyoche, led the Rhodians against Troy, and was slain by Sarpedon, king of Lycia.

22. **amantis**, i.e. of Penelope.

26. **ad patrios deos**, *before the ancestral gods*, i.e. before their altars or images.

27. **nymphae**, *brides*.

28. **illi**, i.e. **mariti**, who had fought at Troy. — **suis**, sc. **fatis**.

31. **monstrat**, etc.: he paints with wine a plan of Troy on the table, and shows how the armies were drawn up.

35. **Acacides**: both Peleus, father of Achilles, and Telamon, father of Ajax, were sons of Æacus. Here Achilles is meant.

36. **missos**, *let go = at full speed*.

37. **te quaerere misso**, *sent to seek you*; the infinitive denoting purpose is poetic (see § 331, g; G. 546, R.<sup>1</sup>; H. 533, ii. 1).

38. **gnato**: the wanderings of Telemachus, son of Ulysses (see Odyssey, Books i.-iv.), were almost as noted as those of his father.

39. **Rhesum**: *Rhesus*, a Thracian king, came to aid the Trojans, but Ulysses and Diomed entered his camp and killed him and many others the night of his arrival. — **Dolon**, a Trojan scout, was killed on the same occasion by a trick.

40. **ut**, *how*.

43. **uno**, i.e. Diomed.

46. **Ismariis**, *of Ismarus*, a mountain of Thrace.

47. **vestris**, of you and your comrades.

48. **Ilios**, nominative.
50. **dempto fine**, *without end, or forever*.
51. **aliis**, *for other wives*.
52. **incola**, etc.: the conquerors often colonized a captured city, the land, cattle, etc., passing to the new settlers.
60. **mihi**, *from me* (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 385, 2); really a dative of the person interested.
62. **charta** = **epistola**.
63. **Pylon**: Pylos was reigned over by Nestor, son of Neleus.
67. **moenia Phoebi**: the walls of Troy were built by Apollo and Neptune.
68. **votis**, i.e. for a speedy end of the war.
69. **scirem**, etc., sc. **si starent moenia**.
75. **quae vestra libido est**, *such is your lustfulness*; **vestra**, not **tua**, because she refers not to Ulysses alone, but to men in general.
79. **fallar**, etc., optative subjunctive.
80. **revertendi liber**, *free to return*.
82. **cogit**, *attempts to compel*.
83. **increpet**, subjunctive depending upon **licet** (§ 331, f, R.; G. 546, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 499, 2); so **dicar** depends upon **oportet**.
87. **Dulichium**, an island at the mouth of the Achelous; Samos, an island off the coast of Asia Minor; Zacynthos, now *Zante*, one of the group near Ithaca.
91. **Pisandrum**, etc., names of suitors.
94. **tuo sanguine** qualifies **partis** (from **pario**).
95. **Irus**, a beggar, favored by the suitors. — **edendi** limits **ultimus pudor**, *a most shameful eater*.
98. **Laërtes** was the father, Telemachus the son, of Ulysses.
99. **ademptus**: when Telemachus went to Pylos to seek news of his father, the suitors lay in wait to kill him, but he was saved by Minerva.
103. **hinc faciunt**, *besides these are counted*.
104. **cura** = **curator**, the swineherd Eumæus.
105. **ut qui sit**, *as one who is* (clause of characteristic) i.e. *since he is*.
108. **erat tuenda**, *ought to be protected*. — **illa**, sc. **aetas**.
109. **pellere**, infinitive expressing purpose; cf. v. 37.
110. **portus et aura**, *haven of safety and breath of air*; she calls him so because he is so longed for and so necessary.
116. **ut**, *although*.



## III. AMORES.

1. *The Poet of Idleness.*

I. **15. quid**, *why?* — **livor**: properly, a livid color; figuratively, *malice*.

3. **non me**: these accusatives with infinitive are dependent upon **obiciis**. The only honorable careers for a Roman youth of good family were war and law, or statesmanship; hence Ovid speaks of being reproached for adopting poetry as his profession.

6. **foro**: the courts of justice as well as some of the public assemblies (those of the tribes) were held in the Forum. — **ingrato**, *unremunerative*.

8. **mihi**, dative of the person interested, who is here the same as the agent.

9. **Maeonides**, Homer; **Tenedos**, an island; **Ide**, a mountain, and **Simois**, a river near Troy.

11. **Ascræus**, Hesiod of Ascra, whose "Works and Days" treat of the operations of agriculture.

13. **Battiades**, Callimachus (about 250 B.C.), a native of Cyrene, a city ruled by a dynasty of Battiadæ. Ovid's judgment of this poet in the next verse is probably sound.

15. **cothurno**, *buskin*; a high shoe worn in tragedy, put, therefore, for tragic poetry.

16. **Aratus** (about 250 B.C.) wrote on Astronomy.

17. **fallax servus**, etc., characters of the new Attic comedy, the chief writer of which was Menander (342–291 B.C.).

19. **Ennius**, the earliest great Roman epic poet (239–169 B.C.); his poetry was greatly admired, but seemed to later critics to lack finish (**arte carens**). — **Accius**, a Roman tragic poet (170 to about 94 B.C.).

21. **Varronem**: not the celebrated antiquary (116–27 B.C.), but Varro Atacinus (82–37 B.C.), who translated among other things the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius. — **primam ratem**, the ship Argo, in which Jason sailed for the golden fleece.

22. **Aesonio duci**, i.e. Jason; dative of agent.

23. **Lucretius**, a sublime poet upon philosophy: *De Rerum Naturâ* (about 98–55 B.C.).

25. **Tityrus**, a character in Virgil's first Eclogue. — **fruges**, the subject of the Georgics. — **Aeneia arma**, the Æneid.

28. **Tibullus**, a favorite poet of love, of Ovid's own time. Ovid laments his death, Am. iii. 9.

29. **Gallus**, another elegiac poet, contemporary of Ovid, also renowned as a soldier, in east and west: Lycoris was the name of his mistress.
31. **cum**, *though*.
34. **Tagi**: a river of Spain, then famed for its gold mines.
36. **Castalia**: a fountain at Delphi, sacred to Apollo.
37. **myrtum**: this plant was sacred to Venus.
38. **sollicito amante** (abl. abs.), *while lovers are anxious*.
39. **fata**, *death*.

## 2. *Elegy on a Parrot.*

II. 6. 2. **exsequias**, *funeral procession*; in the expression *exsequias ire*, the accusative is regularly used without a preposition.

7. **quod scelus ista querella**, *that lamentation for the crime which*, etc.—**Ismarii**, *Thracian*; this was Tereus, king of Thrace. — **Philomela**, *the nightingale*.

8. **expleta**, etc., i.e. you have lamented long enough for that.

9. **devertere**, imperative.

10. **Itys**, son of Tereus, served up to him by his wife Progne, and her sister Philomela, in revenge for an atrocious crime.

15. **juvenis Phocæus**, Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis, and friend of Orestes.

17. **rari coloris**, genitive of quality (§ 215; G. 364; H. 396, v.).

19. **ut**, *when*.

21. **hebetare**, *make dull*.

22. **Punica**, of Tyrian dye, a deep crimson. — **croco**, *saffron*, with **rubro**, of a reddish yellow, or orange.

23. **vocum**, genitive, depending upon **simulantior** (§ 218, b; G. 374; H. 399, ii.).

28. **fiant anus**, i.e. *grow old*.

29. **minimo**, abl. of *means*, not of *fulness*. — **prae sermonis amore**, *by reason of your love of talking*.

30. **ora**, synecdochical accusative.

34. **auctor**, *prophet*.

35. **invisa Minervæ**: the crow had lost the favor of Minerva by prating (see Met. ii. 551).

36. **vix moritura**: the longevity of the crow has always been proverbial.

38. **extremo ab orbe**, *from the ends of the earth*.

40. **suis**, i.e. of their years.

41. **Phylacidae**, Protesilaus, the first slain of the Greeks at the siege

of Troy; **Thersites**, a loud-mouthed and mutinous soldier in the Grecian army at Troy.

44. **per mare rapta**, *swept to nought*.

45. **septima lux**, i.e. of his illness.

46. **vacuo colo**: the thread of his life had been spun out. The *Parcae*, or Fates, were represented as spinning out the thread of life.

48. **Corinna**, the name of the girl referred to in *v.* 43.

54. **unica**, *the only one of his kind*. The belief of the ancients was that there was but one phoenix at a time, and upon his death a young one sprang from his ashes.

55. **ales Junonia**, the peacock.

61. **colligor**, etc., *it is inferred from my very tomb that I*, etc. (§ 330, *d*; G. 528, R.; H. 534, I, N<sup>1</sup>).

82. **ora fuere mihi**, etc., *I had a mouth taught to speak more than (would be expected of) a bird*.

### 3. Farewell to the Loves.

III. 15. 1. **mater Amorum**, Venus.

2. **meta**: a conical pillar, or goal, at the end of the Circus, about which the chariots turned in the race, of course often grazing it. — **elegis**, dative of agent.

3. **quos** relates to **elegis** (*Amores*). — **Peligni**: see Life of Ovid.

5. **ordinis**, sc. **equestris**: this was an aristocracy of wealth in Rome; here it appears to indicate a class of country gentlemen, to which Ovid says his family belonged.

6. **militiae turbine**: referring to the *parvenu* aristocracy which had sprung from the civil wars.

7. **Catullo**, a lyric poet of extraordinary merit, who lived about a generation before Ovid (B.C. 87).

9. **coëgerat ad arma**, in the Social or Italian War, B.C. 90. This was a revolt of the Italian allies, among them the Peligni, to force from Rome an equality of political rights.

15. **Amathusia**, an epithet of Venus, from Amathus, a city of Cyprus.

16. **aurea**, etc., *pluck up your golden standards*, i.e. *decamp*.

17. **corniger**: Bacchus was sometimes represented with horns, as a symbol of the powers of nature; it was chiefly in his mystic worship (see Tib. ii. 1, 3).

18. **area major**: this refers to his undertaking greater works, — the *Metamorphoses* and the *Fasti*.

## IV. TRISTIA.

I. *Banished from Rome.*

1. 3. 6. **finibus**, abl. of separation. — **Ausoniae**, Italy.  
 7. **spatium**, *time*.  
 15. **extremum**, *for the last time*.  
 16. **modo de multis**, *from many a short time before*; they had dwindled to one or two.  
 19. **nata**, his daughter Perilla.  
 20. **certior**, *informed*.  
 22. **non taciti funeris**, *of a funeral with loud lamentations*.  
 30. **frustra**, *in vain*, for he was not saved from banishment. — **Iari**, *abode*.  
 32. **jam**, *again*.  
 35. **sero**, etc.: taking up a shield after one is wounded is like shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. Ovid feels that it is now too late to defend himself.  
 36. **odiis**, ablative of deprivation.  
 37. **caelesti viro**, Augustus.  
 40. **deo**, i.e. **Augusto**.  
 44. **extinctos**: the hearth fire was out, for the master of the house was banished.  
 48. **Parrhasis**, *Arcadian*; the Great Bear was originally an Arcadian maiden, a companion of Diana, named Callisto.  
 50. **fugae**, *exile*.  
 57. **vale dicto**, ablative absolute.  
 62. **utraque**, i.e. for either reason.  
 66. **Thesēa**, i.e. with the love of Theseus for Pirithous.  
 68. **in lucro**, *counted as gain*.  
 72. **Lucifer**, the morning star (the planet Venus).  
 75. **Mettus** (*Fufetius*), king of Alba, who was thus punished for treachery by Tullus Hostilius (Liv. i. 28).  
 83. **et mihi facta via est**, *for me, too, the way is made ready*. — **ultima**, *far distant*.  
 86. **Caesar erit**, *shall be Caesar*, i.e. a ruler whom I cannot disobey.  
 88. **utilitate**, i.e. that this was best. — **manus**, i.e. like a captive.  
 89. **ferri**, the technical term for carrying upon the bier.  
 92. **sēm(i)ănīmis**, only four syllables (§ 347, d, R.). — **media domo**, abl. of place (§ 258, f, 2; G. 386; H. 425, 2, N.<sup>2</sup>).  
 100. **mei**, *for me*; objective genitive, limiting **respectu**.

2. *The Exile's Sick-Chamber.*

- III. 3. 2. **eram**, epistolary imperfect (§ 282; G. 244; H. 472, 1).  
 5. **animi**, partitive genitive with **quid**. — **regione**, locative ablative.  
 6. **inter**, *among*, not *between*; for both these tribes were north of Tomi: the Sauromatæ (*Sarmatæ*) inhabited Southern Russia, the Getæ, the modern Moldavia and Wallachia.  
 8. **nescio quo modo**, *somehow*.  
 10. **Apollinea**: Æsculapius, god of healing, was son of Apollo.  
 16. **parte**, *than a part*, i.e. you hold my whole heart.  
 19. **sic** qualifies **aliena locutum** = *been delirious*.  
 22. **restituenda**, sc. **erit**.  
 23. **nuntiet aliquis**, *let some one announce*, i.e. *if any one should say*.  
 31. **quantum erat**, *how great a task would it have been*.  
 33. **fuisset praecepisset**, *should have been*, etc.; pluperfect subjunctive, denoting an unfulfilled obligation in past time (§ 266, e).  
 35. **integer**, i.e. unharmed by exile.  
 41. **dominae**, *of my wife*.  
 47. **ut audieris**, *when you hear it*; future perfect.  
 57. **ferendo**, *by bearing them*.  
 58. **rude**, *inexperienced*.  
 62. **Samii senis**, Pythagoras. — **rata**, *authentic*.  
 65. **referantur**: after *facio*, especially in the imperative, *ut* is often omitted.  
 67. **fratrem**, Polynices; who was killed in the war of "the Seven against Thebes," and buried by his sister Antigone, contrary to the command of the tyrant Creon.  
 70. **suburbano**: the Roman tombs were along the sides of the roads which led from the city.  
 72. **tituli**, *inscription*, limits **notis** (§ 214, f; G. 359; H. 396, vi.).  
 77. **majora monumenta**, predicate.  
 81. **extincto**, sc. **mihi**, *to me when I am dead*. — **feralia munera**: gifts carried to the grave of the departed; there was a special festival styled *Feralia*, celebrated Feb. 21.  
 88. **vale**, i.e. *good health*.

3. *To Perilla.*

1. **perarata**, *written*, lit. ploughed through; for the ancients often wrote by scratching with a pointed stylus upon wax-covered tablets. —

**Perillam**: Perilla was Ovid's daughter. She inherited something of her father's poetic talent (see *vv.* 11-32).

6. **nec mora**, sc. **est**, *immediately*.

8. **mala nostra**, *my woes*. — **levata**, sc. **esse**.

10. **cogere**, depending upon **reverti**, is equivalent to **ad cogendum**.

12. **non patrio** is explained in the next line, for a maiden to whom nature had given *mores pudicos* could not write in Ovid's earlier manner.

15. **hoc**, i.e. **ingenium**. — **Pegasidas undas**, the waters of Hippocrene, a spring on Mount Helicon in Boëotia, sacred to the Muses; hence used, like Castalia, to mean poetry. Hippocrene was said to have sprung forth under the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

16. **male** limits **periret**.

19. **ignes**, *fires*, i.e. *genius*. — **idem**, nominative plural.

20. **Lesbia**, Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

24. **tui**, objective genitive with **judex**, equivalent to **tuus**.

26. **cessares**: the subjunctive occasionally follows **ubi** in clauses having the force of general conditions. This is very rare in Ovid and his contemporaries, but becomes more common in later writers. — **causa ruboris**: she blushed for her negligence.

27. **exemplo**, *by example*, i.e. dreading my fate.

28. **tu . . . meae**, *you also have followed the acts of my punishment*, i.e. have given up writing or changed your style. But the line may be corrupt, and several emendations have been proposed.

32. **sacra**, because poetry was sacred to the Muses.

36. **strepitum non faciente**, *noiseless*.

40. **censibus**, *riches*, as estimated by the census.

41. **id quodcumque**, *whatever* (that whichever).

42. **Irus**, the beggar in the *Odyssey*; **Croesus**, a king of Lydia. These two are proverbial examples of poverty and wealth.

45. **cum**, *although*.

46. **mihi**, dative of reference (§ 229; G. 344, R.<sup>2</sup>; H. 385, 2) equivalent to an ablative of separation.

53. **maneant**, subjunctive of wish.

#### 4. *Winter Scenes in Thrace.*

III. 10. 3. **suppositum** agrees with **me**, and governs **stellis**. The stars which never touch the sea (i.e. set) are the north star and those near it. He who is under them is in the far north.

5. **Bessi**, natives of Thrace: for the others see III. 3, 6.

6. **quam** qualifies **non digna**, *how unworthy*.

7. **medio**, *intervening*, i.e. between us and the savages.

12. **axe tremente**, *the pole*, poetically represented as quivering with the earth's weight.

19. **braccis**: trousers were unknown to Greeks and Romans until they came in contact with Gauls and Sarmatians.

20. **ora**, *face*.

23. **nuda**, *bare*, i.e. without the jar.

27. **papyrifero amne**, the Nile.

28. **multa ora**, seven according to Ovid (*Trist.* ii. 189); according to Tacitus (*Germ.* i.) there were six: *septimum os paludibus hauritur*. The Danube was known to the ancients in its lower course by the name *Hister*, and afterwards in its upper waters as the *Danubius*. — **vasto freto**, the Black Sea.

34. **plaustra**: the Sarmatians, a nomadic race, dwelt in carts drawn by oxen.

38. **lubrica testa**, *a slippery shell*, i.e. ice.

41. **Leandre**: the youth Leander swam across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos, to visit his mistress Hero.

43. **pandi**, infinitive expressing the purposes of **tollere** (§ 273, e; G. 424, R.<sup>4</sup>; II. 533, ii.).

45. **alis**: the winds were personified as winged creatures, and are so represented in art. (See Fig. 61.)

52. **redundatas**, *brimming*.

53. **aequato**, *made level*, so that they could ride upon it.

55. **equo pollens**, like the Cossacks of the present day.

64. **tinctile**, *from being dipped*.

65. **perdunt**, *destroy*.

72. **lacus**, *vats*.

73. **Acontius**, who wrote upon an apple the words *Per Dianam juro me Acontii futuram conjugem*, and laid it where his mistress Cydippe should pick it up. As soon as she had read off the words, she was held bound by the solemn vow.

Fig. 61.



Boreas.

5. *The Poet's Autobiography.*

IV. 10. 1. **qui fuerim** depends upon **ut noris**, which depends upon **accipe**.

3. **gelidis undis**: it was in the mountain region of the Peligni.

6. **cecidit**, etc.: B.C. 43, when both consuls, Irtius and Pansa, were killed in the civil war, before Mutina.

7. **usque a proavis**: see note, Am. iii. 15, 5, where the same line occurs.

10. **quater** qualifies **tribus**, and **tribus mensibus** is ablative of the degree of difference (§ 250; G. 400; H. 423); *four times three months before*.

12. **liba**: the *cakes* offered to the genius or inborn spirit on the birthday. These were made of flour, cheese, and eggs and honey was usually poured over them.

13. **festis quinque**, sc. **diebus**: the *Quinquatria* (also *Quinquatrus*) or five days' festival of Minerva, began March 19, and the gladiatorial shows began on the second day. Ovid's birthday was then the 20th of March.

15. **teneri**, predicate adjective, *while we are young*.

16. **ab arte**, from their professional skill.

22. **Maeonides**, Homer.

23. **Helicone**, the Boeotian mountain sacred to the Muses.

24. **soluta modis**, *devoid of rhythm*, i.e. prose.

25. **numeros**, *measures*.

28. **liberior toga**, the *toga virilis*, the ordinary dress of a Roman gentleman, was assumed at about the age of sixteen, on the festival of the *Liberalia*, March 17. Before this age boys wore the *toga praetexta*, bordered with purple.

29. **lato clavo**: this was a broad purple stripe running up and down the front of the tunic or body-garment: it was the mark of senatorial dignity, and was also given by Augustus to a special body of the wealthier *equites*, — the *illustres*, — who were thus marked as being destined to the Senate and a political career.

30. **studium**, *taste*.

33. **primos honores**, *the first steps of honor*; no person could aspire to the higher offices until he had held certain lower positions. The first grade was usually the *vigintiviratus*, or occupancy of one of the group of twenty magistracies; this was a step to the quaestorship, but did not entitle him to a seat in the Senate. The office held by Ovid was probably that of *triumvir capitalis*, police commissioner. There were, however,



two other boards of three, the *triumviri nocturni* and *monetales*, having charge of the night police and of the mint.

35. **curia restabat**, the *Senate-house remained*, i.e. the next step in Ovid's political career would have been entrance into the Senate, but as he did not care to pursue a political career, he exchanged the broad senatorial stripe for the narrow equestrian. — **coacta est**, was narrowed.

39. **Aoniae sorores**, the Muses, whose sacred mountain, Helicon, was in Boëotia, anciently called Aonia.

41. **poëtas**, i.e. those enumerated below.

44. **Macer**: he wrote a poem on birds, herbs, etc., not a line of which is extant.

45. **Propertius**, an elegiac poet of remarkable merit.

46. **sodalicio**: they were members of the same *sodalitas*.

47. **Ponticus**, who wrote a *Thebaid*: there was more than one poet of the name of Bassus. — **heroö**, sc. **versu**.

50. **Ausonia**, *Italian*. Horace himself claims

Princeps Acolium carmen ad Italos  
Deduxisse modos. — *Od.* iii. 30, 13.

51. **Vergilium, Tibullo**: these poets both died 19 B.C. when Ovid was twenty-four years old. — **tantum, only**, qualifies **vidi**.

53. **Galle**: see note, Am. i. 15, 29.

56. **Thalia**, properly the Muse of Comedy, is mentioned here simply as a Muse: **Thalia mea**, my poetry.

57. **legi**: it was customary in Rome for authors to read their works in public as a sort of advertisement before publication.

60. **Corinna**: see note Am. ii. 6, 48: it has been conjectured that she was Julia, daughter of Augustus, and that an intrigue with her may have been the cause of Ovid's banishment.

66. **moveret**: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic.

67. **cum, although**. — **hic = talis**, such an one, as described in the line before and in the following words. — **igne**, fire of love.

68. **fabula**, scandal.

69. **paene puero**, hardly more than a boy.

70. **tempus per breve**: Ovid was divorced from his first wife as well as his second (v. 72).

75. **filia**: Perilla, to whom Trist. iii. 7 is addressed, for Ovid seems to have had but one daughter.

78. **lustris**: as the *lustrum* is generally reckoned at five years, this would make his father ninety at the time of his death (but see below, note on v. 95).

80. **fuit**, with **fleturus**, equivalent to **flevisset** (§ 308, *d*; G. 599, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 511, 2. — **justa**, *due* (funeral) *rites*.

83. **me**, exclamatory acc., though in *v.* 81 the nominative is used.

85. **exstinctis**, *the dead*. — **aliquid nisi**, *something besides*.

87. **parentales umbrae**, *shades of my parents*.

88. **in Stygio foro**, *in the Stygian court*, i.e. in the court of the lower world. — **crimina nostra**, *charges against me*.

90. **errorem**, *a mistake*. This is one of Ovid's clearest utterances concerning the cause of his banishment, but it throws little light upon the subject (cf. *v.* 101).

91. **studiosa pectora**, *eager hearts* of my friends who wish to know of my life.

95. **ortus**, *birth*. — **Pisaea oliva**: the reward of the victor in the Olympic games (held in the territory of Pisa) was a crown of wild olive. As these games came once in four years, *decies victor* would naturally mean forty years; he was, however, fifty at the time of his banishment, and we can account for the discrepancy only by supposing that he reckoned the Olympiad at five years, an almost inconceivable blunder. Mommsen explains it, however (*Röm. Chron.* p. 170), by calling attention to the confusion of the ancients themselves in regard to the expression *quinto quoque anno*, for the period in the Julian calendar: "the poet," he says, "rightly supposed that the Olympiad and the Julian *lustra* [*decem lustris peractis*, Ibis. 1], were of equal length, and very wrongly supposed the latter to be five years."

97. **ad laeva**, i.e. as one sails out from the Bosphorus.

99. **nimum** qualifies **nota**.

103. **indignata est**, *disdained*.

105. **per otia**, *in peace*, limiting **ductae**.

106. **temporis**, i.e. of the exigency, or the new life into which he was thrown. — **arma**: the *arms* adapted to the occasion seem to have been self-control and submission.

110. **Sarmatis** (paternal adj. fem.) agrees with **ora**.

112. **quo possum**, the only thing *with which I can* do so.

113. **quod**, object of **referatur**, refers to **carmine**.

114. **sic**, *even thus*.

115. **quod vivo**, etc., substantive clauses depending upon **gratia** (sc. **est**) **tibi** (§ 333; G. 542; H. 540, iv.).

116. **lucis**, *life*.

119. **ab Histro**: the Muse takes him in spirit from the wild banks of the Ister to the very home of the Muses.

122. **ab exsequiis**, *after the funeral*.

126. **maligna**, *grudging*.  
 129. **veri** limits **quid**. This is almost the same as the last line of the *Metamorphoses*.  
 130. **protinus ut moriar**, *although I should die at once*.  
 132. **jure**, *deservedly*, qualifies **carmine tuli**.

## V. EX PONTO.

*To His Wife.*

- I. 4. 1. **deterior aetas**, *a worse age*, i.e. *old age*. — **cānis**, sc. **capillis**.  
 4. **lusus**, the antecedent of **qui**, is incorporated in the relative clause (§ 200, *b*; G. 618; H. 445, 9).  
 7. **altera**, *a second*.  
 9. **digerat**, *should distribute*, i.e. allowing one evil to each year.  
 10. **Nestore**: Homer says that the Pylian Nestor lived through three generations of men, i.e. a hundred years.  
 11. **ut**, *how*.  
 13. **novali**, *fallow land*; the ancients did not practice rotation of crops, but let the land lie unused part of the time to preserve its fruitfulness.  
 16. **non intermissis cursibus**, *with no rest from races*.  
 17. **firma . . . licet**, *though she be strong*.  
 18. **quae . . . aquis**: the ancients frequently drew their ships on land for repairs and to prevent rotting.  
 22. **carpit**, *gnaws or wears away*.  
 23. **Aesone natus**, Jason, who sailed to the Euxine for the golden fleece.  
 29. **mihi** opposed to **ille**, *v. 27*; *he* went at the bidding of Pelias, a petty Thessalian chieftain; *my* ruin was wrought by the anger of Augustus, the ruler of the world.  
 30. **utraque terra**, i.e. the country to the east and to the west.  
 36. **quae tulit**, the Argo, built under the supervision of Minerva.  
 37. **Tiphys** was helmsman of the Argo. — **Agenore natus**, *Phineus*, who aided the Argonauts by his prophetic power (see note on Met. VII. 3).  
 41. **Cupidinis artes**, referring to the love of Medea for Jason (Met. VII. 9, foll.).  
 42. **quas vellem**, etc., *which* (i.e. **artes**) *I would Love had never learned from me*. The reference is to Ovid's earlier poems, especially the

*Ars Amatoria*. On **vellem didicisset** see § 267, *c*; G. 254, R.<sup>2</sup>; **vellem** is subjunctive of modesty (§ 311, *b*; G. 602; H. 486, 1), followed by a substantive clause of purpose without **ut** (§ 331, *f*, R.; G. 546, R.<sup>3</sup>; H. 499, 2).

44. **dei**, Augustus.

49. **talem**, *such*, i.e. *old*, as implied by **insenuisse**.

51. **non pingue**, *not plump* as in youth.

52. **cura mei**, *care for me*.

57. **Memnonis mater**, Aurora, goddess of dawn.





A SPECIAL  
VOCABULARY TO OVID

COVERING THOSE PORTIONS OF HIS WORKS

CONTAINED IN

*ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S OVID* .

REVISED EDITION

By J. B. GREENOUGH



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## ABBREVIATIONS.

- ā.** — Actually long vowels are marked without reference to syllabic quantity, and all vowels (in the words when first presented) not marked long are supposed to be naturally short, although the *syllable* may be long by position. The pronunciation will of course depend on the rules learned from the grammar.
- [ ]. — All matter in square brackets is etymological.
- [Gr. **Αἰολος**]. — A Greek word in brackets preceded by *Gr.* indicates that the Latin word is borrowed from the Greek one given.
- [?]. — The interrogation in brackets marks a doubtful etymology; after a word or suggestion it indicates, as usual, a doubt, or a suggestion not yet generally received.
- †**servo.** — A dagger marks a *stem*, or, in some cases, a *word* not found in Latin, but which must once have existed. Such stems and words are printed in different type.
- √**FER.** — The radical sign is used for convenience to indicate a root. By this is meant the simplest Latin form attainable by analysis; though, strictly speaking, a root is impossible in Latin, as roots had ceased to exist, as such, ages before Latin was a separate language.
- as if.** — The words *as if* indicate that a word is formed according to such an analogy, though the actual growth of the word may have been different.
- cf.** — Compare, either for resemblance, contrast, or etymological kinship.
- wh.** — which.
- poss.** — possibly.
- prob.** — probably.
- unc.** — uncertain.
- kin.** — kindred, kinship.
- (-). — a hyphen indicates composition.
- (+). — The plus sign indicates derivation by addition of a termination; the process originally, of course, was one of composition.
- reduced.** — The word *reduced* indicates the loss of a stem vowel either in composition, derivation, or inflection.
- strengthened.** — The word *strengthened* indicates a vowel change by which the length of a root vowel is increased; as √div, †Dyau, √snu, †nau.
- weakened.** — The word *weakened* means that a vowel has descended the vowel scale; as from *a* to *o* or *e*, *o* to *e* or *i*, etc.
- p.** — present participle.
- p.p.** — past participle.
- ger.** — gerund (or gerundive).
- abl.** — ablative.
- acc.** — accusative.
- dat.** — dative.
- compar.** — comparative.
- superl.** — superlative.
- Italics.** — Matter in italics is for translation; in Roman, is explanatory only.



# VOCABULARY.

NOTE. — This vocabulary is not intended to serve as a key, but only to show the ideas which the Romans attached to the words given, and to suggest such English expressions as will serve for translation after the ideas are discovered.

In using it, therefore, the pupil should acquaint himself with the idea, and if no suitable expression in English occurs to him, he may then look farther to find one suggested. If the collocation of ideas is one that is strange to him, he may also look farther to see in what peculiar turns the Romans used such a collocation. But he should never be content to find the translation merely, or even first. What he must get is the idea, and then find, in his own vocabulary, or through some suggestion, an appropriate expression in his own language.

**ā**, interj., see **ah**.

**ā**, prep., see **ab**.

**ab** (**ā**, **abs**), [gen. or abl. of same stem as ἀπό], prep., *away from* (cf. **ex**, *out of*), *from off*. — Esp. in a series of events *after* (from one to another). — Fig. of source, *from*. — With the passive, to denote the agent, *by*. — With different conn. of ideas from Eng., *on*, *in*, *in respect to*, *for*: **a dextra**, *on the right*; **materno a sanguine**, *on the mother's side*; **insignis ab arte**, *famous for his skill*. — In comp. as adv., *from*, *away*, *off*.

**Abantiadēs**, -ae, [Abanti- (as if stem of **Abas**) + ades], m., *descendant of Abas*, king of Argos. — Esp. *Perseus* (his great-grandson).

**abditus**, p.p. of **abdo**.

**abdō**, -dere, -didī, -ditum, [abdo<sup>2</sup>], v. tr. 3, *put away*, *hide*. — Hence, *plunge*, *bury* (of a weapon).

—p.p., **abditus**, *retired*, *concealed*, *hidden*. — n. pl., **abditā**, *hidden ways*.

**abdūcō**, -cere, -xī, -ctum, [abduco], v. tr. 3, *lead away*. — Less exactly, *take away*, *withdraw*.

**abeō**, -īre, -iī, -itum, [ab-eo], v. intr. irr., *go away*, *go off*. — Fig., *pass*, *turn*, *be lost*: **in flammās**, *burst*.

**abiēs**, -etis, [?], n. 3 f., *fir* (tree or wood).

**abigō**, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum, [ab-ago], v. tr. 3, *drive away*. — Fig., *dispel*.

**ablātus**, p.p. of **aufero**.

**abluō**, -ere, -luī, -lūtum, [ab-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash off*, *wash*, *bathe*.

**aboleō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [ab-†oleo, cf. obsolesco], v. tr. 2, *wear away*, *waste away*, *destroy* (lit. and fig.).

**abripīō**, -ere, -ripui, **reptum**, [ab-rapio], v. tr. 3, *snatch from* or *away*, *drag off*, *carry off*, *tear away* or *from*.

**abruppō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum**, [ab-rumpo], v. tr. 3, *break off, break away, break (off)*. — p.p., **abruptus, broken**.

**abruptus**, p.p. of **abruppo**.

**abscedō, -ere, -ēssī, -ēssum**, [abs-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw, depart*. — Esp., *revolt from* (dat.).

**abscondō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, [abs-condo], v. tr. 3, *hide away, hide*. — Hence, *swallow*.

**abstulī**, [abs-tulī], perf. of **aufero**.

**absum, -esse, āfui, āfutūrus**, [ab-sum], v. intr. irr., *be away, be off, be far, be distant, be wanting, not be there, not be among* (dat.), *be unknown* (poena metusque), *be absent, be far from* (helping one): *tantum abest, so far is it*, etc. — pres. p., **absēns, absent**.

**absūmō, -ere, -psi, -ptum**, [ab-sumo], v. tr. 3, (*take away*), *consume, exhaust, waste* (lit. and fig.).

**absūptus**, p.p. of **absumo**.

**abundē**, [old abl. of **abundus** (ab-unda)], adv. (*overflowingly*), *in full measure, abundantly*.

**abundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [abundō, cf. *abunde*], v. intr. 1, *overflow*. — Less exactly, *abound*.

**āc**, see **atque**.

**Acastus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀκάστος], m., son of Pelias, king of Iolcus, engaged in the Calydonian hunt.

**Acca, -ae**, [?], f., *Acca Laurentia*, wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who cared for Romulus and Remus.

**accēdō, -ere, -ēssī, -ēssum**, [ad-cedo], v. intr. 3, *come to, approach, join*; (from mercantile use?) *be added to* (cf. *accession*): *eōdem, be added to the same account*.

**accendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēsum**,

[ab-+cando, cf. *candeo*], v. tr. 3, *light, kindle, set on fire*. — p.p., **accēnsus, in flames**.

**accēnsus**, p.p. of **accendo**.

**accersō (arcessō), -ere, -īvi, -itum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *fetch, summon, send for*.

**accinetus**, p.p. of **accingo**.

**accingō, -ere, -nxī, -netum**, [ad-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird on*. — Also, *gird* (with a thing). — Pass., *gird on* (to one's self, abl.), *arm one's self*. — Hence, *gird one's self, arouse one's self*. — p.p., **accinctus, girded, armed**.

**accipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum**, [ad-capio], v. tr. 3, *take, receive, accept*. — Hence, *hear*.

**accipiter, -tris**, [unc. stem (akin to *ocior*) + *petris*, akin to *peto*], m., *a hawk*.

**Accius, -ī**, [cf. *Acca*], m., *L. Accius*, a Roman tragic poet.

**acclinis, -e**, [ad-clinis, √CLI (cf. κλίνω), + *is*], adj., *leaning* (on something), *reclining, lying down, drooping*.

**acclivis, -e**, [ad-clivus, weak-ened], adj., *sloping, ascending*.

**acclivus, -a, -um**, [ad-clivus], adj., *ascending*.

**accommodō (adc-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum** [ad-commodo], v. tr. 1, *fit to, fit on, fit (on)*.

**accumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum**, [ad-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *recline* (esp. at dinner).

**acer, -eris**, [?], n., *maple* (tree or wood).

**ācer, -cris, -ere**, [√AC + *rus*, weak-ened], adj. (*sharp*). — Fig., *fierce, wild, active, bitter, hot*: *non acer, not too hot*.

**acernus, -a, -um**, [acer + *nus*], adj., *of maple, maple-* (as adj.).

**acerra**, -ae, [?], f., *casket, box* (for incense).

**acervus**, -i, [ācer + vus], m., *heap, pile*.

**Achāia**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀχάια], f., a district in the northern part of Peloponnesus; also *Achaia Phthiotis*, a district in Thessaly. — Less exactly, *Greece*.

**Achāicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιικός], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.

**Achāis**, -idos, [Gr. Ἀχαιίς], f. adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*; also subst., *Achaia, Greece*.

**Achelōides**, -um, [Gr. Ἀχελώϊς], f., *daughters of the Ætolian river-god Achelous*. — Hence, *the Sirens*.

**Acherōn**, -ontis, [Gr. Ἀχέρων], m., a river of the lower world. — Hence, *the lower world*. — Personified, *the god of the river*.

**Achillēs**, -is (-ī, or -ei), [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς], m., son of Peleus and the sea-goddess Thetis, the greatest Grecian warrior in the Trojan war.

**Achivus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. Ἀχειφός], adj., *Achaean*. — Less exactly, *Grecian*.

**aciēs**, -ēi, [√AC + ies, perh. through intermediate stem], f., *point, edge, line*. — Hence, *line of sight, look, glance*. — Transf., *line of battle, war*.

**Acis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἀκίς], m., son of Faunus and Symæthis, changed to a river-god.

**aconitum**, -ī, [Greek], n., *poison*. — Pl., same.

**Acontius**, -ī, [Gr. Ἀκόντιος], m., a youth from the island of Ceos, lover of Cydippe.

**aceriter**, [acri + ter, N. of -teros, cf. *alter, utrum*], adv., *sharply, fiercely, violently*: *flere (bitterly)*.

**Actaeōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Ἀκταίων], m., son of Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, torn to pieces by his dogs.

**Actaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀκταῖος], adj., belonging to the region Acte. — Hence, *Attic*.

**āctor**, -ōris, [√AG (ago) + tor], m., *driver, mover, doer, performer*.

**Actoridēs**, -ae, m.: 1. an Ethiopian, Erytus, son of an unknown Actor; 2. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles; 3. **Actoridae**, -ārum, Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of the Messenian Actor, participants in the Calydonian hunt.

**acūmen**, -inis, (acū- (stem of *acuo*) + men], n., *sharpness, point*: *sine acumine, pointless*.

**acuō**, -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [acū- (stem of *acus*, lengthened) + o], v. tr. 3, *sharpen*. — p.p., *acūtus*; see the word.

**acus**, -ūs, [√AC + us], f., (*sharp thing, point*), *needle*.

**acūtus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *acuo*], adj., (*sharpened*), *sharp, pointed, sharp-pointed*. — Transf., *shrill*: *vox*.

**ad**, [case of unc. stem, cf. ἔτι], prep., *towards, to*. — Less exactly, *at, for, by*: *ad radios lunae*; *ad annum*, (*yearly*, cf. *from year to year*). — Adv. in comp., *to, on, in*, often merged in verb.

**adamantēus**, -a, -um, [Greek], adj., *of adamant*. — Hence, *imperishable, indestructible, immortal*.

**adamas**, -antis, [Greek, *unconquerable*], m., *adamant* (a fabled mixture of metals supposed to be indestructible).

**adcommodō**, see *accommodo*.

**addicō**, -ere, -dixī, -dictum, [ad-dico], v. tr. 3, *adjudge to*. — Hence

- (from decision in case of debt or slavery), *consign to slavery, enslave*.
- addō, -ere, -didi, -ditum** [ad-do<sup>1 and 2</sup>], v. tr. 3, *put on, add to, unite with*: *se* (*join one's self*); *nomina rebus* (*give*); *adde quod* (*consider too*).
- adducō, -ere, -xī, -ctum**, [ad-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead to, lead, draw to, draw up*. — p.p., **adductus**, *tightened, drawn* (of a bowstring).
- adductus**, p.p. of adduco.
- adedō, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsum**, [ad-edo], v. tr. 3, *eat into, eat up, consume*.
- adeō, -īre, -ii, -itum**, [ad-eo], v. tr. and intr. irr., *go to, approach* (acc.).
- adeō**, [ad-eō], adv., (*to that point*), *to that degree, so much* (as indicated by what goes before): *usque adeo* (*to that degree*).
- adfectō (aff-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [adfectō- (stem of adfectus, cf. profectus)], v. tr. 1, (*make for*), *assail, aim at, aspire to*.
- adfectus (aff-), -ūs**, [ad-factus, through adicio], m., *feeling, emotion*.
- adferō (aff-), -ferre, -tulī (attuli), -lātum (all-)**, [ad-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring to, bring, supply*.
- adfiō (aff-), -ere, -fēcī, -fec-tum**, [ad-facio], v. tr. 3, (*make in any condition*), *affect, affect* (*with sickness*). — Esp., *injure*. — p.p., **adfectus**, *affectea, injured* (as by sickness).
- adfirmō (aff-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ad-firmo], v. tr. 1, (*establish by assertion*), *declare, affirm*: *ad-firmo*, *I can affirm*.
- adflātus (aff-), -ūs**, [ad-flatus, through afflo], m., *breath* (on anything, as affecting it well or ill).
- adfligō (aff-), -ere, -flixī, -flic-tum**, [ad-fligo], v. tr. 3, *dash (to or on), dash down*.
- adflō, (aff-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ad-flō], v. tr. and intr. 1, *breathe* (on anything), *blow upon, breathe upon*: *adflatum venenum* (*noxious breath*).
- adfor**, see **affor**.
- adfore**, see **adsum**.
- adfundō (aff-), -ere, -fūdī, -fū-sum**, [ad-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour on*. — Less exactly, *throw on*. — p.p., **adfusus**, *throwing one's self on*.
- adgredior (agg-), -ī, -gressus**, [ad-gradior], v. dep. 3, (*step towards, esp. with hostile intent*), *attack, assail*. — Also, *enter upon, undertake*.
- adhaereō, -ēre, -haesī, -haesum**, [ad-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick to, cling to, be caught, ground* (of vessels).
- adhibeō, -ēre, -hibui, -hibitum**, [ad-habeo], v. tr. 2, *apply, put, call in* (deos).
- adhūc**, [ad-huc (cf. adeo)], adv., *to this* (time), *yet, as yet, still* (not yet ceased), *to this day, even yet, thus far* (of time).
- adiciō (adj-), -ere, -jēcī, -jec-tum**, [ad-jācio], v. tr. 3, *apply* (stimulos), *add*.
- adigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, [ad-ago], v. tr. 3, *drive to, drive* (to), *force*.
- adimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, [ad-emo, in its orig. meaning], v. tr. 3, *take from, take off, rob of, deprive* (acc. with dat.): *sucis ademptis* (*by the loss of, etc.*); *Naso ademptus* (*the lost Naso*).

- aditus**, -ūs, [ad-itus, through], **adeo**, m., *approach, entrance, access*: **aditu carens**, (*inaccessible*).  
**adjaceō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [ad-jaceo], v. intr. 2, *lie near, be near, be close to*.  
**adjūtrix**, -icis, [ad-jutrix (ju + trix)], f., *abettor (female), assistant*.  
**adjūtus**, p.p. of **adjuvo**.  
**adjuvō**, -āre, -jūvi, -jūtum, [ad-juvo], v. tr. 1, *aid, assist*.  
**adlevo**, see **allevo**.  
**adligō** (all-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-ligo], v. tr. 1, *bind together*.  
**adloquor** (all-), -i, -locūtus, [adloquor], v. dep. 3, *speak to, address, accost*.  
**admirābilis**, -e, [stem of **admiror** + bilis], adj., *admirable*.  
**admiror**, -ārī, -ātus, [ad-miror], v. dep. 1, *marvel, marvel at, wonder*.  
**admissus**, p.p. of **admitto**.  
**admittō**, -ere, -misi, -missum, [ad-mitto], v. tr. 3, (*let go to*), *admit*. — Hence, from allowing, *commit* (of an action). — From letting go reins, *let go, urge on* (a horse, etc.). — p.p., **admissus**, *rapid, swift*: **passus** (*rapid*); **aura** (*swiftly moving*).  
**admoneō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [ad-moneo], v. tr. 2, *remind, suggest, warn*.  
**admonitor**, -ōris, [ad-monitor, through **admoneo**], m., *reminder, prompter*: **operum Lucifer**.  
**admoveō**, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, [ad-moveo], v. tr. 2, *move to, bring near, place near*. — Esp., *harness* (cf. "put to"), *apply, use, employ* (as in medicine). — p.p., **admōtus**: **admotae herbae** (*by the use of*).
- adnuō** (ann-), -ere, -nuī, -nūtum, [ad-nuo], v. intr. 3, *nod assent, assent, smile upon* (an undertaking).  
**adoleō**, -ēre, -uī, -ultum, [ad-oleo], v. tr. 2, (*add by growth*, cf. **adoleasco**). — Fig., *magnify* (in religious language), *sacrifice to*. — Trans. *burn, kindle, light*.  
**adoperiō**, -ire, -peruī, -pertum, [ad-operio], v. tr. 4, *cover up, cover*. — p.p., **adopertus**, *covered, enveloped, enveloping* (as middle), *veiling*.  
**adorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-oro], v. tr. 1, *pray to, worship*.  
**adpāreō**, see **appareo**.  
**adpellō**, see **appello**.  
**adpōnō**, see **appono**.  
**adplicō**, see **applico**.  
**adsiduus**, see **assiduus**.  
**adspiciō**, see **aspicio**.  
**adsternō**, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum, [ad-sterno], v. tr. 3, *prostrate* (on or near). — Pass., *prostrate one's self*.  
**adstō** (astō), -āre, -stitī, no sup., [ad-sto], v. intr. 1, *stand by or near, stand* (by or near).  
**adstringō**, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum, [ad-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind to, bind, catch fast, congeal* (glaciers).  
**adsuēscō**, see **assuesco**.  
**adsum**, -esse, -fuī (aff-), -futūrus (aff-), [ad-sum], v. intr. irr., *be there, be present, be at hand, be in* (trans. by *have* with change of subj.), *attend, come*. — Esp., *to aid, aid, assist*.  
**adulter**, -terī, [ad-ulter (cf. **ultra**)?], m., *adulterer*.  
**adulterium**, -i, [adulter + ium], n., *adultery*.  
**aduncus**, -a, -um, [ad-uncus], adj., *curved, crooked*.

**adūrō, -ere, -ūssī, -ustum**, [ad-uro], v. tr. 3, *burn* (into), *scorch*.  
— Less exact, *nīp* (with frost).

**advehō, -ere, -vēxi, -vectum**, [ad-veho], v. tr. 3, *bear to, carry, bear* (to).

**advena, -ae**, [ad + †vena (ven + a, cf. *agricola*)], m., *newcomer* (as opposed to native), *stranger*.

**adveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum**, [ad-venio], v. intr. 4, *come to, come, arrive at, arrive*.

**adventō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ad-†ventō, through *advenio*], v. intr. 1, *come* (to).

**adventus, -ūs**, [ad-†ventus, through *advenio*], m., *coming, arrival*.

**adversus, -a, -um**, p.p. (of *ad-vertō*, wh. see) as adj. or petrified into adv. and prep., *turned towards, exposed to, opposing, in one's face, opposite, facing, in front of*: in *adversum* (*against*).

**advertō (advortō), -ere, -vertī, -versum**, [ad-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn* (to). — Pass. as mid., *turn* (intr.). — Esp. with *animum*, *attend* (to). — Also *alone, attend*.

**advocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ad-voco], v. tr. 1, *call to, call in, call to one's aid*.

**advolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ad-volo], v. intr. 1, *fly up* (to the rescue).

**adytum, -ī**, [Gr. ἄδυτος, *unapproachable*], n., *inner shrine, sanctuary*.

**Aeacidēs, -ae**, [Aeaco + des, as if Gr.], m., *son or descendant of Æacus*: 1. *Peleus*; 2. *Achilles*.

**Aeās, -antos**, [Gr. Αἶας], m., a river in Illyria, generally called *Aous*.

**aedēs, -is**, [√AED + es (cf. *aes-*

*tus*)], f., (*hearth, fireplace*), *temple*. — Pl., *house*.

**Aeēta (Aeētēs), -ae**, [Αἰήτης], m., king of Colchis, father of Medea.

**Aeētias, -adis**, [imitation of Gr.], f., *Medea*, daughter of Æetes.

**Aegaeōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Αἰγαῖων], m., a marine giant with a hundred arms.

**Aegaeus (-ēus), -a, -um**, [Gr. Αἰγαῖος], adj., *Ægean* (i.e., of the Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor). — Neut., with or without *mare*, *the Ægean Sea*.

**aeger, -ra, -rum**, [? (cf. *ignis*)], adj., *sick, disordered*. — Transf., *sickenning* (luctus).

**Aegeus, -eī**, [Gr. Αἰγέως], m., king of Athens, son of Pandion and Pylia, father of Theseus.

**Aegidēs, -ae**, [imitation of Gr.], m., *Theseus, son of Ægeus*, king of Athens.

**Aegina, -ae**, [Gr. Αἴγινα], f., daughter of the river-god Asopus, and mother of Æacus. The island of Ægina, opposite Athens, was named after her.

**aegis, -idis**, [Gr. αἰγίς, same meaning], f., *ægis, breastplate* (of Jove and Minerva).

**Aegyptius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Αἰγύπιος], adj., *Egyptian*.

**Aēllō, -ūs**, [Gr. Ἄελλω], f., (*Windblast*), one of Actæon's hounds.

**aemulus, -a, -um**, [? (cf. *imitator*)], adj. (often as noun), *rival, emulating*. — Esp. m. and f., *a rival*.

**Aeneadēs, -ae**, [Aenea- (as stem of *Aeneas*) + des], m., *descendant of Æneas*. — As. adj., *Roman*.

**Aenēās, -ae**, [Gr. Αἰνείας], m., the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*, son of Venus and Anchises.



**Aenēius, -a, -um**, [Aenea + ius], adj., *belonging to Aeneas, of Aeneas.*

**aeneus, -a, -um**, [aeno + eus], adj., *of copper, of bronze, brazen.*

**aēnus, -a, -um**, [aes + nus], adj., *of copper, of bronze, brazen.* — Esp. n. as noun, *kettle.*

**Aeolidēs, -ae**, [Aeolō + des], m., *son or descendant of Æolus*: 1. *Athamas*; 2. *Sisyphus*; 3. *Cephalus*.

**Aeolius, -a, -um**, [Aeolō + ius], adj., *of or belonging to Æolus.*

**Aeolus, -ī**, [Gr. Αἰολός], m.: 1. *the god of the winds, son of Hippotes*; 2. *son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of Athamas and Sisyphus.*

**aequālis, -e**, [aequo + alis], adj., *uniform, equal.* — Esp. as noun, *coeval, 'crony,' playmate* (of Proserpine).

**aequē**, [old abl. of *aequus*], adv., *equally, as much, not less.*

**aequō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [aequō + o], v. tr. 1, *make even, even, level* (with the ground). — Pass., *be equal.* — p.p., *aequātus, equal, level.* — Pres. p., *aequāns, equal, equalling.*

**aequor, -oris**, [aequō (as if √AEQV) + or], n., (*the level*), *the sea, expanse (ponti), waves.* — Also pl.

**aequoreus, -a, -um**, [aequor + eus], adj., *of the sea: origo (descent from Neptune)*; *Britanni (beyond the sea).*

**aequus, -a, -um**, [unc. root + us], adj., *level, even, uniform, equal.* — Hence, *just, propitious.* — Also, *of low degree (not above the rest).* — n. as noun, *justice, right*: *ex aequo (equally).*

**āēr, āeris**, [Gr. ἄηρ], m., *the air, the firmament.*

**aerātus, -a, -um**, [as if p.p. of *†aeso* (aes + o)], adj., *furnished with bronze, bronze-pointed.*

**aereus, -a, -um**, [aes + eus], adj., *brazen.*

**aeripēs, -edis**, [aes- (as if *aeso-*) + pes], adj., *brazen-footed.*

**āērius, -a, -um**, [aer-ius], adj., *of the air, of heaven (aurae), air-piercing (alpes).*

**aes, aeris**, [?], n., *copper, bronze.* — Hence, *things of bronze, tablet* (of laws), *money, coin*: *cavum* (*bronze kettle*).

**Aesacus (-os), -ī**, [Gr. Αἴσακος], m., *a son of Priam who was changed into a sea-gull.*

**aesculeus, -a, -um**, [aesculo + eus], adj., *oaken, of oak, oak.*

**aesculus, -ī**, [†aescō (perhaps √ED + cus) + lus], f., *oak* (the Italian oak with edible acorns).

**Aesōn, -onis**, [Gr. Αἰσών], king of Iolcus, father of Jason.

**Aesonidēs, -ae**, [Aeson + ides], m., *son of Aeson, Jason.*

**Aesonius, -a, -um**, [Aeson + ius], adj., *of or belonging to Aeson: heros (Jason, son of Aeson).*

**aestās, -ātis**, [as if *†aed + tas* (cf. *juventa* and *juventus*)], f., (*heat*), *summer.*

**aestivus, -a, -um**, [as if *†aed + tivus* (cf. *captivus*)], adj., *of summer, summer's, summer.*

**aestuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [aestu + o], v. intr. 1, *boil, seethe, burn, grow hot.*

**aestus, -ūs**, [√AED + tus (cf. *aedes*)], m., *heat, summer, tide* (as seething): *aestus erat* (*it was hot*). — Also pl.

**aetās, -ātis**, [aevo + tas], f., *age*

- (generally), *age of the world, time of life*. — Esp., *youth*.
- aeternus, -a, -um**, [aevō + ternus (cf. *diuturnus, sempiternus*)], adj., *eternal* (lasting an age), *perpetual* (ver), *immortal*: in *aeternum* (*forever*).
- aether, -eris**, [Gr. αἰθήρ, *fiery air*], m., *air, heaven, heavens*. — Opposed to **āēr** (*the lower atmosphere*).
- aetherius, -a, -um**, [aether + ius], adj., *of heaven*: *aurae*.
- Aethiops, -opis**, [Gr. Αἰθίοψ], adj., *African*. — Subst., *an Ethiopian*.
- Aethōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Αἰθών], m., (*the Blazing One*), *one of the horses of the sun*.
- Aetna, -ae**, [Gr. Αἴτνη], f., *Mt. Aetna*, the famous volcano in Sicily (now *Monte Gibello*).
- Aetnaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Αἰτναῖος], adj., *belonging to Mt. Aetna, of Aetna, Aetnaean*.
- Aetnē, -ēs**, f., the Greek form for *Aetna*.
- aevum, -ī**, [√I + vum (cf. αἰών)], n., *age* (esp. long continued), *age of the world, the world, time*.
- aff**, see **adf**.
- affor (adf), -ārī, -ātus**, [ad-for], v. dep. I, *address*.
- Agamemnōn, -onis**, [Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων], m., king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at Troy, was murdered by his wife and her paramour Ægisthus.
- Agēnor, -oris**, [Gr. Ἀγήνωρ], m., king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa.
- Agēnoridēs, -ae**, [Agēnor + ides], m., son or descendant of Agēnor: 1. Cadmus; 2. Perseus.
- ager, -rī**, [√AG + rus], m., *field*.
- agger, -eris**, [ad-†ger (root of gero as stem)], m., *heap, pile* (for funeral pile), *mole*.
- aggredior**, see **adgredior**.
- agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [†agitō- (p.p. of ago) + ō], v. tr. I, *drive, set in motion, wave, shake, agitate*: *spes* (*foster*); *fumos* (*roll, whirl*).
- Aglauros, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀγλαυρος], f., daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens.
- āgmen, -inis**, [√AG + men], n., (*drove*), *band, pack, throng, crowd*.
- āgna, -ae**, [?], f., *ewe lamb*.
- āgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum**, [ad-nosco], v. tr. 3, *recognize*.
- āgnus, -ī**, [?], m., *lamb*.
- agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum**, [√AG, cf. agmen], v. tr. 3, *drive, put in motion, perform, do*. — In various uses not conforming to English: *silentia terrae* (*be wrapped in*; properly, *be engaged in*); *grates* (*render*); *rimas* (*show*); *iter* (*press on, pursue*); *natales* (*pass*). — Pass., *be at stake*. — p.p., *āctus*: *acta nox* (*past*); *triumphus* (*celebrated*). — N. pl., *deeds*.
- Agēr, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἀγρη], f., *Huntress*, a hound of Actæon.
- agrestis, -e**, [agro- (by some unc. analogy) + tis], adj., *rustic, wild, sylvan*. — Pl. as noun, *rustics*.
- agricola, -ae**, [agro-†cola (cf. incola)], m., *planter, husbandman*.
- Agriodūs, -ontos**, [Gr. Ἀγριόδους], m., *Wild-tooth*, one of Actæon's hounds.
- āh (ā)**, interj., *ah, oh*.
- ai**, [Gr. Αἶ], interj., *alas*.

**āiō**, [?], v. tr. def., *say*.

**āla**, -ae, [for **axilla** (?)], f., *wing* (in all Eng. senses).

**alacer**, -ris, -re, [?], adj., *active*.

**albeō**, -ēre, no perf., no sup., [albō + eo], v. intr. 2, *whiten*. — Less exactly, *foam*. — pres. p., **albēns**, *white*.

**albidus**, -a, -um, [albō + dus], adj., *whitish, white*.

**albus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *white* (not shining; cf. **candidus**, *shining white*).

**Alcē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀλκή], *Courage*, one of Actæon's hounds.

**Alciēs**, [Gr. Ἀλκιδης], m., *Hercules*, as grandson of Alceus.

**Alcmēna** (-ē), -ae, [Gr. Ἀλκμήνη], f., daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

**Alcyonē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀλκυόνη], f., daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx.

**āles**, -itis, [ala + tis (reduced)], adj., *winged*. — As noun, *bird*.

**aliēnus**, -a, -um, [aliō- (with unc. lengthening) + nus (cf. **egēnus**)], adj., *of another, another's, strange, foreign*.

**alimentum**, -i, [ali- (stem of **alo**) + mentum], n., *food, sustenance, subsistence* (for living creatures, and also for fire, and in figurative uses). — Also pl.

**aliō**, [old dat. of **alius**, cf. **eō**], adv., *elsewhither, elsewhere* (as end of motion).

**ālīpēs**, -edis, [ala- (weakened) + pes], adj., *wing-footed*. — As noun, *steed, Mercury*.

**aliquandō**, [ali- (as stem of **alius**) quando (cf. **aliquis**)], adv., *at some time, for once (at last, if never before)*.

**aliquis**, -qua, -quod, (-quid), [ali- (as stem of **alius**) quis], pron., *some, any, some or other*. — As subst., *some one, something*.

**aliter**, [ali- (as stem of **alius**) + ter (cf. **leviter**)], adv., *otherwise: non aliter (just as)*.

**alius**, -a, -ud, [?], adj. pron., *other, another*. — As subst., *another, some (thing) else, others*.

**allevō** (adl-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad-levo], v. tr. 1, *raise up, relieve*.

**almus**, -a, -um, [√AL (alo) + mus], adj., *fostering, kindly, propitious*.

**alnus**, -i, [?], f., *alder* (tree or wood).

**alō**, -ere, -ui, -itum, (but cf. **altus**, **altor**), [cf. **almus**], v. tr. 3, *nourish, feed, foster*.

**Alpēs**, -ium, [prob. Celtic], f., *the Alps*.

**Alphēias**, -adis, f., *the Alphean One*, a name given to *Arethusa* on account of her union with the river-god Alpheus.

**Alphēnor**, -oris, [Gr. Ἀλφηνωρ], m., one of the sons of Niobe.

**Alphēos**, -i, see **Alphēus**.

**Alphēus**, -i, [Gr. Ἀλφειός], m., the chief river of Elis; personified, the river-god, husband of *Arethusa*.

**Alpīnus**, -a, -um, [Alpi- (as stem of **Alpes**, lengthened) + nus], adj., *of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine*.

**altāre**, -is, [alta- (stem of **altus**) + are (n. of -aris)], n., *altar* (perh. properly the elevated structure on the top of the raised mound, **ara**?).

**altē**, [old abl. of **altus**], adj., *high*, (as adv.) *aloft*. — Comp., **altius**, *too high*. — From change of point of view, *deeply, deep*.

**alter, -tera, -terum**, [al- (reduced stem of *alius*) + *ter* (cf. *uter*)], adj. pron., *a second, the other, another* (where an indefinite object out of all others is opposed to one definite one): *alter . . . alter* (*the one . . . the other*); *quilibet alter* (*anybody else*); *unus et alter* (*one or two*).

**alternus, -a, -um**, [alter- (as stem of *alter*) + *nus*], adj., *alternate*; *pedes, alternate* (i.e. of elegiac verse, pentameter and hexameter alternating); *crinibus, with alternate hair* (hair alternating with snakes).

**Althaea, -ae**, [Gr. Ἀλθαία], f., mother of Meleager, wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon.

**altor, -ōris**, [√AL (*alo*) + *tor*], m., *fosterer, foster-parent* (used of Silenus).

**altrix, -icis**, [√AL (*alo*) + *trix*], f., *nourisher, nurse*.

**altus, -a, -um**, [√AL (*alo*) + *tus*], adj., *fostered*. — Hence, (grown, and so) *high, lofty*. — From change of point of view, *deep*: *pulvis* (*thick*). — Comp., *higher* (than usual, etc.): *unda* (*overwhelming, rising*). — Sup., *highest*: *sol* (*at its height*); *ab alto*, *from the heights* (of the air), *on high* (cf. *a dextra*).

**alumnus, -ī**, [prob. for *talomenos*, pres. pass. p. of *alo*], m., *foster-child, nursling*.

**alveus, -ī**, [alvō + *eus*], m., *channel*.

**alvus, -ī**, [√AL (*alo*) + *vus*], f., *belly*.

**amāns, -antis**, pres. p. of *amo*, as adj., *loving*. — As noun, *a lover*. — Comp., *more a lover*.

**amārus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *bitter* (lit. and fig.).

**Amathūsus, -a, -um**, [Amathus + *ius*], adj., *Amathusian, of Amathus*, a city in Cyprus; an epithet of Venus, who was worshipped at Amathus.

**amātor, -ōris**, [amā + *tor*], m., *lover*. — As adj., *fond of*.

**ambāgēs, -is**, [cf. *ambigo*], f., *long story, circumlocution, disguise* (of speech), *story* (impliedly long). — Also of journeys, *roundabout course, winding*.

**ambigō, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum**, [amb-igo], v. tr. 3, *drive around*. — Also (cf. *ago*), *plead on both sides, discuss*. — Pass. impers., *the question rises*.

**ambiguus, -a, -um**, [amb- + *aguus* (√AG + *vus*), through *ambigo*], adj., (*to be argued on both sides*, cf. *ambigo*), *in doubt, uncertain, dubious, deceptive*. — Hence, *many-formed, two-formed*.

**ambiō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, [amb-eo], v. tr. irr., *go around, surround, explore, come over, grow over* (of a bark on a tree).

**ambitiō, -ōnis**, [amb- + *titio* (cf. *ambio*)], f., (*a going round*). — Esp. to canvass for office, *a canvassing*. — Hence, *ambition*.

**ambitiōsus, -a, -um**, [†ambitio- (as stem of *†ambitium*, cf. *exitium*) + *osus*], *full of ambition*. — Also, *being an object of ambition, coveted* (honor).

**ambō, -ae, -ō**, [cf. *amb-*], adj., *both* (as taken together) (cf. *uterque, each*).

**ambrosia, -ae**, [Gr. ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal*], f., *ambrosia* (the fancied food of the gods).

**ambūrō, -ere, -ūssi, -ūstum**, [amb-uro], v. tr. 3, *burn around, scorch*. — p.p. as adj., *scorched*.

- āmēns, -entis**, [a-mens], adj., *out of one's mind, frenzied, wild.*
- āmentia, -ae**, [ament + ia], f., *madness, frenzy.*
- amiciō, -ire, -ixī (-icui), -ictum**, [amb-jacio], v. tr. 4, (*throw around*), *put on, clothe with* (of loose apparel). — Pass., *be clad (in or with).*
- amicitia, -ae**, [amicō + tia], f., *friendship, friendly relations, alliance.*
- amictus, -ūs**, [amb-jactus, through amiclo], m., *robe, mantle.* — Also pl.
- amicus, -a, -um**, [unc. stem (kindred with amo) + cus], adj., *friendly.* — As noun, *friend.*
- āmissus**, p.p. of amittō.
- amittō, -ere, -misi, -misum**, [ab-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go away, lose.*
- Ammōn (Hamm-), -ōnis**, [Gr. Ἄμμων], m., a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram.
- aminicola, -ae**, [amni-cola (cf. colo)], m., *river-loving.*
- amnis, -is**, [?], m., *river, torrent, stream* (more rapid and smaller than fluvius).
- amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *love, be in love.* — pres. p., *lover.* — p.p., *beloved.*
- amōmum, -ī**, [Gr. ἄμωμον], n., *balsam* (a fragrant resin).
- amor, -ōris**, [√AM (in amo) + or], m., *love, desire.* — Trans., *object of love, love* (as in Eng.), *love affair.* — Personified, *Love.*
- Amphiōn, -onis**, [Gr. Ἀμφίων], m., king and builder of Thebes, son of Jupiter and Antiope, husband of Niobe.
- Amphitritē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη], f., a sea-goddess, wife of Neptune; hence, *the Sea.*
- Amphitryōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Ἀμφιτρίων], king of Tiryns, step-father of Hercules.
- Amphitryōniadēs, -ae**, [Amphitryon + iades], m., *Hercules*, as step-son of Amphitryon.
- Amphrȳsius, -a, -um**, [Amphrysō + ius], adj., *belonging to the Amphrysos, Thessalian.*
- Amphrȳsos, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀμφρύσος], m., a river in Thessaly.
- amplē**, [old abl. of **amplus**], adv., *fully.* — Comp., **amplius**, *more, further, again.*
- amplector, -ī, -plēxus**, [amb-plecto], v. dep. 3 (*throw one's self around*), *embrace.*
- amplēxus, -ūs**, [amb-plexus, perh. through amplector], m., *embrace, winding-coil* (of serpent).
- amplius**, see amplē.
- Ampycidēs, -ae**, m., *son of Ampyx, Mopsus*, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.
- Amūlius, -ī**, [?], m., younger brother of Numitor, son of the Alban king Procas.
- Amȳclae, -ārum**, [Gr. Ἀμύκλαι], f., an ancient town in Laconia, south of Sparta.
- Amȳclidēs, -ae**, m., *Hyacinthus*, a descendant of the Laconian king, Amyclas. •
- Amymōnē, -es**, [Gr. Ἀμυμώνη], f., a spring (and nymph) near Argos.
- Amyntor, -oris**, [Gr. Ἀμύντωρ], m., king of the Dolopians in Thessaly, father of Phoenix.
- an**, [?], conj., *or* (in interrog.): **utrum . . . an** (**ne . . . an**), *whether . . . or.* — With **utrum**, etc. omitted (in *reductio ad absurdum*), *or* (introd. an impos-

- sible supposition), or do you suppose. — So, **anne**, or was it, and the like. — Also, with whole first part omitted, *whether*.
- Anāpis, -is**, [Anāpus, -ī], [Gr. Ἄναπος], m., a small river of Sicily, the river-god of which was husband of the nymph Cyane.
- Ancaeus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀγκαῖος], m., an Arcadian, who was killed in the Calydonian hunt.
- anceps, -cipitis**, [amb-caput], adj., (with a head on both sides). — Less exactly, *double-edged, double*.
- ancora, -ae**, [Gr. ἄγκυρα], f., *anchor*.
- Andromeda, -ae**, [Gr. Ἀνδρομέδη], f., daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. Perseus rescued her from a sea-monster, and married her.
- anguicomus, -a, -um**, [anguicomā, decl. as adj.], adj., *serpent-haired, snaky-haired*.
- anguiſer, -era, -erum**, [angui-fer (for ferus)], adj., *serpent-bearing, serpent-covered, snaky-haired*.
- anguipēs, -edis**, (angui-pes), adj., *snake-footed* (of certain giants whose legs were serpents).
- anguis, -is**, [√ANG (cf. angō) + is], m., a *serpent*. — Esp., the *Serpent* (the constellation).
- angulus, -ī**, [†angō- (cf. ancus) + lus], m., (*bend, crook*), *corner*.
- angustus, -a, -um**, [angōs- (cf. angor) + tus], adj., *narrow*. — N. pl., *narrows, straits*.
- anhēlitus, -ūs**, [unc. prefix -halitus (cf. anhelō)], *panting, breath, panting breath*.
- anhēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [anhelō + o], v. tr. I, *breathe (violently)*. — p.p., *breathed forth*: **ignes** (*fires of one's breath*).
- anhēlus, -a, -um**, [unc. prefix + †halus (cf. halo)], adj., *panting*.
- anilis, -e**, [anu- (reduced) + ilis], adj., *of an old woman, an old woman's*.
- anima, -ae**, [ani- (verb stem, to blow) + ma], f., *breath*. — Hence, *breath of life, life*. — Less exactly, *soul*. — Also pl.
- animal, -ālis**, [N. of anima + lis], n., *living creature, creature*.
- animō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [anima + o], v. tr. I, *give life to* (acc.), *animate, make alive*: *guttas in angues* (*bring to life as snakes*).
- animōsus, -a, -um**, [animō + ōsus], adj., *spirited, made spirited by* (ignibus), *proud*.
- animus, -ī**, [ani- (as stem, to blow, cf. anima) + mus], m., (*breath*), *mind, heart, soul, feelings, disposition, thought, purpose, desire* (denoting generally the moral powers as opposed to mens, the intellectual): **animum intendere** (*turn the attention*). — Also, esp. in pl., *spirit, pride*.
- anne**, see **an**.
- annōsus, -a, -um**, [annō + osus], adj., *full of years, aged*: **annosa senecta** (*aged years, advanced age*).
- annuō**, see **adnuo**.
- annus, -ī**, [?], m., *year*; also personified. — In pl., *years, life, destined years of life*.
- annuus, -a, -um**, [anno + us (?)], adj., *of a year, annual*.
- ānser, -eris**, [?], m., *goose*.
- Antaeus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀνταῖος], m., a giant of Libya, son of the earth, killed by Hercules.
- ante**, [old abl. of stem †anti, cf. antes, antae], adv. and prep., *be-*

- fore, in front of.* — Also of time, formerly, first. — As adv. in comp., *before, in front, in advance, previously.*
- anteo**, -ire, -iī, no sup., [ante-eo], v. tr. irr., *go before, outstrip, precede, go on (before).*
- antemna**, ae, [?], f., *yard* (for sail).
- Anthēdōn**, -onis, [Gr. Ἀνθηδών], f., a city in Bœotia, opposite Eubœa.
- anticipō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [anticip- (cf. princeps, particeps) + o], v. tr. 1, *be beforehand with, anticipate: viam, cut short* (getting the start thereby).
- Antigonē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀντιγόνη], f., daughter of Laomedon, changed by Juno into a crane.
- Antilochus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἀντίλοχος], m., son of Nestor. He was killed by Hector at Troy.
- Antinous**, -ī, [Gr. Ἀντίνοος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
- Antiphatēs**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀντιφάτης], m., king of the cannibal Læstrygonēs.
- antiquē**, [old abl. of antiquus], adv., *anciently, formerly.*
- antiquus**, -a, -um, [anti- (stem of ante) + cus (cf. posticus)], adj., *ancient, former, old: ver* (as it used to be).
- Antium**, -ī, [(?), cf. ante], n., a city on the coast of Latium.
- antrum**, -ī, [Gr. ἄντρον], n., *cave.* — Also pl.
- anus**, -ūs, [?], f., *old woman.* — In app. as adj. of things feminine, *old.*
- anxiētās**, -tātis, [anxiō + tas], f., *anxiety.*
- anxius**, -a, -um, [tanxō- (p.p. of angō) + ius], adj., *anxious, fearful.*
- Āōnis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἀωνίς], f. adj., *Aonian, i.e. Bœotian.* — Pl., *the Muses*, as dwellers on the Bœotian Mt. Helicon.
- Āonius**, -a, -um, adj., *Aonian, i.e. Bœotian.* — **Aoniī**, *Bœotians: Aoniae sorores* (the Muses).
- aper**, -pri, [?], m., *boar* (wild).
- aperiō**, -ire, -ui, -rtum, [ab-pario (cf. operio)], v. tr. 4, *uncover, uncloze, disclose.* — p.p. **apertus**, *open, naked: fores; campi; pectus; discrimen* (public).
- Apharēius**, -a, -um, adj., *of Aphareus: Apharēia prōles* (Lynceus and Idas, sons of King Aphareus of Messenia).
- Āpidanus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἀπιδανός], m., a river in Thessaly.
- Apollineus**, -a, -um, [Apollin + eus], adj., *of or belonging to Apollo: vates* (the bard Orpheus); **proles** (the god Æsculapius, son of Apollo); **ars** (medicine).
- Apollō**, -inis, [Gr. Ἀπόλλων], m., son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana, god of the sun, of music and poetry, of divination, archery, pestilence, and medicine.
- appāreō** (adp-), -ēre, -ui, no sup., [ad-pareo], v. intr. 2 (prob. *come at one's call*), *appear.*
1. **appellō** (adp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prob. tappellō- (stem akin to appello, -ere) + o (cf. compello)], v. tr. 1, *address, speak to, appeal to, call upon: virum; deos.*
2. **appellō** (adp-), -ere, -pulī, -pulsum, [ad-pello], v. tr. 3, *drive nearer, drive in.*
- Appenninus**, -ī (also Apen-), m., *the Apennines*, the mountain chain that runs diagonally across Italy.
- applicō** (adp-), -āre, -āvi (-ui),

- ātum (-itum)**, [ad-plico], v. tr. 1, (*enfold*), *apply*, *attach*, *imprint* (*oscula*), *drive* (*angues*).
- appōnō** (adp.), -ere, -posui, -positum, [ad-pono], v. tr. 3, *put at*, *place at*, *beside* or *near*, *set before*, *supply* (of food).
- Aprilis, -is**, [stem akin to *aperio* + *lis*], m., (prop. adj. implying *mensis*), *April*.
- aptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [aptō + o], v. tr. 1, *fit*, *set carefully*.
- aptus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *apio* (cf. *apiscor*)], adj., *fitted for*, *suited to*, *prepared for*, *fit*, *fitting*.
- apud**, [abl., prob. of same stem as *ob*], prep., *at*, *among*.
- aqua, -ae**, [?], f., *water*. — Also pl.
- aquāticus, -a, -um**, [aqua + *ticus*], adj., *of the water*, *moist*, *aquatic*, *from the sea* (*Auster*).
- aquila, -ae**, [prob. f. of adj. meaning *gray*], f., *eagle*.
- Aquilō, -ōnis**, [*taquilō*- (reduced, cf. *aquila*) + *ō* (*ōn*)], m., *the North Wind*. — Less exactly, *the North*.
- aquōsus, -a, -um**, [aqua- (reduced) + *osus*], adj., *watery*, *rainy*.
- āra, -ae**, [?], f., *altar*. — Esp. *the Altar* (constellation).
- Arachnē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἀράχνη], f., a Colophonian maiden, changed by Minerva into a spider.
- arānea, ae**, [*Arachne* + *a* (f. of -us)], f., *spider*.
- arātor, -ōris**, [ara- (stem of *aro*) + *tor*], m., *ploughman*, *husbandman*.
- arātrum, -ī**, [arā- (stem of *aro*) + *trum*], n., *ploughshare*, *plough*.
- Arātus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀράτος], m., a poet who wrote (about 250 B.C.) on astronomy. He was born at Soli in Cilicia.
- arbitrium, -ī**, [arbitrō- (reduced) + *ium*], n., *decision*, *choice*, *will*, *control*, *pleasure* (*at the pleasure of*, etc.).
- arbor (arbōs), -oris**, [?], f., *tree*. — Coll., *trees*: *Iovis* (*the oak*).
- arboreus, -a, -um**, [arbor + *eus*], adj., *of a tree*, *of the trees*.
- arbustum, -ī**, [arbos + *tum* (n. of -tus, cf. *robustus*)], n., *orchard*, *grove* (of planted trees).
- arbutus, -a, -um**, [arbutō- (reduced) + *eus*], adj., *of the strawberry tree*.
- arbutus, -ī**, [?], f., *strawberry tree*.
- Arcadia, -ae**, [Gr. Ἀρκαδία], f., the mountainous district in the middle of the Peloponnesus.
- arcānus, -a, -um**, [arca + *nus*], adj., *secret*. — N. pl., *secrets*.
- Arcas, -adis**, [Gr. Ἀρκάς], m., *an Arcadian*. — As adj., *Arcadian*.
- arceō, -ēre, -uī, arctus**, [*arcō*- (akin to *arca*) + *eo*], v. tr. 2, *shut out*, *keep out*, *drive away*, *repel*. — With inf., *prevent from*.
- Arcitenēns, -ēntis**, [*arcu*- (weakened) *tenens*], adj., *holding a bow*, *bow-bearing*. — Masc., *the bowholder* (*Apollo*).
- Arctos, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀρκτος], f., Greek form for *Arctus*, wh. see.
- Arctus (Arctos), -ī**, [Gr. Ἀρκτος], f., *the Great and Little Bear* (*Ursa Major* and *Minor*), a double constellation in the vicinity of the north pole; hence, *the North*. — Also pl., *geminas Arctos*, *the two Bears*.
- arcuātus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *arcuo*], adj., *arched*.
- arcus, -ūs**, [√ARC- (cf. *arceo*) + *us*], f., *bow*, *arch*, *vault*, *circle* (of the zones). — Esp., *rainbow*.
- ardēns**, pres. p. of *ardeo*, wh. see.



**ardeō, -ēre, arsi, arsum**, [aridō + eo], v. intr. 2, *blaze, burn, be in flames*. — Also fig., *be inflamed, be fired, burn*, and the like. — pres. p., *burning* (lit. and fig.).

**ardescō, -ere** (perf. and sup. as with **ardeo**), [arde- (stem of **ardeo**) + sco], v. intr. 3, *burst into flames, blaze*.

**ardor, -ōris**, [ard- (as if root of **ardeo**) + or], m., *heat, flame*. — Also fig., *love*.

**arduus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *steep, lofty, high, reared high, on high*. — N. pl., *heights*.

**ārea, -ae**, [?], f., *space, threshing-floor, stretch (campi)*. — Fig., *field* (for anxiety), *scope*.

**arēna (har-), -ae**, [are- (stem of **areo**) + na (f. of **-nus**)], f., *sand, strand*. — Fig., *arena*.

**āreō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [unc. stem + eo (cf. **aridus**)], v. intr. 2, *be dry, be parched*. — pres. p., **ārēns**, *dry, dried*.

**Arestoridēs, -ae**, [Gr. patronymic], m., Argus, grandson of Arestor.

**Arethūsa, -ae**, [Gr. Ἀρεθούσα], f., a spring in Syracuse. — Personified, the nymph of the spring, who ran under the sea from Elis to Sicily to escape the river-god Alpheus.

**argenteus, -a, -um**, [argentō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of silver, silvern, silvery white*: *proles* (the *Silver Age*).

**argentum, -ī**, [akin to **arguo**, named from its brightness], n., *silver*.

**Argī**, see **Argos**.

**Argolicus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἀργολικός, from Ἀργολίς, *Argolis*], adj., *of Argos, Argolic, — Grecian*.

**Argos** (only nom. and acc.), [Gr. Ἄργος], n., more freq. plur. **Argī**,

**-ōrum**, m., the capital of the district Argolis in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno.

**argūmentum, -ī**, [argu- (stem of **arguo**) + mentum], n., *proof, witness, story, meaning* (of a custom).

**arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [†argu- (cf. ἄργος) + o (cf. **tribuo**)], v. tr. 3, *make clear*. — So, *give evidence, blame, find fault with*.

**Argus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἄργος], m., the hundred-eyed keeper of Io after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock.

**āridus, -a, -um**, [†arō- (whence **areo**) + dus], adj., *dry, parched*: *Libye facta est* (an *arid desert*).

**ariēs, -etis**, [?], m., *ram*. — Esp., the *Ram*, the constellation *Aries*, between Pisces and Taurus. — Less exactly, *fleece* (golden).

**arista, -ae**, [?], f., *ear* (of grain), *head*.

**arma, -ōrum**, [√AR (*fit*) + mus], n., *arms, weapons, tools, implements*. — Fig., *war, arms, contests* (fori).

**armentum, -ī**, [√AR (cf. **arma**) + mentum, *team* (?)], n., *herd* (of large cattle).

**armifer, -era, -erum**, [armō-fer], adj., *arm-bearing, armed*.

**armiger, -era, -erum**, [armō-ger (us, cf. **gero**)], adj., *arm-bearing*. — Fem. as noun, *armor-bearer, attendant* (of Diana).

**armō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [armō + o], v. tr. 1, *arm*. — p.p., *armed, in arms*.

**armus, -ī**, [m. from same word as **arma**], m., (*joint*?), *shoulder*.

**arō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *plough, hold the plough*.

**arripio** (adr-), -ere, -uī, -reptum, [ad-rapio], v. tr. 3, *grasp, seize*.

**ars, artis**, [√AR (cf. arma) + tis (reduced)], f., *art, skill, stratagem, means*. — Pl., *the arts*; also same as sing.

**artifex, -icis**, [arti- (stem of ars) + fex (root of facio as stem), c., *artist*.

**artus, -ūs**, [√AR + tus], m., *limb*. — Pl., *limbs, members*.

**artus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of arceo], adj., *close*.

**arundō (har-), -inis**, [?], f., *reed*. — Hence, *arrow*; also, *flute*.

**arvum, -ī**, [√AR (in aro) + vum], n., *field* (as opposed to woods), *fields* (as cultivated), *lands*.

**arx, arcis**, [√ARC (in arceo) + is (reduced)], f., *citadel, height, summit, high abode, lofty height; summa (heights of heaven)*.

**Asbolus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀσβολος], m., *Soot*, one of Acteon's hounds.

**Ascalaphus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἀσκάλαφος], m., son of Acheron and Orphne, changed by Ceres into an owl.

**ascendō (ads-), -ere, -cendī, -cēnsūm**, [ad-scando], v. tr. 3, *climb up, mount, ascend, climb*.

**ascēnsus (ads-), -ūs**, [ad-†scan-sus], through *ascendo*, m., *ascent*.

**asciscō (ads-), -ere, -scivī, -scitum**, [ad-scisco], v. tr. 3, *adopt* (by formal resolution): — Less exactly, *adopt, add, attach*.

**Ascraeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἀσκραῖος], adj., *of Ascræ, Ascræan*, an epithet of the poet Hesiod, who lived at Ascræ in Bœotia.

**asellus, -ī**, [asinō + lus], m., *little ass, ass* (as regarded with commiseration or contempt).

**Āsis, -idis (-idos)**, [Gr. Ἀσίς], f., *Asia*; prop. adj., *Asiatic*.

**Āsōpis, -idis (-idos)**, [Gr. Ἀσωπίς], f., *Ægina*, daughter of the river-god Asopus.

**aspargō (aspergō), -inis**, [akin to adspergo], f., *spray, sprinkling, blood* (spattered).

**asper, -era, -erum**, [?], adj., *rough, harsh* (lit. and fig.).

**aspergō -inis**, see *aspargo*.

**aspergō (ads-), -ere, -spersī, -spersum**, [ad-spargo], *sprinkle* (a thing on, or a thing with).

**aspiciō (ads-), -ere, -spēxī, -spectum**, [ad-†specio], v. tr. 3, *look at (or upon), behold, see*.

**aspirō (ads-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ad-spiro], v. intr. 1, *breathe on*. — Hence, *favor*.

**assēnsus (ads-), -ūs**, [ad-sensus, through assentio], m., *assent, silent assent*. — Also pl.

**assentiō (ads-), -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsūm**, [ad-sentio], v. intr. 4, *give assent, assent*.

**asserō (adserō), -ere, -seruī, -sertum**, [ad-sero], v. tr. 3, *lay claim to, claim*.

**assiduus (ads-), -a, -um**, [ad-†siduus (√SED + vus)], (sitting down, esp. to a thing), adj., *busy, attentive, laborious*. — Hence, *constant, incessant, never-ceasing*.

**assiliō (ads-), -ire, -siluī, -sultum**, [ad-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap on, dash on* (of a wave).

**assimulō (ads-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ad-simulo], v. tr. 1, *feign, pretend*.

**assistō (ads-), -ere, astitī**, no sup., [ad-sisto], v. intr. 3, *stand up, stand by*.

**assuēscō (ads-), -ere, -suēvī, -suētum**, [ad-suesco], v. intr. 3,

*become accustomed, be accustomed.*  
— p.p., *assuētus*, *wonted*.

**assuētūdō** (ads-), -inis, [ad-  
†suetudo], f., *custom, habit, in-  
dulgence* (of habit).

**assūmō** (ads-), -ere, -sūmpsi,  
-sumptum, [ad-sumo], v. tr. 3,  
*take in, take on, gather, assume.*

**ast**, [?], conj., *but*.

**Asteriē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἀστυρία], f.,  
daughter of the Titan Coeus, and  
Phoebe, sister of Latona. She  
was beloved by Jupiter, and was  
changed into a quail.

**astō**, see **adsto**.

**Astraea**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀστραία], f., an  
epithet of Justice (Δίκη) as daugh-  
ter of the Titan Astræus.

**astringō** (ads-), -ere, -strinxī,  
-strictum, [ad-stringo], v. tr.  
3, *bind, tighten, harden* (snow).

**astrum**, -ī, [Gr. ἄστρον], n., *constel-  
lation, star*. — Pl., *stars, sky*.

**astus**, -ūs, [?], m., *craft*. — Abl.,  
**astū**, *with craft*.

**at**, [(?), cf. **ad**], conj., *but, then, at  
least*: **attamen**, *but yet, still*.

**Atalanta**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀταλάντη], f.,  
daughter of Schœneus of Boeotia.  
She was a celebrated runner, but,  
being beaten in a race, married  
Hippomenes, her competitor. She  
was changed into a lioness.

**ater**, -tra, -trum, [?], adj., *black,  
dark* (esp. as a sign of mourning).

**Athamantēus**, -a, -um, [Atha-  
mant + eus], adj., *of Athamas*.

**Athamantis**, -idis (-idos), f.,  
*Helle*, daughter of Athamas.

**Athamās**, -antis, [Gr. Ἀθάμας],  
m., king of the Minyans in Boeotia.  
He was the husband of Ino, uncle  
of Pentheus, and brother of Sisy-  
phus. He was made insane by  
Juno.

**Athēnaē**, -ārum, [Gr. Ἀθῆναι], f.,  
*Athens*, the great city of Attica.

**Athōs**, (gen. not found; abl.,  
**Athōne**; dat. and abl., **Athō**;  
acc., **Athō**, **Athōn**, **Athōnem**,  
**Athōna**), [Gr. Ἄθως, later Ἀθων,  
-wos], m., *Athos*, a high mountain  
on the Strymonian Gulf, in Mace-  
donia.

**Atlantiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic],  
m., *Mercury*, grandson of Atlas.

**Atlās**, -antis, [Gr. Ἀτλας], m., son  
of the Titan Iapetus, father of the  
Pleiades and Hyades. He bore  
the heavens upon his shoulders.  
He was changed by Perseus into a  
mountain, — the mountain itself in  
Northern Africa.

**atque** (ac), [ad-que], conj., (*and  
in addition*), *and*.

**Atreus**, -eī, [Gr. Ἀτρεΰς], m., king  
of Argos and Mycenæ, son of  
Pelops and Hippodamia, father of  
Agamemnon and Menelaus.

**Atridēs**, -ae, [Gr. Ἀτρείδης], m., *son  
of Atreus*. — Pl., *the sons of Atreus*  
(Agamemnon and Menelaus, the  
leaders of the Greeks at Troy).

**ātrium**, -ī, [atro + ium], n., *hall  
(of a house)*. — Pl., *'halls,' palace*.

**attamen**, see **at**.

**Attis** (Atth-), -idis, m., a Phrygian  
shepherd who loved the goddess  
Cybele, and was changed into a  
fir-tree.

**attollō** (adt-), -ere, perf. and sup.  
supplied from **affero**, [ad-tollo],  
v. tr. 3, *raise up* (to something),  
*raise*: se, *rise*.

**attonitus**, see **attono**.

**attonō** (adt-), -āre, -uī, -itum,  
[ad-tono], v. tr. 1, *strike with  
a thunderbolt*. — p.p., **attonitus**,  
*thunderstruck, paralyzed, spell-  
bound, struck* (with passion),

**attrahō** (adt-), -ere, -trāxi, -tractum, [ad-traho], v. tr. 3, *draw to one, draw in, drag in*. — Fig., *attract*.

**auceps, -cupis**, [avi-ceps (root of capio as stem)], m., *fowler*.

**auctor, -ōris**, [aug- (as root of augeo) + tor], m., (*increaser*). — Hence (perh. from raising price at auctions), *seller, guarantor, voucher*. — So, *authority, author, adviser, founder, originator, father, ancestor, giver*. — Poetically, *hurler* (of a weapon), *harbinger* (a prophet, authority for).

**Auctumnus**, see **Autumnus**.

**auctus**, see **augeo**.

**audācia, -ae**, [audac + ia], f., *boldness, recklessness*: *verbis datur, boldness of speech is pardoned*.

**audāx, -ācis**, [aud- (as if root of audeo) + ax], adj., *daring, bold, desperate, fearless*.

**audeō, -ēre, ausus**, [avidō + eo], v. intr. 2, (*desire?*), *venture, dare*. — p.p., **ausus, daring, venture-some**. — As subst., *the one who dared*. — Neut., **ausum**; see the word.

**audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum**, [perh. ausi- (stem of auris) do (cf. condio)], v. tr. 4, *hear*. — Fig., *obey* (*sagitta avium*).

**auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum**, [ab-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear away, take away, take from, tear away, cut off* (*annos*), *carry off* (a prize).

**augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *increase, swell, swell the number of* (*deos*), *enlarge, be added to*: *clamoribus* (*swell the shout*).

**augur, -uris**, [(?), compound with avis], m., *soothsayer*.

**augurium, -i**, [augur + ium], n., *augury, soothsaying, wise counsel*.

**auguror, -ārī, -ātus**, [augur + o], v: dep. 1, *divine, conclude, imagine*.

**augustus, -a, -um**, [(?), perh. akin to **augur**, more likely to **augeo**], adj., *venerable, august*. — Esp. an epithet (and in the masc. a surname) of Octavius Cæsar, and after him of all the Roman emperors.

**aula, -ae**, [Gr. αὐλή], f., *hall, palace*.

**aulaeum, -ī**, [Gr. αὐλαῖον, real or supposed], n., *curtain, hangings*. — Also pl.

**Aulis, -idis**, [Gr. Αὔλις], f., a seaport in Boeotia, from which the Greeks sailed against Troy.

**aura, -ae**, [√AU (*blow*) + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *breeze, wind, air* (as moving), *breath of life, the air, winds of heaven* (often as opposed to hidden or enclosed space).

**aurātus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of auro], adj., *gilded*.

**aureus, -a, -um**, [aurō + eus], adj., *of gold, golden*. — Hence, *beautiful, splendid*, etc.

**aurifer, -era, -erum**, [aurō-fer (for ferus)], adj., *gold-bearing*.

**auriga, -ae**, [perh. aurea- (*head-stall*) taga (akin to ago), cf. -cola], m., *charioteer, driver*.

**auris, -is**, [(?), for ausis, cf. ausculto], f., *ear*.

**Aurōra, -ae**, [√US (see uro), for ausosa], f., *the dawn, daybreak*. — Personified, *Aurora*, the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon. — Also, *the eastern country, the East*.

- aurum, -ī**, [perh.  $\sqrt{US}$  (cf. **Aurora**)], n., *gold*. — Poetically, *the golden age*.
- Ausonius, -a, -um**, [**Auson** + **ius**], adj., *Ausonian, Italian, Latin*. — **Ausonia, f.** (sc. *terra*), *Italy*. — Masc. plur., *the Italians*.
- auspex, -icis**, [**avi-spex** (root of  $\dagger$ *specio*, as stem)], m., *soothsayer, witness*: *auspices vobis*, *with your approval* (from consulting soothsayers on any important business).
- auspiciū, -ī**, [**auspic** + **ium**], n., *taking of omens, omens, beginning* (as opposed to **exitus**). — Pl., *auspices, leadership*.
- auster, -tri**, [ $\sqrt{US}$  + **ter** ( $\dagger$ -**tro**, cf. **-trum**)], m., *the south wind* (dry and hot). — Personified, *the God of the South Wind*. — Less exactly, *the South*.
- austrālis, -e**, [**austrō** + **alis**], adj., (*of the south wind*), *southern*.
- ausum, -ī**, (n. p.p. of **audeo**), n., *daring attempt, undertaking*.
- aut**, [(?), cf. **autem**], conj., *or, or else*: *aut . . . aut* (*either . . . or*).
- autem**, [(?), cf. **aut**], conj., introducing an antithesis, or even a mere transition, but always with some contrast, *but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however, then again, now*.
- Autonoëus, -a, -um**, adj., *of or belonging to Autonoe*: **heros** (*Acteon*, son of Autonoe).
- autumnālis, -e**, [**autumnō** (reduced) + **alis**], adj., *autumnal*.
- Autumnus, -ī**, [prob. for  $\dagger$ **Auctomenos**, cf. **augeo**], m., *Autumn*.
- auxiliāris, -e**, [**auxilio-** (reduced) + **aris**], adj., *auxiliary, assisting, subsidiary*.
- auxilium, -ī**, [ $\dagger$ **auxili-** (akin to **augeo**, cf. **pensilis**) + **ium**], n., *assistance, succor, help*.
- avārus, -a, -um**, [lost noun-stem (cf. **aveo** and **avidus**) + **rus**], adj., *eager, eagerly desirous*. — Esp., *avaricious, covetous, greedy*.
- āvellō, -ere, -vulsi, (-velli), -vulsum**, [**ab-vello**], v. tr. 3, *pluck off, tear away*.
- avēna, -ae**, [(?)], f., *oats, oat-straw*. — Hence, *pipe*.
- Aventinus, -ī, m.; -um, -ī**, [(?)], n., (prop. adj.), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian Hill.
- Avernālis, -e**, [**Avernō** + **alis**], adj., *of Avernus*.
- Avernus, -a, -um**, [(?)], adj., *of or belonging to Lake Avernus*, near Cumæ, in Lower Italy. Its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the lower world. — Hence, *infernal, hellish, deadly, deathlike*.
- āversātus**, p.p. of **āversor**.
- āversor, -ārī, -ātus**, [**ab-verso** (perh. through **averto**)], v. dep. 1, (*turn away*), *be unwilling, be reluctant*. — p.p., *refusing, opposed to* (acc.), *reluctant, unwilling*.
- āversus**, p.p. of **āvertō**.
- āvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, [**ab-vertō**], v. tr. 3, *turn away, turn off*. — p.p., *turned away, turning away*: **passus** (*backward*); **occupat aversum** (*from behind*).
- avidus, -a, -um**, [ $\dagger$ **avō-** (cf. **aveo**) + **dus**], adj., *greedy, greedy of* (gen.), *thirsty for, eager*.
- avis, -is**, [(?)], f., *bird*. — Hence, *omen*.
- avitus, -a, -um**, [**avō-** (as if **avi-**)

+ **tus**], adj., of one's grandfather.  
— Less exactly, *ancestral*.

**āvius**, -a, -um, [ab-*via* (inflected as adj.)], adj., out of the way, pathless: *per avia* (through pathless regions).

**avus**, -ī, [?], m., grandfather.

**axis**, -is, [perh. corrupted from Gr. ἄξων], m., axle (of a chariot). — Hence, *axis* (of the earth or the sky), *pole* (of the sky), *chariot*, *the heavens*. — Also pl.

## B.

**Babylōnius**, -a, -um, [Babylon + *ius*], adj., *Babylonian*, of *Babylon*.

**bāca** (*bacca*), -ae, [?], f., *berry*.

**Bacchae**, -ārum, [Gr. Βακχαί], f., *Bacchæ*, female *Bacchanals*, women who performed the wild orgies of *Bacchus*.

**bacchāns**, -antis, [pres. p. of *bacchor*], f., *bacchante*, *bacchant*.

**Baccheius** (-ēus, -ius), -a, -um, [Gr. Βακχεῖος, etc.], adj., of or pertaining to *Bacchus*, *Bacchic*.

**Bacchiadae**, -ārum, m., a noble family of *Corinth*, which was expelled from that city and founded *Syracuse* in *Sicily*.

**bacchor**, -ārī, -ātus, [†*Bacchō*], v. dep. I, *celebrate the festival of Bacchus*. — Less exactly, *revel*, *rave*, *rant*, *rage*.

**Bacchus**, -ī, [Gr. Βάκχος], m., a son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, the god of wine and of poets. — Fig., *the vine*, *wine*.

**baculum**, -ī, [?], n., *staff*.

**bālaena**, -ae, [?], f., *whale*.

**bālātus**, -ūs, [balā + *tus*], m., *bleating*.

**Baleāricus** (**Bali**-), -a, -um,

[**Baleari** + *cus*], adj., *Balearic*, of the *Baleares*, or *Balearic Islands*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*. The inhabitants were famed for the use of the *sling*.

**bālō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prob. from sound], v. intr. I, *bleat*.

**balteus**, -ī, [?], m., *belt*.

**barba**, -ae, [?], f., *beard*.

**barbaricus**, -a, -um, [*barbarō* (weakened) + *cus*], adj., *barbaric*.  
**barbariēs**, -ēī, [*barbarō* (reduced) + *ies*], f., ('savagedom,' cf. *heathendom*), *barbarous tribes* (as a whole).

**barbarus**, -a, -um, [prob. from sound], adj., *barbarian*. — Fem. as noun, *the fair barbarian* (*Médea*).

**Bassus**, -ī, m., a Roman proper name. There were several poets named *Bassus*.

**Battiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. Βαττιάδης], m., descendant of *Battus*. The city of *Cyrene* was ruled by the *Battiadæ*; hence the *Cyrenean* poet *Callimachus* is called *Battiades*.

**Baucis**, -idis, [Gr. Βαυκίς], f., *Baucis*, wife of *Philemon*, who was changed into a tree.

**beātus**, p.p. of *beo*, wh. see.

**Bēlides**, -um, [Gr. patronymic], f., granddaughters of *Belus*, king of *Egypt*, daughters of *Danaus*; hence usually called *the Danaides*.

**Bēlidēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., descendant of *Belus*.

**bellātrix**, -icis, [*bellā* (cf. *bello*) + *trix*], f., *female warrior*, *warrior maid*.

**bellicus**, -a, -um, [*bellō* + *cus*], adj., *warlike*.

**bellua**, see *belua*.

**bellum**, -ī, [old †*duellum*, formed

- from **duo**], n., *war*. — More concretely, *expedition, armament, war* (poetical).
- bēlua** (*bellua*), -ae, [?], f., *monster* (huge creature).
- bene**, [old abl. of **bonus**, cf. **aequē**], adv., *well*: *nec bene* (*not very well*); *vix bene* (*hardly, fully*).
- benefactum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of **benefacio**], n., *service, generous deed*.
- benignus**, -a, -um, [bonō-†gnus (akin to **nosco**)], adj., *kindly, generous*. — Also of things, *productive, fertile*.
- beō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *bless*. — p.p. as adj., *blessed, happy*.
- Berecynthius**, -a, -um (-*cynthius*), [Gr. Βερεκύντιος], adj., *of or pertaining to Berecynthus*, a mountain in Phrygia on the Sangarius, sacred to Cybele. She was worshipped with sound of flutes; hence, **Berecynthia tibia**: Midas was her son; hence, **Berecynthius heros**.
- Bessi**, -ōrum, [Gr. Βέσσοι], m., a Thracian tribe.
- bibō**, -ere, **bibi**, **bibitum**, [redupl. root, cf. **potus**], v. tr. 3, *drink*.
- bibulus**, -a, -um, [from **bibō**, as if **bibō** + **lus**], adj., *absorbent, soaking* (wet).
- biceps**, -cipitis, [bi (i.e. dvi) -caput (reduced)], adj., *two-headed*. — Less exactly, *two-peaked*.
- bicolor**, -ōris, [bi (i.e. dvi) -color], adj., *two-colored, variegated*.
- bicornis**, -e, [bi (i.e. dvi) -cornu (weakened to i stem)], adj., *two-horned*. — Less exactly, *two-pronged*.
- bidēns**, -entis, [bi (i.e. dvi) -dens], adj., *two-toothed*. — As noun, *two-pronged hoe*. — Also, *an animal for sacrifice*, esp. a *sheep*, two years old, when two teeth only are prominent.
- biforēs**, -ium, [bi (i.e. dvi) -foris], adj., *two-doored, double* (of doors).
- biformis**, -e, [bi (i.e. dvi) -forma (weakened to i stem)], adj., *two-formed*.
- bimaris**, -e, [bi (i.e. dvi) -mare (infl. as adj.)], adj., *two-seaed* (*Corinthus*, i.e. with a sea on both sides).
- bīmus**, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) -†himus (akin to **hiems**)], adj., *(of two winters), two years old*.
- bini**, -ae, -a, [bi (i.e. dvi) + nus], adj., *two at a time, two* (at a time, implied).
- bipennifer**, -era, -erum, [bipenni-fer], adj., *axe-bearer*.
- bis**, [case (gen.?), of **duō**], adv., *twice*.
- bisulcus**, -a, -um, [bi (i.e. dvi) -sulcus], adj., *two-furrowed, cleft, cloven*.
- bitūmen**, -inis, [?], n., *asphalt, bitumen*.
- blaesus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *stammering, indistinct*.
- blandior**, -īvi, -ītus, [blandō (as if †blandi-) + o], v. intr. 4, *coax, flatter, cajole, entreat* (with blandishments).
- blanditiae**, -ārum, [blandō- (weakened) + tia], f., *blandishments, wooing, endearments, caresses*.
- blandus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *persuasive, seductive, coaxing* (*verba*), *caressing* (*lacerti*).
- Boebē**, -ēs, [Gr. Βοίβη], f., an ancient town in Eastern Thessaly.
- Boeōtia**, -ae, [Gr. Βοιωτία], f., a division of Central Greece, north of Attica.

**Boeōtius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Βοιωτίας],  
adj., of *Bœotia*, *Bœotian*.

**Boeōtus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Βοιωτός],  
adj., of *Bœotia*, *Bœotian*.

**bonus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *good* (in all  
Eng. senses), *fine, excellent, noble* :  
*vultus* (*kindly*) ; *artes* (*liberal,*  
*generous, noble*). — n. pl., *blessings,*  
*'goods,' fortunes*.

**Boōtēs, -ae**, [Gr. Βοώτης, *plough-*  
*man*], m., *the constellation Boōtes*,  
near the Great Bear.

**Boreās, -ae**, [Gr. Βορέας], m., *the*  
*mountain or north wind* (pure  
Lat. *aquilo*). — Personified, *Bo-*  
*reas*, the son of the river-god  
Strymon, and father of Calais and  
Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of  
Erechtheus, king of Attica.

**bōs, bovis**, [?], c., *ox, cow, heifer,*  
*bull*. — Pl., *cattle*.

**braccae, -ārum**, [Gallic word], f.,  
*breeches, trousers*.

**bracchium, -ī**, [?], n., *arm*. —  
Less exactly, *claws* (of the Scor-  
pion).

**brevis, -e**, [for *bregvis*, cf. βραχύς],  
adj., *short, narrow, small*. — Of  
time, *brief, speedy*.

**brevisiter**, [brevis + ter], adv.,  
*shortly, briefly*.

**Britannus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., of  
*Britain, British*. — Masc. pl.,  
*Britons*.

**būbō, -ōnis**, [?], c., *owl*.

**būcina, -ae**, [?], f., *trumpet*.

**Būsiris, -idis**, [Gr. Βούσιρις], m., a  
king of Egypt, who sacrificed  
strangers, and was himself slain by  
Hercules.

**bustum, -ī**, [(?), cf. *comburo*],  
n., *funeral pile* (*burnt down*),  
*tomb*. — Also pl.

**buxum, -ī**, [?], n., *box* (*wood or*  
*tree*).

## C.

**cacūmen, -inis**, [?], n., *peak, sum-*  
*mit, top* : *summa cacumina, top-*  
*most shoots* (of a tree).

**cacūminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**,  
[cacūmin + o], v. tr. 1, *point,*  
*sharpen* : *aures* (*give pointed*  
*ears*).

**Cadmēis, -idis**, [Gr. Καδμηίς], f.,  
adj., of, from, or pertaining to  
*Cadmus* : *Cadmeis arx* (*the cita-*  
*del of Thebes, founded by Cad-*  
*mus*).

**Cadmus, -ī**, [Gr. Κάδμος], m., son  
of the Phœnician king Agenor.  
He founded Thebes in Bœotia, and  
was afterwards changed into a  
serpent.

**cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsum**, [?], v.  
intr. 3, *fall, set (dies)*.

**cādūcifer, -era, -erum**, [caduceo-  
(reduced) + fer (for *ferus*)], adj.,  
*bearing the caduceus* (*herald's*  
*wand*).

**caecus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *blind,*  
*blinded*. — Hence, *dark, hidden,*  
*secret*.

**caedēs, -is**, [caed- (as root of  
*caedo*) + es], f., *slaughter, blood,*  
*murder*.

**caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesum**, [(?),  
akin to *cado*, but conn. unc.], v.  
tr. 3, *beat, strike, cut* (with a  
stroke), *fell* (trees), *lash* (horses).  
**caelestis, -e**, [caeles- (for *caelō-*)  
+ tis (cf. *agrestis*)], adj., *heav-*  
*enly, divine, of the gods, of heaven,*  
*godlike*. — As noun, *divine being,*  
*divinity, god*.

**caelicola, -ae**, [caelō- (weakened)  
+ cola (cf. *agricola*)], m., *god,*  
*citizen of heaven*.

**caelō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. tr.  
1, *carve, engrave*.



- caelum**, -ī, [?], n., *sky, heaven, atmosphere, air, climate*.
- Caeneus**, -eī, [Gr. *Καινεός*], m., *Cæneus*, originally a girl named Cænis, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy, and made invulnerable. He took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- caeruleus**, -a, -um, [caerulō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of the blue sea, dark blue, sea-green, dark, livid: frater (Neptune)*.
- caerulus**, -a, -um, [caelō + lus], adj., *(of the sky), blue: caerula caeli (the blue of the sky)*.
- Caesar**, -aris, [(?), cf. *caesaries*], m., a family name in the gens Julia. — Esp.: 1. *C. Julius Cæsar*, the conqueror of Gaul, and the opponent of Pompey in the civil war, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius; 2. *C. Octavius Cæsar*, called Augustus, the Roman emperor who banished Ovid.
- Caesareus**, -a, -um, [Caesar + eus], adj., *of or belonging to Cæsar or the Cæsars: Vesta (Vesta, protectress of Augustus)*.
- caesariēs**, -eī, [(?), akin to *caedo*], f., *locks* (poetic for hair).
- caestus**, -ūs, [?], m., *cestus, boxing straps*.
- Caicus** (Caÿ-), -ī, [Gr. *Καῖκος*], m., a river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Teuthras, passes near Pergamon, and falls into the sea at Lesbos (now the *Mendragora*).
- calamus**, -ī, [Gr. *κάλαμος*], m., *reed, pipe*.
- calathus**, -ī, [Gr. *κάλαθος*], m., *basket*.
- calcō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [calc- (*calx, heel*) + o], v. tr. 1, *tread, tread on, tread out* (of grapes).
- calculus**, -ī, [calc- (*calx, lime*) + ulus (as if *calco* + lus)], m., *pebble*.
- caleō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [†calō- (cf. *calidus*) + eo], v. intr. 2; and
- calēscō**, -ere, -uī, no sup., [calē- (stem of *caleo*) + sco], v. intr. 3, *be warm, be hot, be heated, grow warm*. — pres. p., *calēns, hot*.
- calidus**, -a, -um, [†calō- (cf. *caleo*) + dus], adj., *hot, warm, reeking* (telum).
- cāligō**, -inis, [akin to *clam*, and perh. *caleo*], f., *smoke, mist, darkness*.
- callidus**, -a, -um, [callō- (cf. *callum*) + dus], adj., *(hardened to a thing), cunning*.
- callis**, -is, [akin to *callum*], m., *(worn path), path, track* (of small by-paths).
- calor**, -ōris, [cal- (as if, perhaps really, root of *caleo*) + or], m., *heat*.
- Calydōn**, -ōnis (Gr. acc., *Calydōna*), [Gr. *Καλυδών*], f., a very ancient town of Ætolia, on the river Evenus. It was the abode of Ceneus, father of Meleager and Deianeira, and grandfather of Diomedes.
- Calydōnis**, -idis, [Gr. patronymic], f., *Calydonian maid or woman*.
- Calydōnius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Καλυδώνιος*], adj., *of or belonging to Calydon, Calydonian: hasta* (the spear of Diomedes, who was of Calydonian birth).
- Calymnē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Κάλυμνα*], f., *Calymna*, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, near Cōs.
- cāmella** (camm-), -ae, [?], f., *goblet* (of unc. form).

- camīnus**, -ī, [Gr. κάμινος], m., *forge, furnace*.
- campus**, -ī, [?], m., *plain, level, expanse (aquarum)*.
- Canacē**, -ēs, [Gr. Κανάκη], f., *Crasher*, one of Actæon's hounds.
- Cancer**, -crī, [?], m., *the Crab*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.
- candeō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [perh. †canidō- (cf. *canus*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *glow, burn*. — pres. p., *candēns, burning*.
- candēscō**, -ere, **candui**, [candē- (stem of *candeo*) + sco], v. intr. 3, *burn, blaze, brighten*.
- candidus**, -a, -um, [perh. †canidō- (cf. *candeo*, through wh. it is formed) + dus], adj., *shining, bright, white* (cf. *albus*, *dead white*), *fair* (of women), *clad in white*. — Fig., *fair-minded* (cf. *livor*).
- candor**, -ōris, [cand- (as if root of *candeo*) + or], m., *brightness, whiteness*.
- cāneō**, -ēre, -uī, [canō- (reduced) + eo], v. intr. 2, *whiten, be white, be gray*. — pres. p., *white, gray*.
- cānēscō**, -ere, **cānuī**, [canē- (stem of *caneo*) + sco], v. intr. 3, *grow white, whiten*.
- canis**, -is, [?], c., *dog, hound*. — Esp., *the Dog* (a constellation).
- canistrum**, -ī, [Gr. κάνιστρον], n., *basket*.
- cānitēs**, -ēī, [canō + ties], f., *hoariness, gray hair*.
- canna**, -ae, [Gr. κάννα], f., *cane, reed*.
- canō**, -ere, **cecinī**, **cantum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *sound, sing*: *illa canenda est* (*is the subject of song*).
- Canōpus**, -ī, [Gr. Κάνωπος], m., *Canopus*, a city in Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.
- canor**, -ōris, [√CAN + or], m., *music, songfulness*.
- canōrus**, -a, -um, [canor + us], adj., *sounding*.
- cantō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cantō + o], v. tr. 1, *sing*. — Hence, *enchant*.
- cantus**, -ūs, [√CAN + tus], m., *song, music* (vocal or instr.). — Hence, *incantation*.
- cānus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hoary, white, gray, whitened, snow-white*. — Less exactly, *yellow* (of grain). — As noun, *white hair*.
- capāx**, -ācis, [√CAP + ax (as if †capā + cus, reduced)], adj., *capacious, capable of* (ad *praecepta*): *ingenium* (*mighty*).
- capella**, -ae, [capra + la], f., *she-goat*.
- caper**, -rī, [?], m., *goat*.
- capillus**, -ī, [akin to *caput*], m., *hair*. — Pl., *hair*.
- capiō**, -ere, **cēpī**, **captum**, [√CAP], v. tr. 3, *take, hold, seize, take in, deceive, enjoy* (spectacle). — p.p., *captivated, smitten*.
- Capitōlium**, -ī, [developed from †capit-], n., *the Capitol* at Rome. — Also pl.
- Capreae**, -ārum, [†capro- (reduced) + ea (cf. *caprea*)], f., an island in the Tuscan Sea, off the Bay of Naples (now *Capri*).
- captīvus**, -a, -um, [√CAP + tīvus (as if †capti + vus)], adj., *captured, imprisoned, captive*.
- captō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [captō + o], v. tr. 1, *catch at, seek* (with inf.). — p.p., *caught*.
- capulus**, -ī, [†capō + lus], m., *hilt*.
- caput**, -itis, [?], n., *head, heads* (sing. of two), *source* (of a river, etc.), *life*: *rerum* (*capital*); *hoc caput* (*this body*).

- carbasus**, -ī, [of oriental origin], f. (n. in pl.), *linen* or *cotton*. — Hence, *sail*.
- carcer**, -eris, [?], m., *prison*. — Hence, *starting-point* (in a race), *goal*.
- carchesium**, -ī, [Gr. *καρχήσιον*], n., *cup*, *beaker* (of peculiar shape).
- cardo**, -inis, [?], m., *hinge*.
- careō**, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus, [cārō + eo ?], v. intr. 2, (*be dear?*), *be wanting*. — Transf., *want*, *be destitute of*, *be free from*, *be deprived*, *feel the want of*. — pres. p., *destitute of*.
- caricus**, -a, -um, [caria- (reduced) + cus], adj., *Carian*. — Hence, f. (sc. *figus*), *Carian fig*, *fig* (from Caria).
- carina**, -ae, [?], f., *keel*, *bottom* (of ship). — Hence, *ship*.
- carmen**, -inis, [unc. root + men (cf. *Camena*)], n., *song*, *music*, *verse*, *air* (instr.). — Hence, *incantation*, *charm*. — Also, *prophecy*.
- carō**, carnis, [?], f., *flesh*.
- carpō**, -ere, -psī, -ptum, (cf. Gr. *καρπός*), v. tr. 3, *pluck*, *crop*, *gnaw* (of envy). — Hence of travel, *tread* (*vias*), *cleave* (*aera*), *take* (a course, etc.), *pass over* or *through*. — Also, *carp at*, '*pick in pieces*,' *find fault with* (cf. *gnaw*, above), *waste*.
- cārus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dear* (in both Eng. senses), *precious*.
- casa**, -ae, [?], f., *cottage*.
- cāseus**, -ī, [?], m., *cheese*.
- Cassiopē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Κασσιόπη*], f., wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda.
- cassis**, -idis, [?], f., *helmet*.
- cassis**, -is, [?], m., *hunting-net*.
- Castalius**, -a, -um, adj., of or per-  
taining to the Fount of Castalia at Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence **Castalium antrum**, the cave at Delphi where was the oracle of Apollo.
- castanea**, -ae, [adj. formed from *κάστανον*], f., *chestnut* (tree or nut).
- Castrum**, -ī, n., a town in Latium, generally **Castrum Inui**.
- castus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *clean* (religiously), *pure*, *chaste*, *sacred*, *hallowed*.
- cāsus**, -ūs, [√CAD + tus], m., *chance* (good or bad). — Esp., *mischance*, *misshap*.
- catēna**, -ae, [?], f., *chain*.
- Catullus**, -ī, m., one of the greatest of Roman lyric poets. He lived B.C. 87–54.
- catulus**, -ī, [catō + lus], m., *whelp*, *cub*, *young* (of animals).
- Caucasus**, -ī, [Gr. *Καύκασος*], m., a chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and the Caspian Seas.
- cauda**, -ae, [?], f., *tail*.
- Caulōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Καυλώνια*], m., a town on the east coast of Brutium.
- causa**, -ae, [akin to *caveo*], f., *reason*, *cause*, *motive*: **sparsi veneni** (*effect*). — Hence, *cause* (in the Eng. sense of the interests, etc.).
- cautēs**, -is, [?], f., *rock*.
- cautus**, see *caveō*.
- caveō**, -ēre, cāvī, **cautum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *take care*, *beware*, *provide* (in a bargain or the like). — p.p., **cautus**, as adj., *careful*, *cautious*, *carefully* (in agreement, transl. as adv.).
- caverna**, -ae, [prob. †*caves*- (cf.

- cavus** and **genus**) + **na** (f. of -nus)], f., *cavern*.
- cavō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [cavō + o], v. tr. I, *hollow out, hollow, indent*.
- cavus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *hollow*.
- Caÿster (-stros), -ī**, [Gr. Κάϋστρος], m., a river of Ionia, celebrated for its tuneful swans.
- Cecropius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Κεκρόπιος], adj., of *Cecrops, Cecropian*. — Less exactly, of *Athens* or *Attica, Athenian, Attic*.
- Cecrops, -opis**, [Gr. Κέκροψ], m., the most ancient king of Attica, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman).
- cēdō, -ere, cēssī, cēssum**, [?], v. intr. 3, (*move*; cf. **procedo, recedo**), *draw back, retire, retreat, yield, be inferior to*. — Also, *fall to* (the lot of, perh. from being conquered by), *pass into*.
- celeber, -bris, -bre**, [prob. same as **creber**], adj., *frequented by, famous* (as in everybody's mouth).
- celebrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [celebri (reduced) + o], v. tr. I, *throng, make famous* (cf. **celeber**), *worship: artes, pursue* (in zeugma with **forum**).
- Celennia** (occurs only in neut. acc. pl., Met. XV. 704), adj., *Celennian*, belonging to an unknown place, *Célenna* (or *Célennum*), in Southern Italy.
- celer, -eris, -ere**, [akin to **cello**], adj., *swift, quick, quickly* (in agreement). — Esp. m., *Celer*, the slayer of Remus.
- cēlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [(?), cf. **clam, oculo**], v. tr. I, (*keep in the dark*, both of things and persons). — Hence, *hide, conceal*. — Also, *keep in ignorance, conceal from* (two accs.).
- celsus, -a, -um**, [cf. **excello**], adj., *high, lofty, on high*.
- Cēnaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Κηναῖος], adj., *Cēnaean*, of or pertaining to *Cenæum*, a promontory of Eubœa, where was a temple of Jupiter.
- cēnsus, -ūs**, [unc. root (cf. **censeo**) + **tus**], m., *census, assessing*. — Hence, *property* (as rated), *possession*. — Also pl.
- Centaurus, -ī**, [Gr. Κένταυρος], m., a *Centaur*. The Centaurs were fabulous beings, half man, half horse, sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno.
- centum**, [?], indecl., *one hundred*.
- Cēphēnus, -a, -um**, [Cephe + nus], adj., of or belonging to *Cepheus, Cēphenian, Ethiopian*.
- Cēpheus, -eī**, [Gr. Κηφεύς], m., king of the Ethiopians, father of Andromeda.
- Cēphēūs, -a, -um**, [Gr. form], adj., of or belonging to *Cepheus*.
- Cēphīsis, -idis**, [Gr. Κηφισίς], f. adj., *sprung from* or *belonging to the Cēphīsis*.
- Cēphīsus, -ī**, [Gr. Κηφισός], m., a river in Phocis.
- cēra, -ae**, [Gr. κήρος], f., *wax*.
- Cerambus, -ī**, [Gr. Κέραμβος], m., *Cerambus*, who fled to Mount Othrys to escape the flood, and was changed into a beetle.
- cērātus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of **cero**], as adj., *waxed*.
- Cerbereus, -a, -um**, adj., of or pertaining to *Cerberus*.
- Cerberus, -ī**, [Gr. Κέρβερος], m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

**Cereālis**, see **Cerialis**.

**Cerēs**, -eris, [√CER (root of **eresco**) + **ēs**, cf. **pubes**], f., goddess of grain, daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine. — In prob. earlier meaning, *grain, flour, bread*.

**Ceriālis** (**Cere-**), -e, [stem, real or imaginary, akin to **Ceres** + **alis**], adj., of *Ceres*, of grain, pertaining to grain or agriculture.

**cernō**, -ere, **crēvi**, **crētum**, [?, cf. κρίνω], v. tr. 3, *separate*. — Hence, *distinguish, discern, descry, see, look at, gaze on*.

**certāmen**, -inis, [certā + **men**], n., *contest*. — Also pl., same sense.

**certātim**, [certā + **tim**, as if acc. of †certatis], adv., *contentiously*. — With verbs, *vie with each other in*, etc.

**certē**, [old abl. of **certus**], adv., *certainly, surely, without doubt, at least, at any rate*.

**certō** [abl. of **certus**], adv., *certainly, surely*.

**certō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [certō + **o**], v. intr. 1, (*decide?*). — Hence, *strive, contend, vie*.

**certus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **cerno**], adj., *sure* (both of things and persons), *unfailing, steady, 'reliable,' certain, undoubted, undeniable*: **amor** (*constant*); **non certus** (*wandering*); **certum est** (with dat.), *one is determined*; **certum facere** (*inform*).

**cerva**, -ae, [?], f., *hind*.

**cervix**, -icis, [akin to **cerebrum**], f., *neck* (esp. pl.), *stiff neck* (of spirited horses).

**cervus**, -i, [?], m., *stag*.

**cēspes**, -itis, [?], m., *turf, sod*.

**cessō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cessō (cf. **cedo**) + **o**], v. intr. 1, *linger*,

*delay, be slow, languish, be idle, lie dormant, be replaced, be supplanted*. — pres. p., *inactive, at rest*: **tempora cessata** (*time of idleness*).

(**cēterus**), -a, -um, [ce- (cf. **hic**) + **terus** (cf. **uter**)], adj., *the other* (including all the rest). — As noun, m., *all the rest, the others*. — n., *everything else, the rest, the consequences* (the rest, after an action or the like).

**ceu** [?, prob. **ce** (in **hic**) + **ve**], conj., *as, like, as if*.

**Cēyx**, -ycis, [Gr. Κήυξ], m., *Ceyx*, king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alcyone.

**Chāonis**, -idis, [Gr. Χαονίς], adj., f., *Chaonian, of Chaonia*, a district in Epirus.

**Chaos**, abl. **Chaō**, [Gr. Χάος], n., (*a yawning gulf*), the boundless, empty space, as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World*. — Personified, *Chaos* (or *Infinite Space and Darkness*).

**charta**, -ae, [Gr. χάρτης], f., *papyrus, paper, piece of paper*. — Hence, *letter, book*.

**Charybdis**, -is, [Gr. Χάρυβδις], f., a whirlpool in the Strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy.

**chelydrus**, -i, [Gr. χέλυδρος], m., *water-snake*.

**chorda**, -ae, [Gr. χορδή], f., *string* (musical).

**chorus**, -i, [Gr. χορός], m., *band of dancers, band* (of Bacchus).

**chrȳsolithus**, -i, [Gr. χρυσόλιθος], c., *chrysolith* (a precious stone), *topaz*.

**cibus**, -i, [?], m., *food, article of food*.

**Cicones**, -um, [Gr. Κίκονες], m., a people in Thrace, on the Hebrus.

**cicōnia**, -ae, [?], f., *stork*.

**cicūta**, -ae, [?], f., *hemlock branch*,  
*hemlock* (poisonous).

**cicō**, -ēre, } **civī**, **citum**, [√ci], v.  
**ciō**, -īre, }  
tr. 2 and 4, *set in motion, call forth, summon*.

**Cilix**, -icis, [Gr. Κίλιξ], adj., *Cilician*, of *Cilicia*, a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.

**Cimmerii**, -ōrum, [Gr. Κιμμέριοι], m., *Cimmerians*, a fabled people in the extreme West or North, where the sun does not shine.

**cinctus**, p.p. of **cingō**.

**cingō**, -ere, **cinxi**, **cinctum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *surround, gird, envelop, gird up (vestes)*. — Pass., *gird one's self, wind around* (of a snake), *roll himself*. — p.p., *surrounded, girt, crowned*.

**cinis**, -eris, [?], m., *ashes*. — Also pl.

**Cinyphius**, -a, -um, [†**Cinyph** + **ius**], adj., of the *Cinyphs* (a river of Libya), *Cinyphian*. — Less exactly, *Libyan, African*.

**Cinyrās**, -ae, [Gr. Κινύρας], m., an Assyrian king whose daughters were changed by Juno into the \* steps of a temple.

**circā**, [unc. case-form from **circum** (cf. **antea**, etc.)], adv. and prep., *around, round, about*.

**Circaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Κίρκαιος], adj., of *Circe*, a daughter of the sun, famous for her sorceries, by which she changed men into beasts.

**circueō** (**circumeō**), -īre, -iī, -itum, [circum-eo], v. tr. irr., *go around, surround* (of Minerva weaving a pattern).

**circuitus**, -ūs, [circum-itus, through **circueo**], m., *circuit*.

**circum**, [petrified acc. of **circus**], adv. and prep., *around, round, about*. — In comp., same.

**circumdō**, -are, -dedī, -datum, [circum-do], v. tr. 1, *put around* (one thing round another), *surround* (one with another). — p.p., *surrounded*.

**circumeō**, see **circueo**.

**circumferō**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [circum-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear around, turn around*.

**circumfluō**, -ere, -flūxī, no sup., [circum-fluo], v. tr. 3, *flow around, bathe, wash* (of a river).

**circumfluus**, -a, -um, [circum-+fluus (akin to **fluo**)], adj. (both act. and pass.), *flowing around, wave-washed*.

**circumfundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, [circum-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour around*. — Also, *surround* (a thing by pouring). — p.p. (as middle), *pouring around* (of a crowd).

**circumlinō**, -ere, no perf., -litum, [circum-lino], v. tr. 3, *smear around*: **auro** (*encase*).

**circumsonō**, -āre, -sonuī, -sonitum, [circum-sono], v. tr. 1, *roar around*. — Pass., *be surrounded with the sound of*.

**circumsonus**, -a, -um, [circum-sonus], adj., *sounding round, baying* (round implied in the context in Eng.).

**circumspiciō**, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum, [circum-spicio], v. tr. 3, *look around, look around upon, look around to see*.

**circumstō**, -āre, -stetī, no sup., [circum-sto], v. tr. 1, *stand around, surround*.

**circus**, -ī, [?], m., *circus, amphitheatre*.

**Cithaerōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Κίθαρών],

- m., a mountain in Bœotia, a famous haunt of Bacchus and the Muses.
- cithara**, -ae, [Gr. κιθάρα], f., *lyre*.
- cito**, [abl. of **citus**], adv., *quickly*. — Comp., **citius**, *quicker, sooner*.
- citrā**, [prob. instr. of †**citer**, cf. **cite-rior**], adv. and prep., *this side*. — Hence, from point of view, *outside, beneath*. — Of time, *before*.
- citus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **cieo**], adj., *quick, hasty, rapid, swift, flying* (i.e. swift).
- civilis**, -e, [civi- (lengthened) + **lis**], adj., *of a citizen, civil*: **acies** (*internecine*); **jura** (*of polity*).
- civis**, -is, [√CI, *lie*], c., *citizen*.
- clādēs**, -is, [?], f., *disaster, calamity, misfortune*.
- clāmō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [noun stem (akin to **calendae**) + o], v. tr. 1, *shout, cry out*.
- clāmor**, -ōris, [clam- (as if root of **clamo**) + or], m., *shout, outcry, cry, noise* (of voices).
- Claros** (-rus), -ī, [Gr. Κλάρος], a town in Ionia, where there was a famous temple of Apollo, who is called **Clarius** (**deus**), *the Clarian god*.
- clārus**, -a, -um, [cla- (as in **clamo**) + rus], adj., *loud, distinct, clear*. — So, *bright, refulgent, brilliant, conspicuous*. — Hence, *famous*.
- classis**, -is, [√CLA (in **clamo**) + tis], f., (*a summoning*). — Less exactly, *the army* (called out). — Esp., *an army* (called out for duty at sea), *a fleet* (the usual meaning).
- claudō**, -ere, **clausī**, **clausum**, [p̄rh. clavi-do], v. tr. 3, *shut, enclose, shut up, confine, bar, imprison*.
- clāva**, -ae, [?], f., *club*.
- clāvus**, -ī, [?], m., *stripe*. — Esp. on the tunic as distinctive of rank: **latus** (*the broad stripe* of senatorial rank).
- clipeātus**, -a, -um, [**clipeā**- (as if stem of **clipeo**) + **tus**], adj., *armed with a shield, shield-bearing*.
- clipeus**, -ī, [?], m., *shield* (round, as opp. to **scutum**).
- clivus**, -ī, [cli- (cf. **clino**) + **vus**], m., *slope, hillside, sloping table* (indicated by context).
- Clymenē**, -ēs, [Gr. Κλυμένη], f., daughter of Tethys, wife of the Ethiopian king Merops. Her children by the sun (Phœbus) were Phaëthon and the Heliades.
- Clymenēius**, -e, -um, [**Clymene** + **ius**], adj., *of Clymene*. — **Clymeneia proles**, *Phaëthon*, son of Clymene.
- coacervō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [con-acervo], v. tr. 1, *heap up, heap together*. — p.p., *piled, heaped*: **luctus** (*combined, one upon . . . another*).
- coagulum**, -ī, [con-†agulus (**agō** + **lus**)], n., *curd*.
- coarguō**, -ere, -guī, -gūtum, [con-arguo], v. tr. 3, *prove, make known* (cf. **arguo**).
- Cōcalus**, -ī, [Gr. Κώκαλος], m., a king in Sicily who received and protected Dædalus when he fled from Crete.
- coctilis**, -e, [coctō- (weakened) + **lis**], adj., *baked*. — Hence, *of brick*.
- coeō**, -īre, -īi, -itum, [con-eo], v. intr. irr., *go together, assemble, gather, unite, be joined, be narrowed* (two sides coming together).
- coepti**, -isse, **coeptum**, [con-†apio, cf. **apiscor**], v. tr. def. irr., *begin*. — p.p., **coeptus**, *begun*. — n. pl., **coepta**, *undertakings, efforts*.

**coerceō, -ēre, -ercuī**, no sup., [con-arceo], v. tr. 2, *restrain, confine, quell, subdue*.

**Coeus, -ī**, [Gr. Κοῖος], m., a Titan, the father of Latona.

**cōgnātus, -a, -um**, [con-gnatus, p.p. of nascor], as adj., *akin*. — As noun, *kindred*.

**cōgnōmen, -inis**, [con-(g)nomen, through cognosco], n., *name*.

**cōgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum**, [con-†gnosco (old form of nosco)], v. tr. 3, *learn, recognize*. — p. in -**dus**, *recognizable*.

**cōgō, -ere, cōgē, cōactum**, [con-ago], v. tr. 3, *bring together, coagulate (lac)*. — Also, *compel, force, reduce*: *nullo cogente, with no (outside) force; agmen, close* (of Lucifer coming last of the stars).

**cohaereō, -ēre, -haesī, -haesum**, [con-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick fast, be caught*.

**cohors, -hortis**, [?], f., *band, company*.

**Colchis, -idis**, [Gr. Κολχίς], f., *the Colchian woman*, i.e. Medea.

**Colchus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Κόλχος], adj., *Colchian, of Colchis*, a town in the northeast of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea. — Pl., **Colchī**, *the Colchians*.

**collābor (conl-), -ī, -lāpsus**, [con-labor], v. dep. 3, *fall, sink*.

**colligō (conl-), -ere, -lēgī, -lectum**, [con-lego], v. tr. 3, *gather, collect, bring together*. — Also, *infer, gather* (as in Eng.): *sitim* (*contract, get thirsty*).

**collis, -is**, [?], m., *hill*.

**colloquium**, see **conloquium**.

**collum, -ī**, [?], n., *neck*. — Also pl.

**colluō (conl-), -ere, -lui, -lūtum**, [con-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash, moisten*.

**colō, -ere, -uī, -cultum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *cultivate, inhabit, cherish, worship*. — See also **cultus**.

**colōnus, -ī**, [colō- (old stem akin to colo) + nus (cf. aegrotus)], m., *husbandman, farmer*.

**Colophōnius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Κολοφώνιος], adj., *Colophonian, of Colophon*, a Greek city in Lydia.

**color, -ōris**, [?], m., *color, hue, complexion*.

**colubra, -ae**, [?], f., *snake, serpent*.

**columba, -ae**, [?], f., *dove*.

**columna, -ae**, [akin to colo, but conn. unc. (cf. alumnus)], f., *column, pillar*.

**colus, -ī, (-ūs)** [?], f., *distaff*.

**coma, -ae**, [?], f., *hair, head* (covered with hair). — Less exactly, *foliage*.

**comāns, -antis**, [as if pres. p. of †como, (cf. coma)], adj., *having hair*: *stella* (*a comet*).

**combibō (conb-), -ere, -bibī**, no sup., [con-bibo], v. tr. 3, *drink up, absorb, drink in*.

**comes, -itis**, [con-, stem akin to meo, (cf. semita)], c., *companion, sharer*: *comes esse, share* (*acting*).

**cōminus**, [con-manus, petrified as adv.], adv., *hand to hand, at short range, in close fight*.

**comitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [comit + o], v. tr. 1, *accompany*. — Pass., as deponent, *accompany*.

**commentum, -ī**, [con-†mentum (p.p. of meminī)], n., (*thing thought up*), *fiction, idle tale*.

**commereō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [con-mereō], v. tr. 2, *deserve, earn*.

**commissus**, p.p. of **committo**.

**committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, [con-mitto], v. tr. 3, *commit, en-*



*trust, trust, place* (in some position). — Also of crimes, etc., *commit*. — Of contest, *join, begin, engage in*.

**commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum**, [con-moveo], v. tr. 2, *arouse*.

**commūnis, -e**, [con-†munis (cf. *munia*)], adj., (*having duties together*, cf. *immūnis*), *held in common, common* (to two things). — As noun., *the commons, the body (gentis)*.

**commūniter**, [communi + ter], adv., *together, in common*.

**cōmō, -ere, compsi, comptum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *deck, arrange*.

**compāctus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *compingo*], as adj., *joined together*.

**compāgēs, -is**, [com-†pages (akin to *pango*)], perh. through *compingo*], f., *joining, joint: lapidum, jointed (or joined) stones*.

1. **compellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [stem akin to 2. *compello* + o (cf. 1. *appello*)], v. tr. 1, *address, accost*.

2. **compellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsum**, [com-pello], v. tr. 3, *join together in a body*. — With weaker meaning of prep., *drive, force*.

**compendium, -ī**, [con-†pendium (√PEND + ium)], perh. through *compendo*], n., *saving: compendia montis (short cut over, etc.)*.

**compescō, -ere, -pescui**, [?], v. tr. 3 (*keep within pasture bounds?*), *restrain, confine, quell, quench*.

**complector, -i, -plēxus**, [com-plecto], v. dep. 3, *embrace, surround, encompass*.

**compleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum**, [con-pleo], v. tr. 2, *fill up, fulfil, complete*.

**complēxus, -ūs**, [con-plexus, through *complector*], m., *embrace*.

**complōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [con-ploro], v. tr. 1, *lament, bewail*.

**compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, [con-pono], v. tr. 3, *put together*. — Hence, *compare, compose* (verse), *arrange, compose* (the countenance). — Also, *put up, lay to rest, bury*.

**comprecor, -āri, -ātus**, [con-precor], v. dep. 1, *pray* (stronger than *precor*).

**comprehendō (-prendō), -ere, -endī, -ensum**, [con-prehendo], v. tr. 3, *catch, seize, arrest*.

**comprendō**, see *comprehendo*.

**comprēnsus**, p.p. of *comprehendo*.

**comprimō, -ere, -prēssī, -prēssum**, [con-premo], v. tr. 3, *press together, close* (the eyes in death), *check, restrain*.

**cōnāmen, -inis**, [conā + men], n., *effort, spring* (effort of motion).

**conbibō**, see *combibo*.

**concavō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [con-cavo], v. tr. 1, *bend together, bend in, hollow out*.

**concavus, -a, -um**, [con-cavus], adj., *hollowed in, hollow*.

**concēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, [con-cedo], v. tr. 3, *yield, yield the palm*.

**concentus, -ūs**, [con-cantus], m., *accord, harmony* (prob. here in our modern sense?).

**concha, -ae**, [Gr. κόγχη], f., *shell, conch-shell*.

**concidō, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum**, [con-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall, collapse*.

**concieō, -ēre, -civī, -citum**, (also

- concio, -ire**, v. tr. 2 and 4, *stir up, set in (violent) motion, arouse, rouse*. — p.p., **concitus**, *aroused, excited: amnis (swollen); sagitta (shot)*. — Hence, *swift*.
- concilium, -ī**, [?, perh. **con-cilium** (cf. 'put heads together')], n., *assembly, council*.
- concipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum**, [con-capio], v. tr. 3, *catch, gather, collect, be filled with (acc.), conceive: iras (conceive); animo imaginem (conceive, form); ignes (kindle, catch); preces (begin to utter); a lupo conceptus (sired by, etc.)*.
- conclāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-clamo], v. tr. 1, *cry out, exclaim*.
- concordia, -ae**, [concord + ia], f., *harmony, unanimity, peace, friendship, agreement, union (of souls)*.
- concordō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [concord + o], v. intr. 1, *harmonize, be in harmony: carmina nervis (music sounds in harmony on the strings)*.
- concors, -cordis**, [con-cor, infl. as adj.], adj., *agreeing (prop. of persons)*. — Less exactly, *in harmony, harmonious*.
- concrēscō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum**, [con-cresco], v. intr. 3, *grow together, congeal, gather*. — p.p., **concrētus**, *gathered, congealed*.
- concurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**, [con-curro], v. intr. 3, *run together*. — Esp. in hostility, *fight with, meet (in battle)*.
- conkursus, -ūs**, [con-cursus, through **concurro**], m., *rush together*. — Hence, *crash (caeli)*.
- concūstōdiō, -ire**, [con-custodio], v. tr. 4, *guard*.
- concutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum**, [con-quatō], v. tr. 3, *shake up, shake, clash (arma)*.
- condiciō, -ōnis**, [con-dicio (cf. **condico**)], f., *terms, condition, terms of agreement*.
- condō, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, [con-<sup>2</sup>do], v. tr. 3, *put together, build, found (a city), lay (walls)*. — Also, *put away (up), hide, bury, preserve (fruits, cf. 'put up'), close (the eyes in death), prepare for burial*.
- condūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum**, [con-duco], v. tr. 3, *bring together, gather*.
- cōnferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum** (colla-), [con-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring together, match (breast to breast), unite, contend, change (in volucem): se (betake)*.
- cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, [con-facio], v. tr. 3, *make up, do up, finish*. — p.p., **cōnfectus**, *exhausted* (cf. 'done up').
- cōnfidō, -ere, -fisis sum**, [con-fido], v. intr. 3, *trust*.
- cōnfinium, -ī**, [confini- (reduced) + ium], n., *common boundary*.
- cōnfiteor, -ēri, -fessus**, [con-fateor], v. dep. 2, *confess: se (confess his identity)*.
- cōnfremō, -ere, -ui, -itum**, [con-fremo], v. intr. 3, *set up a murmur, murmur*.
- cōnfugiō, -ere, -fūgi**, no sup., [con-fugio], v. intr. 3, *betake one's self in flight, take refuge with (ad)*.
- cōnfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [con-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour together, mingle together*. — Fig., *confound, confuse*. — Also (by destroying organization), *destroy*. — Pass., *be lost in, be confounded*.

**congelō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-gelo], v. tr. 1, *congeal, harden, petrify*.

**congeriēs, -ēi**, [con-†geries, (ger- as root + ies), through **congero**], f., *mass*.

**congerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestum**, [con-gero], v. tr. 3, *bring together, heap up, heap upon, mass*.

**congestus**, p.p. of **congero**.

**congradior, -ī, -gressus**, [con-gradior], v. dep. 3, *come together*. — Esp. in hostile sense, *meet in battle*.

**cōniciō (conjiciō), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [con-jacio], v. tr. 3, (throw with a stroke), *strike, plant (of a weapon), implant*.

**conjectus**, p.p. of **conicio**.

**conjugiālis, -e**, [conjugio- (reduced) + alis], adj., *relating to marriage, conjugal*.

**conjugium, -ī**, [conjug- (stem of **conjunx**) + ium], n., *marriage, alliance (by marriage)*.

**conjungō, -ere, -junxī, -junctum**, [con-jungo], v. tr. 3, *join together, join, unite*.

**conjunx, -jugis**, [con-jug (root of **jungo** as stem, with accidental n)], c., *consort, husband, wife*.

**conjūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-ju-ro], v. intr. 1, *swear together, conspire*. — p.p., **conjūrātus**, *having conspired, conspiring, having sworn together*.

**conloquium (coll-), -ī**, [con-†loquium, through **conloquor**], n., *converse, conversation*.

**connubium**, see **conubium**.

**cōnor, -ārī, -ātus**, [?], v. dep. 1, *try, endeavor*.

**comp-**, see **comp-**.

**conqueror, -ī, -questus**, [con-queror], v. dep. 3, *complain*.

**cōsanguineus, -a, -um**, [†con-sanguin- (cf. **exsanguis**, etc.) + eus], adj., *of a brother, a brother's, kindred*.

**cōscelerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [con-scclero], v. tr. 1, *make guilty, stain, pollute (with crime)*.

**cōscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsum**, [con-scando], v. tr. 3, *climb up, mount*.

**cōscius, -a, -um**, [con-†scius (akin to **scio**, cf. **inscius**)], adj., *having knowledge of (together with the party concerned), privy to*. — As noun, *confidant, witness, person privy (to a thing)*.

**cōsenescō, -ere, -senui**, [con-senesco], v. intr. 3, *grow old together*.

**cōsequor, -ī, -secūtus**, [con-sequor], v. dep. 3, *follow up, overtake, attain*.

**cōserō, -ere, -sēvi, -situm**, [con-sero], v. tr. 3, *sow (lands) with (abl.)*.

**cōsiderō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [†considus, an astronomical word, referring to constellations], v. tr. 1, (calculate positions of stars?), *con-template, consider, question*.

**cōsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessum**, [con-sido], v. intr. 3, *sit down, sit on*.

**cōsilium, -ī**, [consul + ium, perh. orig. body of colleagues (cf. **collegium**)], n., (body of counselors?), *council*. — Hence, *counsel, advice, plan, design*.

**cōsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitum**, [con-sisto], v. intr. 3, *take a stand, take one's place, stand, alight: vina, hold together (so as to stand up), stand firm*.

**cōsitus**, p.p. of **consero**.

**cōsōlor, -ārī, -ātus**, [con-solor], v. dep. 1, *console, condole with*.

- cōsors, -sortis**, [con-sors], c., prop. adj., (*sharing the same lot*), partner, wife, husband. — As adj., sanguis, kindred.
- cōspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum**, [con-spicio], v. tr. 3, *espy, come in sight of*. — p.p., **cōspectus**, observed, conspicuous.
- cōspiciuus, -a, -um**, [con-†spiciuus (√SPEC + VUS)], adj., *distinguished, conspicuous, visible*.
- cōsternō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [noun stem akin to **sterno**], v. tr. 1, *strike with terror*. — Pass., *be terror-stricken*.
- cōstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [constatuo], v. tr. 3, *set up, set*.
- cōsuēscō, -ere, -suēvi, -suētum**, [con-suesco], v. tr. 1, *accustom*. — p.p., **cōsuētus**, *accustomed, wonted, usual*.
- cōsul, -ulis**, [?, prob. con + sal (in **salio**)], m., *consul* (orig. dancing priest, then colleague).
- cōsulō, -ere, -sului, -sultum**, [unc., perh. con-salio, referring to a college of dancing priests], v. tr. 3, (*be a consul or colleague*). — Hence (through the action of the consuls), *counsel, take measures* (for one, dat.), *consult for, take care* (for). — With acc., *consult*.
- cōsūmō, -ere, -sūmpsi, -sūptum**, [con-sumo], v. tr. 3, *devour, consume*.
- cōsurgō, -ere, -rēxī, -rectum**, [con-surgo], v. intr. 3, *rise up (together), rise*.
- contāctus, -ūs**, [con-tactus, through **contingo**], m., *contact, touch*.
- contemnō, -ere, -temp-si, -temp-tum**, [con-temno], v. tr. 3, *despise, scorn*.
- contemptor, -ōris**, [con-temptor, through **contemno**], m., *scorner, despiser*.
- contemptrix, -icis**, [con-temp-trix, through **contemno**], f., *scorner* (female), *regardless* (in app. treated as adj.).
- contemptus, -ūs**, [con-temptus, through **contemno**], m., *scorn, contempt*.
- contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum**, [con-tendo], v. tr. 3, *strain, stretch*. — Fig., *contend, maintain* (a proposition).
- contentus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of **contineo**], as adj., (*self-restrained*), *content, satisfied*. — Also, *bounded* (i.e. *contained*).
- conterminus, -a, -um**, [con-terminus], adj., (*with same boundaries*), *close by, near to*.
- conterreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [con-terreo], v. tr. 2, *alarm* (much or suddenly), *frighten*.
- conticēscō, -ere, -ticui, no sup.**, [con-tacesco, through **conticeo**], v. intr. 3, *be hushed*.
- contiguus, -a, -um**, [con-†tiguus (tag + vus), perh. through **contingo**], adj., *adjoining*.
- contineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, [con-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold together, hold, contain, restrain*.
- contingō, -ere, -tigi, -tāctum**, [con-tango], v. intr. 3, *touch, reach, come to*. — Hence, *fall to the lot of, become one's* (possession), *happen* (without a definite person to whom), *occur*.
- continuus, -a, -um**, [con-†tinuus (√TEN + vus), perhaps through **contineo**], adj., *adjoining, continuous, uninterrupted*.
- contorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum**, [con-torqueo], v. tr. 2, *hurl*.
- contrā**, [unc. case-form, prob. instr.

of †**contrō**- (**con** + **tero**-, cf. **in-**  
**ter**), adv. and prep. — Adv., *op-*  
*posite, on the other side, on the*  
*opposite side.* — Fig., *on the other*  
*hand, on the contrary, in return,*  
*in reply, in opposition.* — Prep.,  
*over against, against, opposite.*  
**contrāctus**, p.p. of **contraho**.  
**contrahō**, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctum,  
[**con**-traho], v. tr. 3, *bring to-*  
*gether, contract, shorten, shrink.*  
**contrārius**, -a, -um, [**contra** (re-  
duced) + **arius**], adj., *in opposi-*  
*tion, opposed, the opposite of, oppos-*  
*ing: in contraria (in the opposite*  
*direction, backward).*  
**contremiscō**, -ere, -tremuī, no  
sup., [**con**-tremisco], v. intr. 3,  
*tremble all over, shake, shudder,*  
*quake.*  
**contribuō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, [**con**-  
tribuo], v. intr. 3, *contribute.*  
**contumulō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,  
[**con**-tumulo], v. tr. 1, *bury, en-*  
*tomb.*  
**contundō**, -ere, -tudi, -tūsum,  
[**con**-tundo], v. tr. 3, *beat, bruise.*  
**cōnubium** (**connu**-), -ī, [**con**uba  
(reduced) + **ium**], n., *marriage.*  
— Also pl., same.  
**cōnus**, -ī, [Gr. *kāvos* (cf. *cuneus*)],  
m., *a cone.* — From its shape, *the*  
*peak (of a helmet), a crest (to*  
*which the flowing crest was fas-*  
*tened).*  
**convalēscō**, -ere, -valuī, no sup.,  
[**con**-valesco], v. intr. 3, *grow*  
*strong, be restored, increase, burn*  
*bright (ignes).*  
**convellō**, -ere, -velli, -vulsum,  
[**con**-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear, tear*  
*away.*  
**conveniō**, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum,  
[**con**-venio], v. intr. 4, *come to-*  
*gether, assemble, meet.* — Hence,

*agree, benefit: convenit (it is*  
*agreed).*  
**conversus**, p.p. of **converto**.  
**convertō**, -ere, -vertī, -versum,  
[**con**-verto], v. tr. 3, *turn around*  
*(with reflex., turn (intr.)), change,*  
*transform.* — Also, *turn to one's*  
*self, attract.* — p.p., **conversus**,  
*changed, transformed: terga con-*  
*versa dare, turn the back (in*  
*flight).*  
**convexus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **con-**  
**veho**], adj., *vaulted (arched like*  
*the heavens).*  
**conviciū**, -ī, [prob. **convoc**- (**con**-  
**vox**, as adj., *talking together*) +  
**ium**], n., *altercation, wrangling,*  
*abusive or insulting words.* — Also  
pl., same.  
**convictus**, -ūs, [**con**-victus], m.,  
*living together, coterie.*  
**convīva**, -ae, [**con**-†**viva** (cf. **agri-**  
**cola**)], m., *guest.*  
**convivium**, -ī, [**conviva**- (reduced)  
+ **ium**, but possibly primary from  
root], n., *feast.* — Also pl.  
**convocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**con**-  
**voco**], v. tr. 1, *call together, sum-*  
*mon.*  
**cōpia**, -ae, [†**copi**- (**con**-ops re-  
duced) + **ia**], f., *abundance, re-*  
*sources, freedom of choice, liberty*  
*(to do a thing), chance (to do),*  
*opportunity.*  
**coquō**, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum,  
√**COQU** (cf. *πέσσω*), v. tr. 3, *cook,*  
*boil.* — Pass., *boil (intr.).*  
**cor**, **cordis**, [cf. *καρδία*], n., *heart*  
*(physical and moral sense).*  
**Corinna**, -ae, [Gr. *Kόριννα*], f., an  
unknown person, mistress of the  
parrot whose death Ovid lamented  
in an elegy.  
**Corinthus**, -ī, [Gr. *Kόρινθος*], f.,  
*Corinth*, a celebrated city by the

- isthmus that joins the Peloponnese to Central Greece; called **bi-maris** because it lay close to the Corinthian and the Saronic gulfs.
- corneus**, -a, -um, [cornu- (reduced) + eus], adj., of horn, *horny*.
- corniger**, -erī, [cornu- (weakened) + ger (for gerus)], adj., *horned*.
- cornix**, -icis, [?], f., *crow*.
- cornū** (-ūs), [cf. horn], n., *horn, tongue (of land), wing*.
- cornum**, -ī, [n. of cornus], n., *cornel berry*.
- cornus**, -ī, [cornu- (reduced) + us], f., *cornel (tree or wood, named from its hardness; cf. horn-beam), cornel shaft*.
- corōna**, -ae, [?], f., *garland, crown*.
- Corōnidēs**, -ae, [Gr. Κορωνίδης], m., *Æsculapius, son of the nymph Coronis and Apollo*.
- corōnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [coronā + o], v. tr. 1, *decorate with garlands*. — Less exactly, *encircle (like a garland)*.
- corpus**, -oris, [unc. root + us], n., *body, frame, form, creature: fidis-sima (souls)*.
- corruptus**, p.p. of **corripio**.
- corrigō** (conr-), -ere, -rēxi, -rectum, [con-rego], v. tr. 3, *straighten*. — Hence, *reform, change for better, better, remedy, mend*.
- corripio**, -ere, -ripiui, -reptum, [con-rapio], v. tr. 3, *snatch up, seize, grasp, catch, captivate: viam, begin (their) course; segetes (spoil, catch with a blight)*.
- cortex**, -icis, [?], m., *bark, rind*.
- cortina**, -ae, [?], f. (properly, *kettle*). — Hence, *shrine (at Delphi, which was a kettle on a tripod, over the sacred orifice)*.
- coruscō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [coruscō + o], v. intr. 1, *quiver*.
- Cōrȳcides**, -um, [Gr. Κορυκίδης], f. adj., of *Corycium* (a cave of Mt. Parnassus), *Corycian*. — As subst., *Nymphs of Parnassus*.
- corylus**, -ī, [Gr. κόρυλος], f., *hazel (wood or nut)*.
- costa**, -ae, [?], f., *rib*.
- cothurnus**, -ī, [Gr. κόθορνος], m., *buskin (a high boot worn on the tragic stage), cothurnus*.
- coturnix**, -icis, [?], f., *quail*.
- crāter**, -ēris, [Gr. κρατήρ], m., (also **crātera**, -ae, f.), *bowl, cup*. — Hence, *basin (of a spring)*.
- creātor**, -ōris, [creā- (stem of **creo**) + tor], m., *sire, father, founder, creator*.
- creātus**, p.p. of **creo**.
- crēber**, -bra, -brum, [?, akin to **creo**, **cresco**], adj., *thick (either of that which abounds, or that with which a thing abounds), numerous, crowded*.
- crēdibilis**, -e, [credi- (as stem of **credo**) + bilis], adj., *to be believed, credible, trustworthy*.
- crēdō**, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [†cred- (*trust*) + do], v. tr. 3, *place confidence in (dat.), credit, trust, believe, think*. — p.p., **crēditus**, *believed*.
- Crēdulitās**, -ātis, [†credulo (weakened) + tas], f., *Credulity (personified)*.
- cremō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *burn, consume*.
- creō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [causative of root in **Ceres**, or from noun stem akin], v. tr. 1, *produce (as of the earth, or by generation), give birth to*. — p.p., **creātus**, *produced by, son of, daughter of (abl.)*.
- crepitō**, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [crepito- (p.p. of **crepo**) + o], v. intr.

- I**, *rattle, chatter, babble* (of a brook).
- crepō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, [?], v. intr. **I**, *crackle, rattle, chatter*.
- crepusculum, -i**, [†crepus (old creper) + culum], n., *twilight*. — Also pl.
- crēscō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum**, [cre- (stem akin to †creo) + sco], v. intr. **3**, *grow, enlarge, widen, extend*. — p.p., **crētus**, son of (abl.).
- crēta, -ae**, [prob. from **Creta**], f., *chalk, chalk line* (as goal), *goal*.
- Crētē, -ēs, (Crēta, -ae)**, [Gr. Κρήνη], f., *Crete*, the large island (now *Candia*) south of Greece.
- crētus, -a, -um**, p.p. of **cresco**.
- crīmen, -inis**, [cri- (as root of cerno) + men], n., (*decision*), *charge, crime, guilt, suspicion* (of a charge).
- crīnālis, -e**, [crini (cf. **crinis**, reduced) + alis], adj., *for the hair*.
- crīnis, -is**, [?], m., *hair* (also pl.), *locks*. — Also, *train, trail* (of a comet).
- crīnitus, -a, -um**, [crinī- (as if stem of †crinio) + tus], adj., *furnished with hair*: **crinitus draconibus (*with dragon locks*).**
- crista, -ae**, [?], f., *crest*.
- cristātus, -a, -um**, [cristā- (as if stem of †cristo) + tus], adj., *crested*.
- Crocalē, -ēs**, [Gr. Κροκάλη], f., a nymph, daughter of *Ismenus*.
- croceus, -a, -um**, [croco- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of saffron, saffron* (colored).
- crocus, -ī**, [Gr. κρόκος], m., *saffron*.
- Croesus, -ī**, [Gr. Κροῖσος], m., king of *Lydia*, proverbial for his wealth.
- cruciātus, -ūs**, [crucia- (stem of crucio) + tus], m., *crucifixion*. — Less exactly, *torture*.
- crūdēlis, -e**, [unc. e-stem (akin to **crudus**) + lis], adj., *cruel*.
- cruentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [cruentō + o], v. tr. **I**, *stain with blood*. — p.p., *blood-stained, bloody*.
- cruentus, -a, -um**, [†cruent- (participial stem akin to **cruor**) + us], adj., *bloody, of blood, blood-stained*.
- cruor, -ōris**, [?], m., *gore* (shed, but still warm), *blood* (from a wound).
- crūs, crūris**, [?], n., *leg* (of beast or man), *limb*.
- cubile, -is**, [cubō- (or kindred stem) + ilis], n. of adj., *bed*. — Esp. *marriage bed*. — Also pl.
- cubitus, -ī**, [p.p. of **cubo**], m., *elbow* (from its use in reclining).
- cubō, -āre, -uī (-āvī), -itum**, [cuba + o], v. intr. **I**, *lie, recline*.
- culmen, -inis**, [√COL (in **colo**) + men], n., (perh. orig. *thatch*), *roof, top*. — Also pl. — Also, *stalk, straw*.
- culmus, -ī**, [akin to **colo**, but conn. unc.; see preceding word], m., *stalk*.
- culpa, -ae**, [?], f., *fault, guilt*.
- culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [culpa + o], v. tr. **I**, *blame, find fault with*.
- culter, -trī**, [?], m., *knife*.
- cultor, -ōris**, [√COL + tor], m., *cultivator*. — Hence, *inhabitant, worshipper*.
- cultus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of **colo**], as adj., *cultured, polished*. — n. pl., *culta, crops*.
- cultus, -ūs**, [√COL + tus], m., *cultivation, civilization, mode of cultivation* (concretely), *garb* (part of cultivation of the body), *worship, cult*.

- cum** (**quom**), [acc. of stem **quō-** (cf. **tum**)], conj., ('*what time*'), *when, while, at the time when, since, although*.
- cum**, [?], prep., *with* (of accompaniment, rarely instrumental), *along with, together with*: **mutare cum** (*change for*); **quid cum**, *what (has one) to do with*. — As adv. in comp., **com**, **con**, **co**, *with, together, up* (as in Eng., finishing up the action of the verb, or concentrating it); often lost in force of verb.
- Cūmaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Κυμαῖος*], adj., *Cumæan, of Cumæ*, an ancient colony of the Chalcidians in Campania, the residence of the Sibyl.
- cumba** (**cym-**), -ae, [Gr. *κύμβα*], f., *boat*.
- cumulō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cumulō + o], v. tr. 1, *pile up, fill up*.
- cunctor**, -ārī, -ātus, [?], v. dep. 1, *hesitate, object, refuse*. — pres. p., **cunctāns**, *loath*.
- cūnctus**, -a, -um, [co-iunctus], adj., *all*. — m. pl. as noun, *all (men)*. — n. pl., *all things, everything*.
- cuneātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **cuneo**], adj., *wedge-shaped*.
- cupidineus**, -a, -um, [Cupidin + eus], adj., *of Cupid, of Love*.
- cupidō**, -inis, [cupidō (reduced) + o (n)], f, *desire, thirst, longing, eagerness, hunger* (fig.). — m. personified, *Cupid*.
- cupīdus**, -a, -um, [noun stem (akin to **cupio**) + dus], adj., *eager, desirous*.
- cupiō**, -ere, -īvi, -itum, [√CUP], v. tr. 3, *be eager for, desire* (urgently). — pres. p., **cupiēns**, *eager, very willing*.
- cupressus**, -ī, [Gr. *κυπάρισσος*], f., *cypress*.
- cūr**, [some form of **quis** and **res** (cf. **quāre**)], adv. inter. and rel., *why, wherefore*.
- cūra**, -ae, [perh. akin to **caveo**], f., *care, anxiety, attention* (esp. medical): **alicui esse curae** (*be one's care*).
- cūralium** (**cora-**), [Gr. *κοράλιον*], n., *coral*. — Also pl.
- Curēs**, -ium, n. and f., the ancient chief town of the Sabines in Central Italy.
- Cūrētis**, -idi [Gr. *Κουρήτις*], f. adj., *Cretan of the Curetes*, who were the early inhabitants of Crete.
- cūria**, -ae, [?], f., *senate-house*.
- cūrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cura + o], v. tr. 1, *care, take care, take care of, care to know* (followed by question).
- currō**, -ere, **cucurri**, **cursum**, [?], v. intr. 3, *run*.
- currus**, -ūs, [akin to **curro**], m., *chariot*. — Also pl.
- cursus**, -ūs, [√CUR(R) + tus], m., *running, rush, course, running race, race*: **timido cursu** (*in frightened haste*).
- curvāmen**, -inis, [curvā + men], n., *curve*.
- curvātūra**, -ae, [curvā + tura (as if **curvatu** + ra, cf. **figura**)], f., *curve*.
- curvō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [curvo + o], v. tr. 1, *curve, bend*. — p.p. as adj., *curved*.
- curvus**, -a, -um, [unc. root + **vus** (cf. **curtus**)], adj., *curved, round* (of ships' bottom), *bending* (of dolphins as they rise).
- cuspis**, -idis, [?], f., *point, sting, spear, pointed spear*.



**cūstōdia**, -ae, [custod + ia], f., *guardianship*.—Concretely, *guard*.

**cūstōdiō**, -īre, -ivī, -itum, [custod- (as if †custodi-) + o], v. tr. 4, *keep guard over, guard*.

**cūstōs**, -ōdis, [?], c., *guardian, guard*.

**cutis**, -is, [?], f., *skin, hide*.

**Cyanē**, -ēs, [Gr. Κυάνη], f., a little stream flowing into the Anapis near Syracuse in Sicily. Personified, the nymph of the stream.

**Cybelēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Κυβελήϊος], adj., *of or pertaining to Cybele*, a Phrygian goddess, worshipped as mother of the gods.

**Cyclades**, -um, [Gr. Κυκλάδες], f. pl., a group of islands around Delos, in the Ægean Sea.

**Cyclōps**, -ōpis, [Gr. Κύκλωψ], m., a *Cyclops*, fabled giants with one eye in the middle of the forehead. Their home was in Sicily, and they worked in the forges of Vulcan.

**Cygnus** (*Cygnus*), -ī, [Gr. Κύκνος], m., *swan*.—As proper name: 1. son of Sthenelus, king of Liguria, a relative of Phaëthon; 2. son of Neptune, king of Colonæ, near Troy, killed by Achilles. Both Cygni were changed into swans.

**Cygnus**, see *Cygnus*.

**Cyllēnē**, -ēs, [Gr. Κυλλήνη], f., a mountain in Arcadia where Mercury was born.

**cymba**, see *cumba*.

**Cynthus**, -ī, [Gr. Κύνθος], m., a mountain in Delos, the birthplace and favorite haunt of Apollo.

**Cyprius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Κύπριος], adj., *Cyprian, of Cyprus*, a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, where was a famous temple of Venus.

**Cyprius**, -ī, m., *the Cyprian*, one of Actæon's hounds.

**Cytherēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. †Κυθηρείος], adj., *of Cythera*, an island off the coast of Laconia, sacred to Venus.—fem., *the goddess of Cythera, Venus*.

**Cytōriacus**, -a, -um, [as if from Gr. Κυτωριακός], adj., *of or pertaining to Mt. Cytorus*, in Paphlagonia, famous for its boxwood.

## D.

**Daedalus** (-os), -ī, [Gr. Δαίδαλος], m., a famous mythical artist of Athens, who built the Cretan labyrinth, and, escaping from Crete on artificial wings, landed at Cumæ in Italy.

**Damasichthōn**, -onis, [Gr. Δαμασίχθων], m., a son of Niobe.

**damma** (*dāma*), [?], f. (rarely m.), *fallow deer*.

**damnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [damnō + o], v. tr. 1, (*fine?*), *condemn, sentence, punish*: **visa** (*judge vain*).

**damnōsus**, -a, -um, [damnō- (reduced) + osus], adj., *causing loss, injurious*: **senectus** (*withering, robbing one of pleasures and powers*).

**damnum**, -ī, [prob. pres. pass. part. of *do* (cf. *alumnus*)], n., (prop., *fine*), *loss, injury, outrage* (suffered), *destruction, curse*.

**Danaē**, -ēs, [Gr. Δανάη], f., daughter of King Acrisius of Argos. She was beloved by Jupiter, who approached her in the form of a shower of gold; and she became the mother of Perseus.

**Danaus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Δαναός], adj., *of Danaus*, a mythic king of

Egypt who settled in Argos, father of the Danaides and king of Argos. — Less exactly, *Grecian*. — m. pl., *the Greeks*.

**Daphnē, -ēs**, [Gr. Δάφνη], f., a nymph beloved by Apollo and changed by her mother the Earth into a laurel tree.

**daps, dapis**, [?], f., *feast, viands*. — Pl., *viands*.

**Dardanius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Δαρδάνιος], adj., (*of Dardanus*, king of Troy), *of Troy, Trojan*. — fem., *the Trojan country*.

**datus**, p.p. of **do**.

**dē**, [unc. case form], prep., *down* (cf. **demum**), *down from, off from* (cf. **ex**, *out of*; **ab**, *away from*), *of, out of, made of, according to* (cf. **ex**), *by*. — As adv. in comp., same. — Also, *not, un-, away, completely*; often merged in verb.

**dea, -ae**, [f. of **deus**], f., *goddess*.

**dēbeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum**, [de-habeo], v. tr. 2, *owe* (cf. 'be so much out'), *ought*. — Pass., *be due*: *se* (*owe one's life*); *debita alimenta* (*which one ought to give*).

**dēbilis, -e**, [de-habilis], adj., ('unhandy'), *weak, feeble*.

**dēbilitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [prob. de-habilito, but associated with debilis], v. tr. 1, *weaken*.

**decem**, [prob. old acc.], adj., *ten*.

**decēns, -entis**, [pres. p. of **decet**], as adj., *charming*.

**dēcernō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum**, [de-cerno], v. tr. 3, *decide* (cf. **cerno**), *determine*. — With inf., *resolve, determine*. — Esp. in a contest, *contend, fight*.

**dēcerpō, -ere, -cerpsī, -cerptum**, [de-carpo], v. tr. 3, *pluck off, pluck*.

**dēcertō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [de-

**certo**, but associated with **de-cerno**], v. intr. 1, *fight out, fight to the end*.

**decet, -ēre, -uit**, [prob. noun stem (cf. **decor**) + eo], v. impers. 2, *befit, be fitting, ought*, and the like. — Rarely personal in third person: *esse* (*it should be*).

**dēcīdō, -ere, -cīdī**, no sup, [de-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall down, fall off, fall*.

**decies** (**decīens**), [decem (reduced) + iens], adv., *ten times*.

**decimus, -a, -um**, [decem (reduced) + imus], adj., *tenth*.

**dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum**, [de-capio], v. tr. 3, (*take off*, cf. 'take in'), *deceive, mislead, beguile*.

**dēclīnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [de-clino], v. tr. 1, *bend away, turn off*: *se, turn away* (intr.); *cursum* (*turn from one's course*).

**dēclivis, -e**, [de-clivus (weakened)], adj., *descending downward* (*via*), *sloping* (downward): *per declive* (*down the descent*).

**decor, -ōris**, [√DEC + or], m., *beauty, adornment*.

**decorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [decōr- (stem of **decus**) + o], v. tr. 1, *decorate, adorn*.

**decōrus, -a, -um**, [decōr- (stem of **decor**) + us], adj., *lovely, beautiful*.

**dēcrescō, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum**, [de-cresco], v. intr. 3, *decrease, diminish*.

**dēcērētum, -i**, [n. p.p. of **decerno**], n., *determination, decree*.

**decurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**, [de-curro], v. intr. 3, *run out* (with cogn. acc.), *run off*.

**decus, -oris**, [√DEC + us (cf. **decor**)], n., *brilliancy, glory* (in all Eng. senses).

**dēdecet, -ēre, -uit**, [de-decet], v. impers. 2 (but sometimes pers. in third pers.), *be unbecoming*

**dēdecus, -oris**, [de-decus], n., *disgrace*.

**dēdō, -ere, dēdidi, dēditum**, [de-ldo], v. tr. 3, (*give away*), *consign, surrender*: *neci* (*put*).

**dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, [de-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead down, draw down, empty* (river), *weave* (argumentum), *stroke* (barbam), *draw tight* (a sail). — Also, *escort, conduct*.

**dēfectus**, p.p. of *deficio*.

**dēfendō, -ere, -fendi, -fēsum**, [de-fendo], v. tr. 3, (*strike down*), *ward off*. — Hence (transf. to object attacked), *defend, protect, cover*.

**dēfēnsus**, p.p. of *defendo*.

**dēferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum**, [de-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear down*. — Hence, *bear to, bring, report*. — Pass., *sail to, land on or at*.

**dēfessus, -a, -um**, [de-fessus], adj., *tired out*.

**dēficiō, -ere, -feci, -fectum**, [de-facio], v. tr. 3, ('*make off*,' cf. *pro-ficio*), *desert, abandon*. — Hence, *fail, give out*. — p.p., *dēfectus, failing, faded* (amor): *defectus vigore* (*failing in, etc., faint*).

**dēfigō, -ere, -fixi, -fixum**, [de-figo], v. tr. 3, *fasten down, bind down, fix in* (of a weapon, etc.).

**dēfleō, -ēre, flēvī, -flētum**, [de-fleo], v. tr. 2, *bewail, lament*.

**dēfluō, -ere, -flūxī, -flūxum** (*fluct, fluit*), [de-fluo], v. intr. 3, *flow down*. — Less exactly, *drop away, fall, sink*.

**dēformis, -e**, [de-forma, infl. as adj.], adj., *unshapely, unsightly*.

**dēfrēnātus, -a, -um**, [de-frena-

tus], adj., *unbridled, unhindered*.

**dēfungor, -i, -functus**, [de-fungor], v. dep. 3, *perform through, have done with*: *defunctus terra* (*done with earth*).

**dēgrandinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [de-grandino], v. intr. 1, *hail* (severely).

**dēgravō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [de-gravo], v. tr. 1, *weigh down, depress, press down*.

**dēhiscō, -ere, -hivī**, no sup., [de-hisco], v. intr. 3, *gape open, yawn*.

**Dēianīra, -ae**, [Gr. Δηϊάνειρα], f., the daughter of Ceneus, king of Calydon, sister of Meleager, and wife of Hercules.

**deiciō, -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [de-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw down, overthrow*.

**deinde**, [de-inde], adv., (*from thence*), *afterwards, and then, then*.

**dējectus, -ūs**, [de-jactus, through *deicio*], m., *throwing down*. — Less exactly, *fall*.

**dēlābor, -ī, -lāpsus**, [de-labor], v. dep. 3, *glide down, descend*. — p.p., *fallen off, slipped off*.

**dēlēniō, -īre, -ivī, -itum**, [de-lenio], v. tr. 4, *soothe*.

**Dēlia**, see *Dēlius*.

**dēliciae, -ārum**, [delicō- (stem of *delicus*, *pig left by its mother*) + *ia*], f., (*cossetting*), *pet, thing kept for pleasure, delight, sportive trifles* (verse).

**dēlictum, -ī**, [p.p. of *delinquo*], n., *failure, wrongdoing, guilt*.

**dēliqueō, -ēre, -licuī**, [de-liqueo], v. intr. 2, *thaw*.

**Dēlius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Δήλιος], adj., *of Delos, Delian*. — m. sing., *Apollo, god of Delos*. — f. sing., *Diana, goddess of Delos*.

**Dēlos, -ī**, [Gr. Δῆλος], f., the central island of the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

**Delphī, -ōrum**, [Gr. Δελφοί], m. pl., a place in Phocis, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, where was a famous oracle and temple of Apollo (in the earliest times belonging to Themis).

**Delphicus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Δελφικός], adj., of Delphi, Delphic. — m. sing., the Delphic god, Apollo.

**delphīn, -īnis**, [Gr. δελφίν], m., 'dolphin.

**dēlūbrum, -ī**, [de-†lubrum (√lu + brum, cf. pollubrum)], n., shrine (for purification, hence generally).

**dēmēns, -mentis**, [de-mens], adj., (out of mind), mad, wild, frenzied.

**dēmīttō, -ere, -misi, -misum**, [de-mitto], v. tr. 3, let fall, let down, send down, plunge (a weapon). — With reflex., run down, fall down: demisit vultum anumque, dropped, fell (changing subject). — p.p., dēmissus, as adj., descending, low: crinis (dishevelled). — Comp., too low.

**dēmō, -ere, -dēmpsī, -dēptum**, [de-emo], v. tr. 3, take away, remove, take (from); dempto fine (without end).

**dēptus**, p.p. of dēmo.

**dēnī, -ae, -a**, [decem (reduced) + nus], adj., ten (each), ten.

**dēnique**, [deni (case of de + nus) -que], adv., finally (cf. demum), at last, only (then and not before).

**dēns, dentis**, [?], m., tooth (of animal, or comb, and the like); dens Indus (ivory).

**dēnsus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., thickly grown, thick, stout (carina).

**Dēōis, -idis**, [Gr. Δηώς], f., daughter of Deo (Ceres), Proserpine.

**dēpellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum**, [de-pello], v. tr. 3, drive off, put to flight, scatter: bellum (turn away, ward off).

**dēpendeō, -ēre, -pendī**, no sup., [de-pendeo], v. intr. 2, hang down, hang, be suspended.

**dēperdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, [de-perdo], v. tr. 3, lose utterly, lose.

**dēpereō, -īre, -li, -itum**, [de-pereo], v. intr. irr., die off, die out, perish, waste away.

**dēplōrātus**, p.p. of dēplōro.

**dēplōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [de-ploro], v. tr. 1, lament, bewail.

**dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, [de-pono], v. tr. 3, lay down, lay aside, put aside, lay to rest, entrust (seed to the ground), dismiss (metus), quench (sitim). — n. p.p., depositum, a trust.

**dēpopulor, -āri, -ātus**, [de-populor], v. dep. 1, ravage, lay waste.

**dēposcō, -ere, -poposci**, no sup., [de-posco], v. tr. 3, demand (to be given up).

**dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus**, [de-precor], v. dep. 1, beg off, pray (to be delivered from something): hoc unum (renounce, I pray, etc).

**dēprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēsum (-prendo, etc.)**, [de-prehendo], v. tr. 3, seize, catch, get. — Hence, detect, find out.

**dēprendō**, see deprehendo.

**dēprēnsus**, p.p. of preceding.

**dērigeō**, see dirigeo.

**dērigēscō, -ere, -riguī**, [de-rige-sco], v. intr. 3, grow rigid, stiffen.

**dēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēsum**, [de-scando], v. intr. 3, climb down, descend, penetrate (of a weapon).

**dēserō**, -ere, -serui, -sertum, [de-sero], v. tr. 3, *forsake, abandon, desert, leave*.

**dēsīdia**, -ae, [desid- (stem of *deses*) + ia], f., *idleness*.

**dēsīgnō** (confounded with *dissīgnō*), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de- (dis-) signō], v. tr. 1, *mark out, draw* (e.g. in embroidery).

**dēsīliō**, -īre, -uī (-iī), -sultum, [de-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap down, leap* (down implied).

**dēsīnō**, -ere, -sivī (-siī), -situm, [de-sino], v. intr. 3, *leave off* (cf. *sino*), *cease, finish, desist, end in, go off into* (in *piscem*).

**dēsistō**, -ere, -stitī, -stitum, [desisto], v. intr. 3, *(stand off), cease, desist, abandon an undertaking*.

**dēsōlātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *desolo*], adj., *desolate, deserted*.

**dēspectō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [despecto, through or associated with *despicio*], v. tr. 1, *look down upon*.

**dēspiciō**, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [de-specio], v. tr. 3, *look down upon*. — Hence, *despise*.

**dēstinō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-†stino (perh. akin to *sto*), cf. *obstino*], v. tr. 1, *destine, purpose, plan, appoint*.

**dēstituō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, [de-statuo], v. tr. 3, *(leave in the lurch, cf. Fr. 'planter là'), desert, abandon*.

**dēstringō**, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum, [de-stringo], v. tr. 3, *strip off, rub off, scrape*. — Hence (cf. 'scrape' and 'rub'), *graze*.

**dēsuetus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *desuesco*], as adj., *unwonted* (of a lost habit), *unaccustomed*.

**dēsum**, -esse, -fui, -futūrus, [desum], v. intr. irr., *be wanting, be*

*lacking*. — Often with dat. to be trans., *have no —, find no —, be no —*: *quaerenti orbis deest* (*the earth is too small, etc., 'gives out'*).

**dētegō**, -ere, -tēxi, -tectum, [de-tego], v. tr. 3, *uncover, lay bare*.

**deterior**, -ōris, [comp. of *deterus* (de + *terus*)], adj., *worse*.

**dēterō**, -ere, -trivī, -tritum, [de-tero], v. tr. 3, *rub off, wear off, wear away*.

**dēterreō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [de-terreo], v. tr. 2, *frighten off*. — Less exactly, *deter* (in any way).

**dētrahō**, -ere, -trāxi, -trāctum (prob. also -ā, cf. *detrecto*), [de-traho], v. tr. 3, *drag off, pluck*. — Fig., *remove*.

**dētrectō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-tracto], v. tr. 1, *(take off by handling, cf. carpo), malign, disparage*.

**dētrūdō**, -ere, -trūsi, -trūsum, [de-trudo], v. tr. 3, *thrust down*.

**Deucaliōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Δευκαλίων*], m., a son of Prometheus, king of Thessaly, the survivor, with Pyrrha, of the flood.

**deus**, -ī, [?, akin to *divus*, etc.], m., *god*.

**dēvertō**, -ere, -verti, -versum, [de-vertō], v. tr. 3, *turn off, turn away, divert*.

**dēvēxus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *dēveho*], adj., *sloping* (perh. orig. on all sides, cf. *convexus*).

**dēvius**, -a, -um, [de-via, infl. as adj.], adj., *out of the way, remote*.

**dēvolvō**, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum, [de-volvo], v. tr. 3, *roll off*.

**dēvorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [de-voro], v. tr. 1, *(gulp down), swallow*: *lacrimas, restrain* (cf. 'swallow,' 'choke down' in Eng.).

**dēvoveō, -ēre, -vōvī, -vōtum,** [de-voveo], v. tr. 2, (*vow away or to destruction*), *curse, devote*.

**dexter, -era (-ra), -erum (-rum),** [unc. stem + ter(us)], adj., *the right: dextrā (on the right)*. — Comp., **dexterior**, *the right*.

**dexterior**, see **dexter**.

**Dia, -ae,** [Gr. Δία], f., the ancient name of the island of Naxos.

**Diāna, -ae,** [perh. akin to **Ianus**], f., the goddess of the moon and of hunting, sister of Apollo, identified with Hecate.

**dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum,** [√DIC (lengthened)], v. tr. 3, *say, call, name, appoint, lay down (legem), speak of as (lapides ossa): dixerat, he had finished (speaking)*. — See also **dictum**.

**Dictaeus, -a, -um,** [Gr. Δικταῖος], adj., *of Dicte (a mountain in Crete)*. — Less exactly, *Cretan, of Crete*.

**dictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [dictō + o], v. tr. 1, *dictate*.

**dictum, -ī,** [n. p.p. of **dico**], n., *word, speech, 'sentiment' (expressed)*.

**Dictynna, -ae,** [Gr. Δικτυννα], f., a Cretan name for Diana.

**diēs, -ēī,** [akin to **divus**], m. and f., *daylight, day, the Day (personified)*. — Hence, *time: die (by day); ante diem, before (his) time; cadens (the setting sun); oriens, occidens (used of places or regions, the East, the West)*.

**differō, -ferre, dīstulī, dīlatum,** [dis-fero], v. tr. irr., *postpone, put off, delay*.

**difficilis, -e,** [dis-facilis], adj., *difficult*.

**diffīdō, -ere, -fīsis, -sum,** [dis-fido], v. intr. 3, *distrust*.

**diffugiō, -ere, -fūgī,** no sup., [dis-fugio], v. intr. 3, *fly in all directions, disperse, fly (apart being implied in Eng.)*.

**diffundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum,** [dis-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour away, scatter abroad, scatter*.

**dīgerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestum,** [dis-gero], v. tr. 3, (*carry apart, each thing to its place*), *arrange*. — Hence, *interpret (giving each thing its meaning), set forth (in detail)*.

**digitus, -ī,** [akin to **dico**], m., *finger*. — Also, *toe*.

**dīgnor, -ārī, -ātus,** [dignō + o], v. dep. 1, *deem worthy, dign*.

**dīgnoscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnōtum,** [dis-(g)nosco], v. tr. 3, *tell apart*.

**dīgnus, -a, -um,** [?, cf. **digitus** and **dico**], adj., *worthy, meet for, deserving: esse (deserve)*.

**dīgredior, -ī, -gressus,** [dis-gra-dior], v. dep. 3, *step apart, depart*.

**dīlābor, -ī, -lāpsus,** [dis-labor], v. dep. 3, *glide away*.

**dīlacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [dis-lacero], v. tr. 1, *tear in pieces, rend, mangle*.

**dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum,** [dis-lego], v. tr. 3, (*select apart*). — Hence, *love (with reflection, cf. amo, love with passion)*.

**dīmīttō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum,** [dis-mitto], v. tr. 3, *send away, dismiss, dispel: animum (set to rove)*.

**dīmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum,** [dis-moveo], v. tr. 2, *draw aside, dispel, part, cleave*.

**Dindyma, -ōrum,** [Gr. Δίνδυμα], n., a mountain in Mysia sacred to Cybele.

**Diomēdēus, -a, -um,** [Gr. Διομήδης], adj., *of Diomedes, an Argive*.

- chief, one of the greatest Grecian warriors at Troy.
- Dircē**, -ēs, [Gr. Δίρκη], f., a spring near Thebes in Bœotia.
- dīrēctus**, p.p. of **dirigo**.
- dīrigeō** (dēr-), -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dīs- (dē-) rigeo], v. intr. 2, *stiffen, become motionless*.
- dīrigescō**, see **derigescō**.
- dīrigō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, [dis-rego], v. tr. 3, *direct* (cf. **dispicio**), *aim*. — p.p., **dīrēctus**, *straight*.
- dīrimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum, [dis-emo], v. tr. 3, *take apart, rend asunder, separate, take away*.
- dīripīō**, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum, [dis-rapio], v. tr. 3, *tear off, plunder*.
- dīruō**, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [dis-ruo], v. tr. 3, (*dig up, so as to destroy*), *raze*.
- dīrus**, -a, -um, [√DI (*fear*) + rus], adj., *fearful, dreadful, dire, dread*.
- dīs**, **dītis**, [**dives** contracted], adj., *rich*. — Masc. as noun, *Pluto* (as god of the earth below, the source of wealth).
- dis** [akin to **duo**], prep. in comp., *apart, asunder, un-* (reversing the meaning of the simple word).
- dīscēdō**, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum, [dis-cedo], v. tr. 3, *withdraw, depart*.
- dīscernō**, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum, [dis-cerno], v. tr. 3, *separate, divide*. — Hence, *distinguish, discern*.
- dīscidium**, -ī, [dis-†scidium (cf. **excidium**)], n., *separation, divorce*.
- discō**, -ere, **didicī**, no sup., [incep. of dico], v. tr. 3, *learn*.
- dīscors**, -cordis, [dis-cor (infl. as adj.)], adj., *at variance* (properly, of feelings), *discordant*.
- discrimen**, -inis, [dis-crimen], n., *decision, test, crisis, decisive moment, danger, risk, distinction*.
- discus**, -ī, [Gr. δίσκος], m., *discus, quoit*.
- dīscutiō**, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, [dis-quatio], v. tr. 3, *dash in pieces, crush*.
- dīsciciō** (dīsji-), -ere, -jēcī, -jec-tum, [dis-jacio], v. tr. 3, *cleave, scathe, tear asunder*.
- dīspar**, -is, [dis-par], adj., *unequal*.
- dīpensō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-penso], v. tr. 1, *distribute*.
- dīpersus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **dispergo**], adj., *scattered*.
- dīspliceō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [dis-placeo], v. intr. 2, *displease*.
- dīspōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, [dis-pono], v. tr. 3, *set apart* (each thing in its place), *dispose, arrange*.
- dīssaepiō**, -īre, -saepsī, -saep-tum, [dis-saepio], v. tr. 4, *wall asunder, keep apart, enclose*.
- dīssideō**, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, [dis-sedeo], v. intr. 2, (*sit apart*). — Hence, *be discordant, differ*.
- dīssiliō**, -īre, -uī (īvī), -sultum, [dis-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap apart, yawn (solum), crack*.
- dīssimilis**, -e, [dis-similis], adj., *unlike*.
- dīssimulō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-simulo], v. tr. 1, *pretend the contrary* (something is not, that is), *conceal*.
- dīssipō** (-supō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-†supo], v. tr. 1, *scatter*.
- dīssociātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **dissociatus**], adj., *separated, severed, sundered, divided*.
- dīssuādeō**, -ēre, -suāsī, -suās-um,

- [dis-suadeo], v. intr. 2, *dis-suade*.
- distendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum**, [dis-tendo], v. tr. 3, *stretch apart, stretch out, stretch, distend*.
- distinguo, -ere, -tinxī, -tinctum**, [dis-stinguo], v. tr. 3, *mark apart* (to distinguish, originally by tattooing?), *mark, distinguish, set off*.
- distō, -āre, -stitī**, no sup., [dis-to], v. intr. 1, *stand apart, be distant, be far*. — Hence, *be different, inferior*. — pres. p., **distantis**, *distant*.
- diū** [case-form of **†dius**, akin to **dies**], adv., (*for a day, all day*). — Hence (cf. **dies**), *for a long time, a long time, long*.
- diurnus, -a, -um**, [prob. **†dius** (akin to **dies**) + **nus**], adj., *daily*.
- diuturnus, -a, -um**, [akin to **dies**], adj., *lasting*.
- dius, -a, -um**, [akin to **divus**], adj., *divine*.
- dīva**, see **divus**.
- divellō, -ere, -velli (-vulsī), -vulsum**, [dis-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear asunder, tear in pieces*.
- diversus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of **diverto**], adj., *different, apart, distant, afar*.
- dīves, -itis**, [?], adj., *rich* (humus).
- dividō, -ere, -vīsi, -vīsum**, [dis-†vido (cf. **viduus**)], v. tr. 3, *separate, divide, tear asunder*.
- divinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [divinō + o], v. intr. 1, *prophesy, fore-know*. — pres. p., **divināns**, *prophetic*.
- divitiae, -ārum**, [divit- (stem of **dives**) + **ia**], f., *wealth, riches*.
- divus, -a, -um**, [√DIV (lengthened) + **us**], adj., *divine*. — As noun, *god, goddess*.
- 1dō, dare, dedī, datum**, [cf. **τί-θημι**], in comp. in **abdo, condo**, etc., *place, set*. — Mostly compounded with **2do**, wh. see.
- 2dō, dare, dedī, datum**, [√DA], v. tr. 1, *give* (more widely even than in Eng.). — To be transl. by a great variety of verbs with originally quite different ideas, *consign* (to the tomb), *render, offer, utter* (**murmura sortem**), *devote, give up, afford, perform* (**promissa**), *fulfil, grant, pay* (**poenas**), *allow, imprint* (**oscula**), *inflict* (**vulnera**), *entrust, turn* (**terga**), *administer* (**jura**). — Often with changed form of expression: **dare saltus in aere** (*bound in air*); **dare retro aura** (*flow back*).
- doceō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [akin to **disco**], v. tr. 2, *teach, show*. — p.p., **doctus**, *learned, skilful*.
- documentum, -ī**, [docē- (weakened) + **mentum**], n., *proof*.
- Dōdōnaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. **Δωδωναίος**], adj., *of Dodona*, a city in Epirus famous for its oracle of Jupiter in an oak grove.
- doleō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *be pained, suffer, grieve*.
- Dolōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. **Δόλων**], m., a Trojan scout, killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.
- dolor, -ōris**, [dol- (as if root of **doleo**) + **or**], m., *pain, grief, cause of grief, tears* (in a poetic sense): **dolori est** (*it is a grief*).
- dolus, -ī**, [akin to **doleo** and **dolo**, orig. *a stroke?*], m., *a trick*. — Pl., *trickery, wiles*.
- domābilis, -e**, [domā- (stem of **domo**) + **bilis**], adj., *conquerable*.
- domesticus, -a, -um**, [†domesti-



- (akin to **domus**, cf. **agrestis**) + **cus**], adj., *native, of the home, domestic*.
- domina**, -ae, [domō + na], f., *mistress*. — In appos., like an adj., *dominant (terra)*.
- dominor**, -ārī, -ātus, [dominō + o], v. dep. 1, *be master, rule, dominate*.
- dominus**, -ī, [domō + nus], m., *master of the house, owner, master, lord*.
- domō**, -āre, -uī, -itum, [?], v. tr. 1, *overcome, tame, quell, soften (by cooking)*.
- domus**, -ūs (-ī), [?], f., *house, family* (cf. 'house'), *household*: *regalis (palace)*; *domi (at home)*. — Pl., *halls, homes*.
- dōnec**, [?], conj., *as long as, until, till*.
- dōnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [donō + o], v. tr. 1, *give (aliquid alicui), present (aliquem aliqua re): paelice donata (having received, etc.)*.
- dōnum**, -ī, [dō- (as stem of **do**) + num (n. of nus)], n., *gift, offering*.
- Dorceus**, -eī, [Gr. Δορκεύς], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Dōris**, -idis, [Gr. Δωρίς], f., daughter of Oceanus, a sea-nymph, wife of Nereus and mother of the Nereids. — Also, *the sea*.
- dorsum**, -ī, [?], n., *back*.
- dōs**, **dōtis**, [dō- (as stem of **do**) + tis], f., *dowry, marriage gift*. — Hence, *endowment, excellence* (cf. 'dowry,' fig.).
- dōtālis**, -e, [doti- (reduced) + alis], adj., *belonging to a dowry; regnum (as a dowry)*.
- dracō**, -ōnis, [Gr. δράκων], m., *serpent, dragon*.
- Dromas** (only nom.), [Gr. Δρομάς], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Dryades**, -um, [Gr. Δρυάδες], f., nymphs of the trees.
- Dryās**, -antis, [Gr. Δρύας], m., a son of Mars who took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- dubitābilis**, -e, [dubitā + bilis], adj., *doubtful: nec erit dubitabile verum (nor will there be a doubt of the truth)*.
- dubitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†dubitō- (stem of p.p. of †dubo) + o], v. intr. 1, *doubt, be in doubt, have doubt, hesitate: dubitor an (it is doubted whether I, etc.); ne dubita (doubt not, do not be alarmed, have no fear)*. — p.p., *dubitātus, questioned, suspected*.
- dubius**, -a, -um, [akin to **duo**], adj., *doubtful (either of person or thing), wavering: in dubio (in doubt)*.
- dūcō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [√DUC (cf. **redux**)], v. tr. 3, *lead, draw, guide*. — Also to be transl. by many words of different origin in Eng., *take on (formam), get, construct, take, prolong, think*.
- dulcēdō**, -inis, [dulci- (reduced) + edo, as if †dulcē + do], f., *sweetness*.
- dulcis**, -e, [?], adj., *sweet, dear*. — n. as noun, *a sweet mixture, a 'sweet.'*
- Dūlichius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Δουλίχιος], adj., *Dulichian, of Dulichium*, an island near Ithaca and often confounded with it.
- dum**, [acc. of √DA (cf. **num, tum, cum**)], conj., *(that time), so long as, while, until: nondum, not yet*.
- dummodo**, [dum-modo], conj., *so long only, provided*.

**duō**, -ae, -ō, [dual form, cf. δῶ], num., *two*.

**uplicō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [duplic- (stem of *duplex*)], v. tr. 1, *double*. — Hence, *collapse* (cf. 'double up').

**dūritia**, -ae, } [durō + tia (ties)],  
**dūritiēs**, -eī }  
f., *hardness*.

**dūrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [durō + o], v. tr. and intr. 1, *harden*. — Also, *harden* (one's self), *endure*, *last*, *hold out*.

**dūrus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hard*, *rough*, *tough*. — Also, *hardy*, *harsh*.

**dux**, **ducis**, [√DUC, as stem], c., *leader*, *guide*, *commander*, *general*: *hac duce* (*under her guidance*).

## E.

**ē**, see **ex**.

**ebenum**, -ī, [Gr. ἔβεος], n., *ebony*.

**ebur**, **eboris**, [?], n., *ivory*. — Hence, *things of ivory*, *ivory scabbard*, *ivory statues* (pl.).

**eburneus**, -a, -um, [ebor + neus], adj., *of ivory*, *ivory*. — Less exactly, *of color*, *ivory*- (*white*).

**eburnus**, -a, -um, [ebor + nus], same as **eburneus**.

**ecce**, [?], interj., *lo! here!*

**Echidna**, -ae, [Gr. Ἐχίδνα], f., a poisonous monster, daughter of Chrysaor, mother of Cerberus, the Chimæra, the Lernaean Hydra, and the Sphinx.

**Echion**, -onis, [Gr. Ἐχίων], m.: 1. one of the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; 2. a son of Mercury, who took part in the Calydonian hunt.

**Echionius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἐχίωνος], adj., *of Echion*.

**ecquis** (-qui), -qua, -quid (-quod),

[en (em?) -quis], pron., *will* (*does*, *has*, etc.) *any one*: *ecquid*, *at all?* (in question).

**edāx**, -ācis, [ed- (as root of *edo*) + ax], adj., *consuming*, *gnawing*, *voracious*.

**ēdiscō**, -ere, -didici, [e-disco], v. tr. 3, *learn* (by heart).

**ēdō**, -ere, -didī, -ditum, [ex-do], v. tr. 3, *give out*, *say*, *declare*, *proclaim*, *utter*, *emit*. — Also, *produce*, *give birth to*. — p.p., **ēditus**, *born*, *son of*. — n. pl., *commands*.

**edō**, -ere, **ēdī**, **ēsum**, [√ED], v. tr. 3, *eat*, *gnaw*.

**ēdoceō**, -ēre, -uī, -doctum, [ex-doceo], v. tr. 2, *show forth*, *teach*, *explain*.

**Ēdōnis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἐδωνίς], f. adj., *Edonian*, i.e. *Thracian*. — Also, *Thrace*.

**ēducō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum, [ex-duco], v. tr. 3, *draw out*, *draw up*, *take away*.

**Ētīōnēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἐτιόνειος], adj., *of Ētīon*, king of Thebes in Mysia, father of Andromache.

**effērō**, -ferre, **extulī**, **ēlātum**, [ec(s)-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear forth*, *bear out*, *raise up*, *put forth*, *publish*. — Esp., *carry to the grave*.

**effervescō**, -ere, no perf., no sup., [effervē- (as stem of *efferveo*) + sco], v. intr. 3, *boil up*. — Less exactly, *burn*.

**effētus** (*effoetus*), -a, -um, [p.p. of *†effeo*], adj., *exhausted by bearing*, *worn out* (by age).

**efficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, [ec(s)-ficio], v. tr. 3, *make out*, *make up*, *produce*, *make*, *cause*.

**effigēs**, -eī, [ec(s)-†figies, through *effingo*], f., *form*, *figure*.

**efflō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ec(s)-

**flo**, v. tr. 1, *blow out, breathe out, breathe*.  
**effluō**, -ere, -flūxī, no sup., [ec(s)-fluō], v. intr. 3, *flow out*. — Less exactly, *slip out, drop, escape*.  
**effodiō**, -ere, -fōdī, -fossum, [ec(s)-fodio], v. tr. 3, *dig out, dig up*.  
**effoetus**, see **effetus**.  
**effugiō**, -ere, -fūgī, no sup., [ec(s)-fugio], v. intr. 3, *fly from, escape, avoid, fly (from something)*.  
**effulgeō**, -ere, -fulsī, no sup., [ec(s)-fulgeo], v. intr. 2, *shine forth*.  
**effundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, [ec(s)-fundo], v. intr. 3, *pour forth, waste, put forth, let loose*. — p.p., **effusus**, *pouring (of a river)*.  
**egeō**, -ere, -uī, no sup., [†egō- (stem of †egus) (cf. **indigus**)], v. intr. 2, *be without, lack, need, require, want*. — pres. p., **egēns**, *without*. — As noun, *a beggar*.  
**egerō**, -gerere, -gessī, -gestum, [e(x)-gero], v. tr. 3, *carry out, dig out*.  
**egō**, **meī**, etc., [?], pron., *I, me, etc.*  
**egredior**, -ī, -gressus, [e(x)-gradior], v. dep. 3, *go forth, come forth (out), go up, pass up, proceed*.  
**egressus**, -ūs, [e(x)-†grassus (cf. **grassor**)], through **egredior**, m., *going forth, egress*.  
**ei** (**heī**), [?], interj., *alas!*  
**ēiciō** (**ēicio**), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum, [e(x)-jacio], v. tr. 3, *cast out, cast up*.  
**ēiaculor**, -ārī, -ātus, [e(x)-jaculor], v. dep. 1, *throw out, spurt out (trans.)*. — With reflex., *spurt out (intr.)*.

**ējectō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [e(x)-jacto], v. tr. 1, *cast out, cast up, cast forth*: **ējectata favilla** (*show-ers of sparks*).  
**ēlectrum**, -ī, [Gr. ἤλεκτρον], n., *amber*. — Also pl.  
**Elegī**, -ōrum, [Gr. Ἑλεγοί], m., *elegiac verses personified*.  
**elegīa**, -ae, [Gr. ἐλεγεία], f., *elegy, elegiac poetry*.  
**elementum**, -ī, [L, M, N + tum, orig. pl.], n., A, B, C's. — Hence, *element*.  
**ēlēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἑλεῖος], adj., *of Elis, Elean*.  
**ēlex**, -icis, [ex-†lex (√LIC as stem) (cf. **elicio**)], m., *drain, ditch*.  
**ēliciō**, -ere, -licuī, -licitum, [e(x)-lacio], v. tr. 3, *lure forth, call forth*.  
**ēludō**, -ere, -lūsi, -lūsum, [e(x)-laedo], v. tr. 3, *strike out, force out*: **aere eliso** (*dashing the air*). — Also, *crush*.  
**ēligō**, -ere, -lēgī, -lectum, [e(x)-lego], v. tr. 3, *choose out, select, choose, elect*.  
**ēlis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἑλῆς], f, a district in the western part of the Peloponnesus.  
**ēloquium**, -ī, [e(x)-†loquium (cf. **colloquium**)], n., *eloquence, oratory*.  
**ēlūdō**, -ere, -lūsi, -lūsum, [e(x)-ludo], v. tr. 3, (*dodge, parry*, in sword 'play'), '*dodge, elude, escape, evade*. — Hence, *deceive*.  
**ēluō**, -ere, -luī, -lūtum, [e(x)-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash away*.  
**ēlysus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἑλύσιος], adj., *Elysian, of Elysium*, the abode of the blessed dead.  
**ēmathius**, -a, -um, [from Gr. Ἑμαθία], adj., *of Emathia, Macedonian*.  
**ēmendō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,

- [**temendō**- (**e-mendum**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *correct, emend*.
- emicō**, **-āre**, **-micuī**, no sup., [**e(x)**-**mico**], v. intr. 1, *dart forth, shoot forth, spurt forth, flash (out), dart*. — Less exactly, *project* (of a rock in the water).
- emineō**, **-ēre**, **-uī**, no sup., [**e(x)**-**mineo**], v. intr. 2, *project, stand up, rise up*.
- eminus**, [**e(x)**-**manus**], adv., *from afar, at long range* (opp. to **cominus**).
- emittō**, **-ere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, [**e(x)**-**mitto**], v. tr. 3, *let go forth, let loose, let go, let out, utter, send away*.
- en**, [?], interj., *lo!*
- Enaesimus**, **-ī**, [Gr. *Ἐναίσχυμος*], m., a son of Hippocoon, killed in the Calydonian hunt.
- enim**, [?], conj., *for* (explanatory): *sed enim* (*but*); *neque . . . enim* (*for . . . not*).
- Enīpeus**, **-ī**, [Gr. *Ἐνίπεος*], m., a tributary of the Apidanus in Thesaly.
- enītor**, **-ī**, **-nīsus** (**-nīxus**), [**e(x)**-**nitor**], v. dep. 3, *struggle up*. — Also, *bring forth*.
- Ennius**, **-ī**, m., the earliest Roman epic poet (239–169 B.C.).
- enōdis**, **-e**, [**e(x)**-**nodus** (infl. as adj.)], adj., *free from knots, smooth-stemmed*.
- ēnsis**, **-is**, [?], m., *sword*.
- ēnumerō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [**e(x)**-**numero**], v. tr. 1, *recount, enumerate*.
- eō**, **ire**, **ivī** (**īī**), **itum**, [ $\sqrt{I}$ ], v. intr. irr., *go* (of almost all kinds of motion), *pass, go by, walk*. — Fig., of time and the like.
- eō**, [old dat. of **is**], adv., *to that place, thither, thereto*.
- eōdem**, [old dat. of **idem**, i.e. **eo** + **dem**], adv., *to the same place*. — Fig., *to the same account*.
- Ēōūs**, **-a**, **-um**, [Gr. *Ἠώς*, adj. from *ἠώς*, *Dawn*], adj., *of the dawn, Eastern*. — m. sing., the name of one of the horses of the sun. — m. pl., *the Eastern people, the Orientals*.
- Ephyrē**, **-ēs**, [Gr. *Ἐφύρα*], f., the ancient name of Corinth.
- Epidaurius**, **-a**, **-um**, [Gr. *Ἐπιδάυριος*], adj., *Epidaurian, of Epidaurus*, a city in Argolis. — Esp. m. sing., *the Epidaurian god, Æsculapius*, who was carried to Rome in the form of a snake.
- Epimēthis**, **-idis** (**-idos**), [Gr. patronymic], f., *Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus*.
- Ēpīros**, **-ī**, [Gr. *Ἠπειρος*], f., a district of Greece, in the northwest, bordering on the Adriatic Sea.
- epistola** (**-tula**), **-ae**, [Gr. *ἐπιστολή*], f., *epistle, letter*.
- ēpōtus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**ex**-**potus**], adj., *drunk up*.
- epulum**, **-ī**, **epulae**, **-arum**, [?], n. and f., *feast, banquet, viands*.
- eques**, **-itis**, [**equō** + **tis** (reduced)], c., *horseman (or woman), cavalry man*. — Also, *knight* (of an order of citizens at Rome).
- equidem**, [?], conj. (emphasizing a statement), *in fact, truly*.
- equīnus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**equō**- (reduced) + **inus**], adj., *of a horse*: *juba* (a horse's mane).
- equus**, **-ī**, [ $\sqrt{AK}$  (root of **acer**) + **vus**], m., *horse*.
- Erebus**, **-ī**, [Gr. *Ἔρεβος*], m., *the god of darkness*. — Less exactly, *the Lower World, Erebus, Hades*.
- ēreptus**, **-a**, **-um**, p.p. of **eripio**.

**ergō**, [?], conj. (making logical connections), *therefore, then, now*.

**Ēridanus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἐριδανός], m., a fabled stream in the extreme west of Europe, on whose banks amber was found; later identified with the Po and also with the Rhone.

**erigō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, [ex-rego], v. tr. 3, *raise*. — Pass., *raise one's self*.

**erilis** (her-), -e, [erō- (reduced) + ilis], adj., *of a master, a master's*.

**Erīnys**, -yos, [Gr. Ἐρινός], f., a *Fury*.

**ēripiō**, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum, [ex-rapio], v. tr. 3, *snatch away, carry off, bear away, tear from, wrest from*. — Esp., *rescue*.

**errō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. intr. 1, *rove, wander, stroll*. — Fig., *go astray, waver, hesitate, vacillate*.

**error**, -ōris, [err- (as if root of erro) + or], m., *wandering*. — Fig., *doubt, mistake, error, wandering (of mind), maze, uncertainty, failing*. — Personified, *Error*.

**ērübescō**, -ere, -rubuī, no sup., [ex-rubesco], v. intr. 3, *redden, blush*.

**ērudiō**, -īre, -iī, -ītum, [†erudi- (ex-rudis, out of the fencing foil) + o], v. tr. 4, *train* (orig. in sword play), *instruct, educate*.

**ēruō**, -ere, -ruī, -rutum, [ex-ruo], v. tr. 3, *dig out, tear out*.

**Erycīnus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἐρυκίνος], adj., *of Eryx*. — Esp., f. sing., *the goddess of Eryx, Venus*.

**Erymanthus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἐρύμανθος], m., a river and also a mountain in Arcadia.

**Eryx**, -ycis, [Gr. Ἐρυξ], m., a mountain in Western Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus.

**esca**, -ae, [√ED- (in edo) + ca], f., *food, bait*.

**et**, [?], conj., *and, also, too, even*: et . . . et, *both . . . and* (often merely, *and*).

**etenim**, [et enim (cf. καὶ γάρ)], adv., *for . . . you see, for naturally, for you know*.

**etiam**, [et jam], conj., (*and now*), *even, also, even now, still, yet*: etiam num (nunc), *even now, still*.

**etiamnum**, see **etiam** and **num**.

**etsī**, [et si], conj., *even if, although*.

**Euboicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Εὐβοϊκός], adj., *of Eubœa* (the island off the eastern coast of Bœotia and Attica), *Eubœan*.

**Euēnīnæ**, -ārum, [Gr. Εὐηνίναί], f., *daughters of*, or (as adj.) *belonging to, Euenos* (a river of Arcadia).

**Euhoë**, [Gr. Εὐοῆ], interj., *Evoë!* (a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus) (also **Euoë**).

**Eumenides**, -um, [Gr. Εὐμενίδες], f. pl., *the Well-wishers, the Furies* (so called to propitiate them, or to avoid the omen of their name).

**Eumolpos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Εὐμόλπος], m., a Thracian bard, pupil of Orpheus, who founded the Eleusinian mysteries in Attica.

**Eupalamos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Εὐπάλαμος], m., one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

**Euphrātēs**, -is, [Gr. Εὐφράτης], m., a celebrated river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and uniting with the Tigris near Babylon.

**Eurōpē**, -ēs (-a, -ae), [Gr. Εὐρώπη], f., the daughter of Agenor, sister

of Cadmus, carried off by Jupiter.

—Also the continent *Europe*.

**Eurōtās, -ae**, [Gr. Εὐρώτας], m., a river of Laconia, on which Sparta stood.

**Eurus, -ī**, [Gr. Εὔρος], m., the south-east wind.

**Eurydicē, -ēs**, [Gr. Εὐρυδίκη], f., the wife of Orpheus, for whom he descended into the lower world.

**Eurymachus, -ī**, [Gr. Εὐρύμαχος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.

**Eurymidēs, -is**, [Gr. Εὐρυμίδης], m., the son of Eurymus, Telemus.

**Eurystheus, -eī**, (acc., -ea, abl., eō), [Gr. Εὐρυσθεύς], m., son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus. He imposed upon Hercules his twelve labors.

**Eurytiōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Εὐρυτίων], m., an uncle of Patroclus, participant in the Calydonian hunt.

**Euxinus, -ī**, [Gr. Εὐξείνως], m., the Euxine, or Black Sea.

**ēvādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum**, [ex-vado], v. tr. 3, pass through, pass beyond, pass out.

**ēvānēscō, -ere, -vānuī**, no sup., [ex-vanesco], v. intr. 3, vanish, disappear.

**ēvānidus, -a, -um**, [ex-†vanidus (vanō + dus), cf. evanesco], adj., vanishing, evanescent.

**ēvehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum**, [ex-veho], v. tr. 3, carry out, bear on (and so, away).

**ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, [ex-venio], v. intr. 4, come out. — Fig., turn out, happen.

**ēventus, -ūs**, [ex-ventus, perh. through evenio], m., outcome, event, fate.

**ēvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, [ex-vertō], v. tr. 3, turn upside down, overturn, overthrow, ruin.

**ēvinciō, -īre, -vinxī, -vinctum**, [ex-vincio], v. tr. 4, bind fast, bind.

**ēvincō, -ere, -vīcī, -victum**, [ex-vinco], v. tr. 3, outstrip, overpass (conquering as an obstacle), pass by, succeed in passing.

**ēvitābilis, -e**, [evita- (as stem of evito) + bilis], adj., avoidable.

**ēvitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ex-vito], v. tr. 1, avoid, escape.

**ēvocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ex-voco], v. tr. 1, call forth, call out, call up.

**ēvolō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ex-volo], v. intr. 1, fly forth.

**ēvolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum**, [ex-volvo], v. tr. 3, roll out, roll forth.

**ex, ē**, [prob. gen. of unc. stem], prep., out of (cf. **ab** and **de**), from.

— Transl. by various preps. in Eng. of different character, *on*, *by* (**ex rapto vivere**), *of* (**pars ex illis**), *on* (**pendere**), *by*, *in*, *in accordance with*: **ex ordine** (*in order*). — In comp., *out*, *up*, *from*, *of*, *away*, *thoroughly*, *un*.

**exāctus**, p.p. of **exigo**.

**exaestuō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ex-aestuo], v. intr. 1, boil up, heat up, blaze up, burst out.

**exanimātus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of **ex-animo**], adj., lifeless.

**exanimis, -e**, [ex-anima, infl. as adj.], adj., breathless, lifeless.

**exardeō, -ēre, -arsī, -arsum**, [ex-ardeo], v. intr. 2, blaze up (also fig.).

**exardēscō, -ere**, same as **exardeo**.

**exaudiō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum**, [ex-audio], v. tr. 4, hear (as at a distance or with difficulty), listen to.

**excēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum**, [ex-cedo], v. tr. 3, come forth,

*come out, pass beyond, exceed, pass the bounds of, depart.*

**excelsus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **ex-cello**], adj., *lofty, high*.

**excidō**, -ere, -cidī, no sup., [**ex-cado**], v. intr. 3, *fall from, fall off, subside*: *ausis, fall from* (i.e. *fail in*).

**exciteō**, -ēre, -iī, -itum }  
**excitō**, -īre, -iī, -itum }, [**ex-cieo, ex-cio**], v. tr. 2 and 4, *set in motion, call forth, rouse, waken*. — p.p., **excitus**, *kept awake, roused*.

**excipiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, [**ex-capio**], v. tr. 3, *take up, receive* (after something else), *follow, begin* (after some other), *reply, gather*. — p.p., **exceptus**, (in agreement), *except*.

**excitō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**ex-cito**], v. tr. 1, *call up, summon*.

**exclamō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**ex-clamo**], v. tr. 1, *cry out, exclaim*.

**excolō**, -ere, -colui, -cultum, [**ex-colo**], v. tr. 3, *train up, cultivate*.

**excoquō**, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum, [**ex-coquo**], v. tr. 3, *cook out, melt out*.

**excūsō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**ex-causo** (cf. **causor**)], v. tr. 1, (*assign a reason*), *allege as an excuse, make excuse for* (acc.): *verba excusantia* (*words of excuse*).

**excutiō**, -ere, -cūssi, -cūssum, [**ex-quatō**], v. tr. 3, *shake off, shake out, throw down, overthrow, cast out, drive out, dash together*. — With reflex., *rouse one's self, rouse*: *excussa brachia* (*brandishing, waving*).

**exemplum**, -i, [akin to **eximo**], n., *sample* (taken out), *pattern, example*. — Pl., *sole relics* (left as a pattern): **pari exemplo** (*in like*

*manner*); **exemplo alicujus rei** (*in the manner of, etc.*).

**exemptus**, -a, -um, p.p. of **eximo**.  
**exeō**, -īre, -iī, -itum, [**ex-eo**], v. intr. irr., *come forth, go forth, be emitted, depart*.

**exerceō**, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [**ex-arceo**, but conn. of ideas unc.], v. tr. 2, *be busied with, agitate, exercise, worry*. — Pass., *be busied, be worried*: *aquas, flow with* (of a river).

**exhalō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**ex-halo**], v. tr. 1, *breathe out, exhale*.

**exhibeō**, -ēre, -hibui, -hibitum, [**ex-habeo**], v. tr. 2, *hold out, show, display, exhibit*.

**exhorrēscō**, -ere (-**horreō**, -ēre), -**horruī**, no sup., [**ex-horresco**], v. intr. 3 (2), *shiver, tremble, shudder*.

**exhortor**, -āri, -ātus, [**ex-hortor**], v. dep. 1, *encourage, set on, spur on*.

**exigō**, -ere, -ēgi, -āctum, [**ex-ago**], v. tr. 3, *drive through* (*per ilia ferrum*), *finish, complete, accomplish*. — Also, *drive away, ask, exact*. — From *steelyards* or the like (cf. **momentum**), (*run out*), *weigh* (lit. and fig.).

**exiguus**, -a, -um, [akin to **exigo**, through idea of weighing (cf. **momentum**)], adj., *small, short, scant, slight, narrow, too little, a little*: **exiguum temporis** (*short time*).

**exiliō**, see **exsilio**.

**exilis**, -e, [?], adj., *slender*.

**exilium**, see **exsilium**.

**eximō**, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum, [**ex-emo, take**], v. tr. 3, *take out, exempt*.

**existō**, see **exsisto**.

**exitiābilis**, -e, [**exitiā-** (as stem

- of †exitio) + bilis], adj., *destructive*.
- exitium**, -ī, [exitō- (reduced) + ium], n., *destruction, ruin, murder, death*.
- exitus**, -ūs, [ex-itus, through exeo], m., *outcome, event, result*.
- exonerō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-onero], v. tr. 1, *disburden, free from the burden of* (abl.).
- exorior**, -orīri, -ortus, [ex-orior], v. dep. 4 and 3, *rise up, rise*.
- exorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-oro], v. tr. 1, *entreat* (so as to prevail), *entreat*.
- exōsus**, -a, -um, [ex-osus (p.p. of †exodi)], adj., *hating*.
- expallēscō**, -ere, -pallui, no sup., [ex-pallesco, perh. through expalleo], v. intr. 3, *grow pale*.
- expectō**, see **expecto**.
- expediō**, -ire, -īvi, -itum, [expedi- (as if expedi, ex-pes) + o], v. tr. 4, *disentangle, draw out, ply* (in weaving), *hasten*.
- expellō**, -ere, -puli, -pulsum, [ex-pello], v. tr. 3, *drive out, force out, drive away, drive, send* (arrow), *deprive of*.
- experientia**, -ae, [experient + ia], f., *trial, method of testing*.
- experior**, -īri, -pertus, [expario], v. dep. 4, (*get out for one's self*), *try, test*. — p.p., **expertus**, *experienced*. — pres. p., **experiens**, *trying*: laborum (*daring in, ready to endure*).
- expers**, -pertis, [ex-pars], adj., *having no part, destitute of, free from, renouncing, not knowing, having nothing to do with*.
- expleō**, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [expleo], v. tr. 2, *fill out, complete, fill up*.
- explicō**, -āre, -plicāvi (-plicui), -plicātum (-plicitum), [explico], v. tr. 1, *unfold* (lit. and fig.).
- explorō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [exploro], v. tr. 1, *search* (perh. orig. by shouting), *enquire, determine* (by exploration), *consider*.
- expōnō**, -ere, -posui, -positum, [ex-pono], v. tr. 3, *set forth, expose*.
- exprimō**, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, [ex-premo], v. tr. 3, *press out, stamp*. — Hence, *represent, imitate*.
- exsanguis**, -e, [ex-sanguis (reduced)], adj., *bloodless*.
- exsatiātus**, -a, -um, [ex-satiatus], adj., *fully satisfied, satiated*.
- exsequiae**, -ārum, [†exsequō- (cf. pedisequus) + ia], f., *obsequies, funeral*.
- exserō**, -ere, -serui, -sertum; [ex-sero], v. tr. 3, *thrust forth, put forth, raise* (above something).
- exsiliō** (exilio), -īre, -ilui, -ultum, [ex-salio], v. intr. 4, *spring forth, dart forth, spring up*.
- exsilium**, -ī, [exsul + ium], n., *exile, banishment*.
- existō**, -ere, -stiti, no sup., [existo], v. intr. 3, *stand out, rise, stand forth*.
- exspatior** (exp-), -ārī, -ātus, [ex-spatior], v. dep. 1, *swerve from the track, shy* (of horses). — p.p. *set at large, let loose*.
- expectō** (exp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-specto], v. tr. 1, *look out for, await, wait for*: ante **expectatum** (*sooner than expected*).
- expirō** (exp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ex-spiro], v. tr. 1, *breathe out* (esp. in death).
- exsternō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?, adj. stem akin to **sterno** (cf.



**consterno**)], v. tr. 1, *frighten*. — p.p., *frightened, in terror*.

**extinguō** (**ext-**), **-ere**, **-stinxi**, **-stinctum**, [**ex-stinguo**], v. tr. 3, (*punch out?*), *extinguish*. — Fig., *blot out*. — p.p., *slain, departed*: **extinctum persequor** (*in death*).

**extō** (**exto**), **-āre**, **-stiti**, **-stātum**, [**ex-sto**], v. intr. 1, *stand out, appear* (above or out of something), *rise, extend* (of a snake unwound).

**extruō** (**extr-**), **-ere**, **-struxi**, **-structum**, [**ex-struo**], v. tr. 3, *build up, pile up* (*mensas dapibus*).

**exsul** (**exul**), **-ulis**, [**ex-sul**, root of **salio** as stem (cf. **praesul**)], c., *exile*.

**exsultō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [**ex-salto**, perh. through **exsilio**], v. intr. 1, *leap up, leap* (also of boiling water), *spring* (out or away). — Less exactly, *bubble, struggle*. — Fig., *exult*.

**exta**, **-ōrum**, [?], n., *entrails* (esp. as used in divination).

**extemplō**, [**ex-templo**, (*augural position*)], adv., *immediately* (cf. *sur le champ*), *at once, at the same time*.

**extendō**, **-ere**, **-tendī**, **-tentum**, [**ex-tendo**], v. tr. 3, *stretch out, stretch*. — p.p., *outstretched*.

**extenuō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [**ex-tenuo**], v. tr. 1, *make thin, shrink*. — Fig., *assuage, lessen*: *mala*.

**extentus**, p.p. of **extendo**.

**externus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**extrō** (cf. **extra**) + **nus**], adj., *foreign, external, from abroad*. — m. pl., *foreigners*.

**exterritus**, **-a**, **-um**, [p.p. of **exterreō**], adj., *terror-stricken*.

**extimeō**, **-ēre**, **-timui**, no sup.,

[**ex-timeo**], v. tr. 2, *be terrified* (at or abs.).

**extinguō**, see **extinguo**.

**extō**, see **exto**.

**extrahō**, **-ere**, **-traxi**, **-tractum**, [**ex-traho**], v. tr. 3, *draw out or forth, drag out*.

**extrēmus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**extra** (or kindred form) + **imus**], adj. (sup. of **exterus**), *the farthest, last, the end of, very distant, distant*. — n., *the last time, the end*.

**exul**, see **exsul**.

**exultō**, see **exsulto**.

**exululō**, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [**ex-ululo**], v. intr. 1, *howl out, howl, scream, cry out*.

**exuō**, **-ere**, **-ui**, **-ūtum**, [?, perh. from analogy with **induo**], v. tr. 3, *strip off, tear away*. — Fig., *put away* (*metum*), *dismiss, lose* (*vitam*).

**exūrō**, **-ere**, **-ūssi**, **-ūstum**, [**ex-uro**], v. tr. 3, *burn off, burn up, burn*.

**exuviae**, **-ārum**, [akin to **exuo**, through an adj. stem], f., (*strip-pings*), *spoils, skins*.

## F.

**faba**, **-ae**, [?], f., *beans*.

**fabālis**, **-e**, [**faba** + **lis**], adj., *of beans*: *stipulae* (*beanstraw*).

**fāber**, **-brī**, [**√FAC** + **ber**], m., *craftsman, mechanic*. — A<sup>c</sup> adj., **fāber**, **-bra**, **-brum**, *constructive*: *ars*.

**fabricātor**, **-tōris**, [**fabricā** + **tor**], m., *fashioner, maker, constructor*.

**fabricor**, **-ārī**, **-ātus**, [**fabrica** + **o**], v. dep. 1, *fashion, make*. — p.p. in pass. sense, *fashioned*.

**fābula**, **-ae**, [**√FA** + **bula** (f. of **-bulus**)], f., *story*.

- faciēs, -ēī**, [ $\sqrt{\text{FAC}}$  + *ies*, perh. through intermediate stem], *f.*, *form, fashion, appearance*.
- facilis, -e**, [ $\dagger\text{facō-}$  (cf. *beneficus*) + *lis*], *adj.*, *easy, easily acquired, kindly, obliging*.
- facinus, -oris**, [*facin-* (as if root of  $\dagger\text{facino}$ ) + *us*], *n.*, *deed*. — *Esp.*, *evil deed, crime*.
- faciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [ $\sqrt{\text{FAC}}$ ], *v. tr. irr.*, *do, make, perform, create, cause, give* (making for some one): *quid faciat* (*what can he do?*); *fac* (*suppose*); *fac condas* (*take care to build, build*); *factus modo* (*new created*); *factae vestes* (*completed*).
- factum, -ī**, [*p.p.* of *facio* as noun], *n.*, *deed, act, exploit*.
- faex, faecis**, [?], *f.*, *dregs* (of wine).
- fāgus, -ī**, [ $\phi\eta\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ ], *f.*, *beech* (wood or tree).
- falcātus, -a, -um**, [as if *p.p.* of  $\dagger\text{falco}$ , from *falx*], *adj.*, *hooked* (like a sickle).
- fallācia, -ae**, [*fallac* + *ia*], *f.*, *deceit, trickery*.
- fallāciter**, [*fallaci-* (as if stem of *fallax*) + *ter*], *adv.*, *deceitfully, deceptively*.
- fallāx, -ācis**, [ $\dagger\text{fall-}$  (as if stem of *fallo*) + *ax*], *adj.*, *deceitful, deceptive, treacherous*.
- fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsum**, [akin to  $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ], *v. tr. 3.*, *deceive, disappoint, beguile, escape*: *fallor* (*I am mistaken*); *arva . . . depositum* (*betray its trust*); *studio fallente laborem* (*beguile, hide*). — See also *falsus*.
- falsus, -a, -um**, [*p.p.* of *fallo*], *adj.*, *false, untrue, deceitful, not real, apparent* (not real), *found false*. — *Abl.* as *adv.*, **falsō**, *falsely*.
- falx, falcis**, [?], *f.*, *sickle, pruning-hook, pruning-knife*.
- fāma, -ae**, [*fā-* (as stem of *for*) + *ma*], *f.*, (*talk*), *rumor, report, fame, reputation, story*. — *Personified*, *Fame* (the goddess).
- famēs, -is** (*abl. famē*), [?], *f.*, *hunger, famine*.
- famulus, -ī**, [?], *m.*, *servant, attendant*.
- fānum, -ī**, [*fā-* (as stem of *for*) + *nus*], *n.*, *shrine*.
- fās, indecl.**, [*fā-* (in *for*) + *us*], *n.*, *right*: *fas* (*est*), *it is right, it is allowed*; *fas habet* (*considers it right*).
- fassus**, see *fateor*.
- fastigium, -ī**, [?], *n.*, *roof*. — Also *pl.*
- fātālis, -e**, [*fatō-* (reduced) + *alis*], *adj.*, *of the fates* (or *fate*), *fated, fatal*.
- fātāliter**, [*fatali* + *ter*], *adv.*, *by fate, by the decrees of fate*.
- fateor, -ērī, fassus**, [perh. akin to *for*, perh. to *fatiscor*], *v. dep. 2.*, *confess, admit*.
- fātīdicius, -a, -um**, [*fatō-dicius* (cf. *dico*)], *adj.*, *prophetic*.
- fātīfer, -era, -erum**, [*fatō-fer*, (for *-ferus*)], *adj.*, *fatal*.
- fatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [akin to *affatim*, through *adj. stem* (cf. *castigo*)], *v. tr. 1.*, *tire out, worry, crowd out, crowd, exhaust*; *sonitu* (*fill*).
- fātum, -ī**, [*fā-* (as stem of *for*) + *tus*, *p.p.* of *for*], *n.*, (*what is spoken*), *fate*. — *Esp.*, *ill fate, destruction*. — *Pl.*, *the Fates*: *esse in fatis* (*be fated*); *illi fatum non est* (*he is not destined*).
- faucēs, -ium**, (*n. sing.*, *faux*, not used), [?], *f.*, *throat, mouth*. — Sometimes transl. by *lips*.
- Faunus, -ī**, [ $\sqrt{\text{FAV}}$  (in *faveo*) +

- nus**], m., a sylvan deity, patron of shepherds, identified with Pan. He was supposed to be an Italian, son of Picus and grandson of Saturn. — Less exactly in pl., *fauns*, deities partly identified with the Greek satyrs, but with less animal characteristics than they.
- Faustulus**, -ī, [faustō + lus], m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.
- fautrix**, -īcis, [favi- (as stem of *faveo*) + trix], f., *patroness*.
- faveō**, -ere, fāvi, **fautum**, [?, cf. *favilla*], v. intr. 2, *favor*, *be propitious to*: animis linguisque, *show respect with*, etc. (i.e. by refraining from evil thoughts and words).
- favilla**, -ae, [akin to *faveo*?], f., *spark, cinder, ashes*.
- favor**, -ōris, [fav- (as if root of *faveo*) + or], m., *favor, applause, (favor shown), partisanship, partiality*.
- favus**, -ī, [?], m., *honey-comb*.
- fax**, facis, [?, akin to *faveo*?], f., *torch, firebrand*. — Esp., *marriage torch*.
- februus**, -a, -um, [perh. akin to *ferveo*], adj., *cleansing, expiatory*: *februa casta* (*offering*).
- fēcundus**, -a, -um, [fe- (as if stem of †*feo*, cf. *fetus*) + cundus], adj., *prolific, copious, rich, pregnant*.
- fel**, fellis, [?], n, *gall*.
- fēlix**, -īcis, [fe- (as if stem of †*feo*) + unc. term.], adj., *fruitful, prosperous, fortunate, happy*.
- fēmina**, -ae, [fe- (as stem of †*feo*) + mina (cf. *alumnus*)], f., *woman, women* (collectively).
- fēmineus**, -a, -um, [fēmina (reduced) + eus], adj., *of a (the) woman, feminine*.
- femur**, -oris, [?], n., *thigh*.
- fera**, see *ferus*.
- fērālis**, -e, [?], adj., *deadly, fatal, funereal*.
- ferāx**, -ācis, [√FER + ax], adj., *fruitful, fertile*.
- ferē**, [?], adv., *mostly, nearly, generally*.
- feretrum**, -ī, [fere- (as stem of *fero*) + trum], n., *barrow, bier*.
- ferīnus**, -a, -um, [ferō- (reduced) + inus], adj., *of wild beasts, of a wild beast*: *vultus* (*animal*).
- feriō**, -īre, no perf., no sup., [?], v. tr. 4, *strike, splash* (of water).
- feritās**, -tātis, [ferō + tas], f., *wildness, barbarity, cruelty*.
- ferō**, **ferre**, tulī, lātum, [√FER and √TOL (TLA), cf. *tollo*], v. tr. irr., *bear* (both at rest and in motion, lit. and fig.). — Hence, *endure, suffer, enjoy* (*terra colores*). — Also, *give, produce, bring, carry, offer* (*opem*), *render, receive* (a gift, carried off), *carry off, turn* (*vestigia*), *lead, inflict* (*vulnera*), *say, report*: *loges* (*carry*). — Pass., *be borne, fly, pass, fall, rush, speed on, go* (*praeceps*).
- ferōx**, -ōcis, [akin to *ferus*], adj., *fierce, savage, ferocious, maddened* (*dolore*).
- ferreus**, -a, -um, [ferrō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *iron*. — Fig., *iron-hearted, cruel, 'iron.'*
- ferrūgo**, -inis, [ferrō- (or kindred stem) + ugo (of unc. formation, cf. *imago*)], f., *iron rust, brown* (as a color).
- ferum**, -ī, [?], n., *iron, steel*. — Hence, *spear, sword*.
- fertilis**, -e, [†fertō- (lost p.p. of *fero*) + lis], adj., *fertile, productive*.

- fertilitas, -ātis**, [fertili + tas], f., *productiveness, fertility*.
- ferus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *wild, savage, cruel*. — f. as noun, *beast, wild beast, monster* (even of the sea): *ferae* (*mad women*).
- ferveō, -ēre, ferbuī**, no sup., [prob. †fervō + eo (cf. febris)], v. intr. 2, *be hot, burn, boil*. — pres. p., *hot, burning, boiling, warm, bleeding* (vulnus).
- fervidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †fervō (cf. ferveo) + dus], adj., *boiling, seething, hot, burning*.
- fervor, -ōris**, [ferv- (as if root of ferveo) + or], m., *heat*. — Also pl.
- fessus, -a, -um**, [prob. p.p. of fateor, in sense of fatiscor], adj., *weary, tired, exhausted, worn out*.
- festinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [unc. noun stem, perh. akin to festus], v. tr. 1, *hasten*.
- festus, -a, -um**, [?, possibly p.p. of †fendo], adj., (*clashed as in a war dance?*), *festive*. — m. as noun, *festival* (day). — n. pl., *festival*.
- fētūra, -ae**, [fetu + ra (f. of -rus, cf. figura)], f., *production, product, offspring, increase* (of the flock).
- fētus, -tūs**, [fe- (as stem of feo) + tus], m., (*production*), *fruit, progeny*. — Also pl.
- fētus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of †feo], adj., *having brought forth*: *ursa* (*with her young*).
- fibra, -ae**, [?], f., (*fork at the end of anything?*). — Esp., *split ends of liver*, etc. — Less exactly, *liver, heart*, etc., *entrails* (in divination).
- fībula, -ae**, [√FIG + bula (cf. fabula)], f., (*fastening*), *pin, buckle*.
- ficilis, -e**, [fictō + lis (cf. fertilis)], adj., *earthen* (as fashioned by the potter). — n. pl., *earthen ware, pottery*.
- fidēlis, -e**, [prob. fidē + lis, but cf. crudelis], adj., *faithful*.
- fidēs, -eī**, [?, cf. fido], f., *good faith, faith, belief, trustworthiness, promise, pledge, performance* (of a promise). — Also, *protection*. — In pl. also.
- fidēs, -is**, [√FID (in findo) + is], f., *string, lyre* (esp. in pl.).
- fīdō, -ere, fīsus sum**, [cf. fides], v. intr. 3, *trust*.
- fīdūcia, -ae**, [†fiduc- (cf. loquax, ferox) + ia], f., *confidence* (both good and bad), *assurance, security* (by change of point of view as in 'security' itself).
- fīdus, -a, -um**, [akin to fido], adj., *faithful*.
- fīgō, -ere, fīxī, fīxum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *transfix, pierce*. — Also (of thing fixed), *plant in, fix, set, imprint* (oscula), *fasten up* (spolia), *suspend*: *ancoram* (drop).
- figūra, -ae**, [†figu- (√FIG + us) + ra (cf. fetura)], f., *fashioning, shape, form, appearance*. — Esp., *beauty*.
- fīlia, -ae**, [f. of filius], f., *daughter*.
- fīlius, -ī**, [akin to fetus, etc.], m., *son*.
- fīlum, -ī**, [?], n., *thread*. — Less exactly, *string* (of lyre).
- findō, -ere, fidī, fissum**, [√FID (cf. fidis)], v. tr. 3, *split, crack, cleave*. — p.p., *cleaving* (intr.).
- figō, -ere, finxī, fictum**, [√FIG (cf. figura)], v. tr. 3, *fashion*. — Fig., *represent, feign, imagine, suppose*. — *fictum*, n. p.p., *fiction, falsehood*.
- fīniō, -īre, -īvī, -itum**, [fini + o],

- v. tr. 4, *put an end to, end, finish, bound.*
- fīnis, -is**, [?], m., *end, limit, boundary, border.* — Pl., *boundaries, territories*: *nullo cum fine, without limit (no end).*
- fīnitimus, -a, -um**, [†fīni + timus (unc., perh. akin to *tueor*)], adj., *bordering upon, neighboring.* — Masc., *a neighbor (esp. in pl.).*
- fīō, fierī, factus sum**, [√FU, in *fui*], v. intr. irr. (pass. of *facio*), *become*: *fit fragor, (there comes, etc.); fit timor mihi (I become alarmed).*
- fīrmus, -a, -um**, [?, cf. *frenum*], adj., *strong, firm, solid, enduring.*
- fiscella, -ae**, f., and **fiscellus, -ī**, [†fisculō- (fiscō + lus) + lus], m., *basket.*
- fiscina, -ae**, [fiscō + na (f. of -nus)], f., *basket (of wicker).*
- fistula, -ae**, [?], f., *pipe.* — Esp., *Pan's pipe.*
- fīxus**, p.p. of *figo*.
- flagellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [flagellō + o], v. tr. 1, *lash, whip.*
- flagro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [flagrō- (cf. *flagrum, lash*) + o], v. intr. 1, *burn, be fired.*
- flāmen, -inis**, [flā- (stem of *flo*) + men], m., *(blower of the fire), priest (of a particular divinity).*
- flāmen, -inis**, [flā- (stem of *flo*) + men], n., *blast.*
- flamma, -ae**, [√FLAG (cf. *flagro*) + ma], f., *flame (thunderbolt)*: *flammas concipere (catch fire).*
- flammarum, -era, -erum**, [flamma- (weakened) fer (for -ferus)], adj., *fiery.*
- flāveō, -ēre**, no perf., no sup., [flavō + eo], v. intr. 2, *be yellow.* — pres. p., *flāvēns, yellow.*
- flāvescō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [flavē- (as stem of *flaves*) + sco], v. intr. 3, *grow yellow.*
- flāvus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *yellow, yellow-haired.*
- flēbilis, -e**, [flē- (stem of *fleo*) + bilis], adj., *lamentable, mournful*: *flēbile nescio quid (some mournful strain).*
- flectō, -ere, flēxī, flēxum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *turn, turn away, avert, bend, guide (habenas), wind.* — **flēxus**, p.p., *bent, bending, winding, flexible.*
- flēō, -ēre, flēvī, flētum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *weep for, mourn, weep.*
- flētus, -ūs**, [flē- (stem of *fleo*) + tus], m., *weeping, tears, mourning.* — Also pl.
- flēxilis, -e**, [flexō + lis], adj., *flexible.*
- flēxipēs, -pedis**, [flexō + pes], adj., *winding, twining (ivy).*
- flēxus, -ūs**, [√FLEC + tus], m., *a winding, bending.*
- flōreō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [floro (cf. *flos*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *bloom, blossom.* — pres. p., *flōrēns, flowery, blooming.*
- flōridus, -a, -um**, [†florō- (cf. *floreo*) + dus], adj., *blooming (Galatea).*
- flōs, flōris**, [?, perh. akin to *flo*], m., *flower.* — Less exactly, *bloom (of life).*
- fluctus, -ūs**, [flu(g)- (as root of *fluo*) + tus], m., *wave.*
- fluidus, -a, -um**, [fluō- (cf. *circumfluus*) + dus], adj., *flowing, dripping (cruor).*
- fluitō, -āre, -āvī**, no sup., [†fluitō- (p.p. of *fluo*) + o], v. intr. 1, *flow.*
- flūmen, -inis**, [flū- (as stem of *fluo*) + men], n., *(flowing) river, stream,*

**flūmineus**, -a, -um, [flūmin + eus], adj., of a river, river- (as adj.).

**fluō**, -ere, flūxī, flūxum (fluctum, fluitum), [√FLU (cf. fluus)], v. intr. 3, flow, drip, be melted (of gold), course (of tears).

**fluviālis**, -e, [fluviō- (reduced) + alis], adj., of a river, river- (as adj.), water- (as adj.).

**focus**, -ī, [?, perh. akin to foveo], m., hearth (usually a brazier for coals), altar.

**foediō**, -ere, fodi, fossum, [?], v. tr. 3, dig, pierce.

**foecundus**, see fecundus.

**foedō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [foedō + o], v. tr. I, besmear, defile, bespatter, disfigure.

**foedus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., filthy, foul, horrible, vile, ill-omened.

**foedus**, -eris, [strong form of √FID (in fides) + us], n., compact, bond (created by agreement).

**foetus**, see fētus.

**foliū**, -ī, [?], n., leaf (of a flower or book).

**fōns**, fontis, [unc. root + tis], m., spring, source, fountain. — Fig., source, origin.

**fontānus**, -a, -um, [font + anus], adj., of a (the) fountain (fountains).

**for**, fārī, fātus, [√FA], v. dep. I, speak, say, tell.

**forāmen**, -inis, [forā- (stem of foro) + men], n., aperture.

**fore**, see sum.

**forem**, see sum.

**foris**, -is, [for- (as root, cf. door) + is], f., door. — Usually pl., doors.

**forma**, -ae, [same root and formation as firmus], f., form, shape, appearance, image, person (i.e. form). — Esp., fine form, beauty.

**formātus**, p.p. of **formo**.

**formīca**, -ae, [prob. adj. form, from †formus (cf. amicus)], f., ant.

**formīdābilis**, -e, [formidā + bilis], adj., (to be feared), terrible, fearful, formidable, dreaded by (dative), an object of fear.

**formīdō**, -inis, [†formidō- (†formō + dus) + o], f., fear, terror, alarm.

**formō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [forma + o], v. tr. I, form, fashion, mould.

**formōsus**, -a, -um, [forma + osus], adj., handsome, beautiful. — As appositive, in his beauty.

**fornāx**, -ācis, [furnō + ax], f., furnace, kiln.

**fornīx**, -icis, [akin to fornax], m., an arch.

**fors**, fortis, [√FER + tis], f., chance, fate. — Esp., mishap. — See also forte.

**forsitan**, [fors sit an], adv., (it would be a chance whether), it may be that, perhaps.

**fortasse**, [forte with some form of sum], adv., perhaps, may be.

**forte**, [abl. of fors], adv., by chance, as it happened.

**fortis**, -e, [fore- (cf. farcio) + tis], adj., strong, stout, warlike, daring, courageous, untiring: fortia (brave deeds); O fortissime (O bravest of heroes).

**fortiter**, [forti + ter], adv., stoutly, strenuously, with force, violently.

**fortūna**, -ae, [†fortu- (kindred form to fors) + na (f. of -nus)], f., fortune, chance, lot, good fortune, misfortune. — Personified, Fortune.

**forum**, -ī, [akin to foris and foro], n., (open place, thoroughfare), market-place, forum.

- fossa**, -ae, [f. of p.p. of *fodio*], f., *ditch, moat*.
- foveō**, -ēre, **fōvī**, **fōtum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *cherish, fondle*: *pectore* (*clasp to the breast*); *vota* (*cherish*).
- fragilis**, -e, [fragō- (√FRAG + us) + lis], adj., *frail, brittle*.
- fragmen**, -inis, [√FRAG + men], n., *fragment, splinter*.
- fragor**, -ōris, [√FRAG + or], m., *crash*.
- fragōsus**, -a, -um, [fragō- (cf. *fragilis*) + osus], adj., *broken, precipitous*.
- frāgum**, -ī, [?], n., *strawberry*. — Also pl.
- frangō**, -ere, **frēgi**, **fractum**, [√FRAG], v. tr. 3, *break, break down, overcome* (lit. and fig.).
- frāter**, -tris, [unc. root + ter (cf. *pater*)], m., *brother*.
- frāternus**, -a, -um, [frater + nus], adj., *brotherly, fraternal, a brother's*.
- fraudō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [fraud + o], v. tr. 1, *deprive, defraud*.
- fraus**, **fraudis**, [akin to *frustum* and *frustra*], f., *loss, injury*. — Hence, *deceit*. — Also pl.
- fraxinus**, -ī, [?], f., *mountain ash* (tree or wood). — Hence, *ashen spear, spear*.
- fremebundus**, -a, -um, [freme- (as stem of *fremo*) + bundus], adj., *raging*.
- fremō**, -ere, **fremui**, no sup., [?, cf. *βρέμω*], v. intr. 3, *roar, growl, murmur*. — Hence, *rage*: *fremementis* (*of the raging beast*); *frementi* (*to his rage*).
- frendēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of *frendo*], adj., *gnashing the teeth*.
- frēnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [frenō + o], v. tr. 1, *bridle, harness*. — Fig., *restrain*.
- frēnum**, -ī, (pl. also -ī, -ōrum), [form of root in *firmus* + num], n., *bridle*. — Less exactly, *helm* (of ship).
- frequēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of verb akin to *farcio*], adj., *crowded, abounding in, swarming, full of, thick with*.
- frequenter**, [frequent + ter], adv., *crowded, in large numbers*.
- frequentō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [frequent + o], v. tr. 1, *frequent, go to in numbers, attend in numbers, throng*.
- fretum**, -ī, [?], n., *strait*. — Less exactly, *the sea, the seas*.
- frētus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of verb akin to *firmus*], adj., *relying on, supported by*.
- frigidus**, -a, -um, [prob. †frigō- (whence *frigeo*) + dus], adj., *cold*.
- frigus**, -oris, [√FRIG (in *frigeo*) + us], n., *cold, coolness*. — Also pl.
- frondeō**, -ēre (**frondui**, **fronditum**), [frond + eo], v. intr. 2, *put forth leaves*. — pres. p., **frondēns**, *leafy*.
- frondōsus**, -a, -um, [frond + osus], adj., *leafy*.
- frōns**, **frondis**, [?], m., *foliage, leaves*.
- frōns**, **frontis**, [unc. root + tis (reduced)], f., *brow, forehead*. — Less exactly, *front, brow* (of a hill, etc.), *front side*.
- fructus**, -ūs, [√FRUG (in *fruor*) + tus], m., *enjoyment, fruit, crop, reward* (as the fruit of endeavor). — Esp. in pl.
- frūgifer**, -era, -erum, [frugi- (as if stem of *frux*) + fer (for *-ferus*)], adj., *fruitful, productive*.
- frūgilegus**, -a, -um, [frugi- (as if

stem of **frux**) + **legus** (leg + **us**), adj., *grain-gathering*.

**frumentum**, -i, [√**FRUG** + **mentum**], n., *grain*. — Also pl.

**fruor**, **frui**, **fruitus** (**fructus**), [√**FRUG**], v. dep. 3, *enjoy*.

**frustrā**, [akin to **frustum** and **fraus**], adv., *in vain, to no purpose*.

**frustum**, -i, [p.p. akin to **fraus**], n., *bit, piece*.

**frutex**, -icis, [?], m., *thicket, growth of foliage*.

**frux**, **frūgis**, [√**FRUG** (in **fruor**) as stem], f., *fruit, crop, grain*. — Esp. in pl.

**fuga**, -ae, [√**FUG** + **a**], f., *flight* (lit. and fig.).

**fugāx**, -ācis, [**fug-** (as stem of **fugio**) + **ax**], adj., *disposed to fly, flying, swift in flight, fugitive*. — As noun, *fugitive*.

**fugiō**, -ere, **fūgi**, **fugitum**, [√**FUG** + **io**], v. tr. 3, *fly, take flight, shun, flee, avoid, flee from*.

**fugō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**fuga** + **o**], v. tr. 1, *put to flight, banish (amorem), chase away (tenebras)*.

**fulgeō**, -ēre, **fulsi**, no sup., [†**fulgō**- (cf. **fulgidus**) + **eo**], v. intr. 2, *shine, gleam*.

**fulgor**, -ōris, [**fulg** (as root of **fulgeo**) + **or**], m., *brightness, gleam, flash, lightning flash*.

**fulica**, -ae, [?], f., *coot, sea-fowl*.

**fulmen**, -inis, [√**FULG** (cf. **fulgeo**) + **men**], n., *flash, lightning, thunderbolt*.

**fulvus**, -a, -um, [perh. akin to **fulgeo**], adj., *yellow, tawny, brown*.

**fūmificus**, -a, -um, [**fuma-** (weakened) + **ficus** (cf. **facio**)], adj., *smoky*.

**fūmō**, -āre, -āvi, no sup., [fūmō-

(as if **fuma**) + **o**], v. intr. 1, *smoke*.

**fūmus**, -i, [?, cf. **θυμός**], m., *smoke*.

**funda**, -ae, [?], f., *sling*.

**fundāmen**, -inis, [**fundā-** (as stem of **fundo**) + **men**], n., *foundation*.

**fundō**, -ere, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, [√**FUD**], v. tr. 3, *pour, pour out (forth), utter (verba)*. — Pass., *pour* (intr.). — **fūsus**, p.p., *prostrate*.

**fūnereus**, -a, -um, [**funer-** (as stem of **funus**) + **eus**], adj., *deadly, fatal*.

**fūnestus**, -a, -um, [**funes-** (orig. stem of **funus**) + **tus** (cf. **robustus**)], adj., *fatal, deadly, funereal*. — Less exactly, *ill-omened, ill-starred, melancholy, polluted* (by a death).

**fungor**, -i, **functus**, [?], v. dep. 3, *perform*: **functus sepulchro** (*who has passed through the tomb, honored with burial*); **functus morte**, *dead*.

**fūnus**, -eris, [?], n., *death, burial, funeral*.

**furca**, -ae, [?], f., *fork, forked pole*.

**Furia**, -ae, [?, cf. **furo**], f., *a Fury* (madness personified), agent of the divine wrath.

**furiālis**, -e, [**furiā** + **lis** (regular formation of -alis)], adj., *of the Furies* (**venenum**, cf. 'devil's broth'). — Less exactly, *frenzied, crazy* (as impelled by the Furies).

**furibundus**, -a, -um, [**furi-** (as stem of **furo**) + **bundus**], adj., *raging, frenzied*.

**furō**, -ere, -uī, no sup., [?, cf. **furia**], v. intr. 3, *rave, rage*.

**furor**, -ōris, [**fur-** (as root of **furo**) + **or**], m., *madness, frenzy*.

**furtim**, [acc. of †**furtis**, √**FUR** (cf. **furtum**) + **tis**], adv., *secretly*.



**furtīvus, -a, -um**, [furti- (lengthened) + vus], adj., *furtive, deceitful*.

**furtum, -ī**, [√FUR (cf. fur) + tum, n. p.p.], n., *theft, deceit, deceitful act, secret act, stolen pleasure*.

**fūsilis, -e**, [fusō + lis], adj., *molten, fluid*.

**fūsus, -ī**, [?], m., *spindle*.

**futūrus**, see **sum**.

# G.

**Galatēa, -ae**, [Gr. Γαλατεία], f., a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, beloved by Acis and Polyphemus.

**galea, -ae**, [?], f., *helmet* (properly of skin).

**Gallicus, -a, -um**, [Gallō + cus], adj., *Gallic*.

**Gallus, -ī**, m., a Roman elegiac poet of the time of Ovid.

**Gangēs, -is**, [Gr. Γάγγης], m., the famous river of India.

**Ganymēdēs, -is (-ī)**, [Gr. Γανυμήδης], m., a beautiful Trojan youth, son of Laomedon, carried away by an eagle to be the cup-bearer of Jupiter.

**Gargaphiē, -ēs**, [Gr. Γαργαφή], f., a spring and valley at the northern foot of Mt. Cithæron.

**garrulus, -a, -um**, [prob. garrō- (cf. garrio) + lus], adj., *noisy, garrulous*.

**gaudeō, -ēre, gavīsus sum**, [prob. †gavidō- (cf. Gavius, gaudium) + eo], v. intr. 2, *rejoice, be delighted, delight*.

**gaudium, -ī**, [prob. †gavidō + ium (cf. gaudeo)], n., *joy*. — Also pl.

**gelidus, -a, -um**, [gelu + dus], adj., *chill, icy cold, icy*.

**gelū**, indecl., [?], n., *frost, ice*.

**geminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [geminō + o], v. tr. 1, *double, repeat, redouble*. — p.p., **geminātus**, *double, twofold*.

**geminus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *twin, double, two, two alike, of two, a pair of*.

**gemitus, -ūs**, [gemi- (as stem of gemo) + tus], m., *groan, moan, moaning*.

**gemma, -ae**, [?], f., *gem, precious stone*.

**gemō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, [?], v. intr. 3, *groan*.

**gena, -ae**, [?], f., *cheek*.

**gener, -erī**, [?], m., *son-in-law*.

**generōsus, -a, -um**, [gener- (as stem of genus) + osus], adj., *noble, of fine stock: palmite colles (ennobled by)*.

**genetrīx**, see **genitrīx**.

**geniālis, -ē**, [genio- (reduced) + alis], adj., *belonging to the Genius*. — Hence, *festive, convivial, pleasure-giving*.

**geniāliter**, [geniali + ter], adv., *merrily, with good cheer*.

**genitor, -ōris**, [geni- (as stem of gigno, or kindred verb) + tor], m., *father, sire*.

**genitrīx, -icis**, [geni- (as stem of gigno) + trīx], f., *mother*.

**genitus**, see **gigno**.

**gēns, gentis**, [√GEN + tis (reduced)], f., *race, breed, descent*. — Hence, *a nation, a tribe*. — Pl., *the nations* (all men).

**genū, -ūs (-u)**, [?], n., *knee*.

**genuālia, -ium**, [genu + alis], n. pl., *leggings* (narrow and hardly differing from) *garters*.

**genus, -eris**, [√GEN + us], n.,

*race, descent, family, descendants.*

— Fig., *character, nature.*

**germāna**, see **germanus**.

**germānus**, -a, -um, [prob. akin to **germen**], adj., *of the same parents*. — As subst., *own brother, own sister*.

**gerō**, -ere, **gessī**, **gestum**, [√GES], v. tr. 3, *bear, support, wear, have* (anything, about one), *do* (res), *wage* (bellum).

**gestāmen**, -inis, [gestā- (stem of **gesto**) + **men**], n., *arms* (as borne by a warrior).

**gestiō**, -īre, -ivī, no sup., [†**gesti**- (akin to **gestus**) + **o**], v. intr. 4, (*gesticulate in delight*), *rejoice greatly*. — Also, *long, be eager*.

**gestō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [gestō- + **o**], v. tr. 1, *bear, carry, wear*.

**gestus**, -ūs, [√GES + **tus**], m., *bearing, movement* (**manūs**).

**Getae**, -ārum, [Gr. Γέται], m. pl., *the Getae* (Dacians), a Thracian tribe on the Danube.

**giganteus**, -a, -um, [gigant + **eus**], adj., *of a giant, gigantic*.

**gigās**, -antis, [Gr. γίγας], m., *giant*.

**gignō**, -ere, **genuī**, **genitum**, [√GEN reduplicated], v. tr. 3, *produce, beget, bear*. — p.p., **genitus**, *born of, son of, daughter of, sprung from, offspring of*.

**glaciālis**, -e, [glacie- (reduced) + **alis**], adj., *icy, cold*.

**glaciēs**, -ēī, [?], f., *ice, icicles*.

**gladius**, -ī, [?], m., *sword*.

**glāns**, **glandis**, [?], f., *nut, acorn*. — Hence, *ball, bullet*.

**Glaucus**, -ī, [Gr. Γλαυκός], m., a fisherman of Anthedon, in Boeotia, who was changed into a sea-deity.

**glēba**, -ae, [?], f., *clod, sod, earth, soil*.

**glomerō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [glo-

**mer**- (stem of **glomus**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *roll up, collect, gather*.

**glōria**, -ae, [stem akin to κλέος + **ia**], f., *glory, pride*.

**glōrior**, -ārī, -ātus, [gloria + **o**], v. dep. 1, *take pride in, boast of* (abl.).

**gnātus**, see **natus**.

**Gnōsius** (**Gnōss**-), -a, -um, [†**Gnosō**- (reduced) + **ius**, or perhaps borrowed directly (cf. Γνωσός)], adj., *of Gnosos* (the city of Minos, in Crete), *Gnosian*. — Less exactly, *Cretan*.

**Gorgē**, -ēs, [Gr. Γόργη], f., the daughter of Cēneus, mother of Tydeus and Thoas.

**Gorgō**, -onis, [Gr. Γοργώ], f., a Gorgon (one of three mythical women of Libya, having some resemblance to the Furies). — Esp., *Medusa*, the chief of these sisters, slain by Perseus. Her head with serpent hair was placed in the shield or ægis of Jove and Pallas. — Pl., the three sisters, *Gorgons*.

**Gorgoneus**, -a, -um, [†**Gorgon** + **eus**], adj., *of the Gorgons*.

**gracilis**, -e, [?], adj., *slender, light, thin*.

**graculus**, -ī, [perh. borrowed from κόραξ], m., *jackdaw*.

**gradior**, -ī, **grassus**, [√GRAD], v. dep. 3, *walk, move, pass*.

**Gradīvus**, -ī, [†**gradi**- (cf. **gradior** and **aggredīri**) + **vus**], m., *the Strider* (name of Mars).

**gradus**, -ūs, [√GRAD- (in **gradior**) + **us**], m., *step* (as of a man or of a temple), *degree*.

**Grāius**, -a, -um, [Gr. †Γραιός], adj., *Greek* (orig. only the name of a tribe, but used by the Latins as the general name). — Masc., a *Greek*. — Pl., *the Greeks*.

**grāmen, -inis**, [unc. root + men (cf. *germen*)], n., *grass, pasture, pasturage, herbs* (for magic arts).  
**grāmineus, -a, -um**, [gramin + eus], adj., *grassy*.  
**grandaevus, -a, -um**, [grandi-aevum, infl. as adj.], adj., *aged*.  
**grandis, -e**, [?], adj., *large, great, huge*. — Comp., *advanced*: aevo (*elder*).  
**grandō, -inis**, [akin to χάλαζα], f., *hail*.  
**grānifer, -era, -erum**, [grānō-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *grain-bearing*.  
**grānum, -ī**, [gra- (root as in *gramen*) + num], n., *seed*.  
**grātēs, -ium**, [unc. root + tis], f. pl., *thanks*.  
**grātia, -ae**, [gratō- (reduced) + ia], f., *gratitude, favor, good will, friendship, regard for* (changing point of view), *influence, inducement*.  
**grātor, -ārī, -ātus**, [gratō + o], v. dep. I, *congratulate*.  
**grātus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of unc. verb (cf. *grātes*)], adj., *pleasing, grateful* (in both senses), *dear*.  
**gravidus, -a, -um**, [gravi + dus], adj., *heavy, pregnant, fruitful*.  
**gravis, -e**, [†garu- (cf. βαρύς) + is], adj., *heavy, weighed down, cruel, burdensome, unwholesome, baleful, poisonous, deep* (somnus), *grievous*: tibi ne sit grave (*do not think it troublesome*).  
**gravitās, -tātis**, [gravi + tas], f., *weight, dignity, seriousness*.  
**gravō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [gravi- (as if gravā-) + o], v. tr. I, *weigh down, make heavy, burden, overwhelm*.  
**gremium, -ī**, [?], n., *bosom, lap, arms* (as holding something).

**gressus, -ūs**, [√GRAD + tus], m., *step, gait*.  
**grex, gregis**, [?], m., *flock* (of small animals).  
**grūs, gruis**, [?], m., *crane*.  
**gurgēs, -itis**, [?], m., *pool, depths, waters, mass of waters, sea*.  
**gutta, -ae**, [?], f., *drop, spot*.  
**guttur, -uris**, [?], n., *throat*. — Also pl.  
**gŷrus, -ī**, [Gr. γῦρος], m., *circle*.

## H.

**habēna, -ae**, [habē- (stem of habeo) + na], f., *rein*.  
**habēō, -ēre, -ui, -itum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *hold, have, possess*. — Often transl. by other words in Eng., *find* (faciles deos), *seize* (of an emotion), *show* (discrimen), *hold* (have in itself), *hold* (consider); *amor habendi* (*gain*).  
**habitābilis, -e**, [habitā + bilis], adj., *habitable*.  
**habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [habitō- (see habeo) + o], v. tr. I, *inhabit, dwell in, dwell*.  
**hāc**, [abl. or instr. of hic], adv., *by this way, that way, here, there*.  
**hāctenus**, [hac tenus], adv., *thus far, so much*.  
**haedus, -ī**, [?], m., *kid*.  
**Haemonia, -ae**, [Gr. Αἰμονία], f., an old name of Thessaly, derived from a mythical king, Haemon.  
**Haemonius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Αἰμόνιος], adj., *Haemonian, Thessalian*. — **arcus**, the bow of the constellation Sagittarius; for this constellation was imagined as a Centaur, and the Centaurs lived in Thessaly (or Thrace).  
**Haemos (-mus), -ī**, [Gr. Αἷμος],

m., a range of mountains in Thrace, now *Great Balkan*.

**Haemus**, see **Haemos**.

**haereō**, -ēre, **haesi**, **haesum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *cling, stick, hang* (on), *be entangled, be caught*.—Fig., *doubt, be in suspense*.

**haerēs**, see **hērēs**.

**hālitus**, -ūs, [hali- (as if stem of **halo**) + tus], m., *breath, exhalation*.

**hāmātus**, -a, -um, [hamō- (stem of imaginary **hamo**, **hamā** + o) + tus], adj., *hooked, barbed*.

**hamus**, -ī, [?], m., *hook, barb, hooked sword*.

**hara**, -ae, [?], f., *sty*.

**harēna** (ar-), -ae, [arē- (as stem of **areo**) + na], see **arena**.

**Harpalos**, -ī, [Gr. Ἑρπᾶλος], m., one of Actæon's hounds.

**Harpyia**, -ae, [Gr. Ἑρπυῖα], f., one of Actæon's hounds.

**harundō** (ar-), -inis, [?], f., *reed, shaft, arrow*.

**hasta**, -ae, [?], f., *spear, spear-shaft*.

**hastile**, -is, [hasta- (reduced) + ile (n. of -ilis)], n., *shaft, spear-shaft*.

**haud**, [?], adv., *not*: **haud plura** (*no more*): **haud mora** (*there is no delay*).

**hauriō**, -ire, **hausi**, **haustum**, [?], v. tr. 4, *draw, take up, drain, exhaust, take in, drink in, wound* (so as to bleed).—Less exactly, *dig up, gather* (**cineres**).

**haustum**, -ī, [p.p. n. of **haurio**], n., *draught*.

**haustus**, -ūs, [haus- (as root of **haurio**) + tus], m., *draught, stream*.

**hebes**, -etis, [?], adj., *dull, pointless*: **ictus** (*ineffectual*).

**hebetō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [hebet + o], v. tr. 1, *dull, dim, cast into the shade* (by superior brightness; cf. 'take the shine off').

**Hebrus** (**Eb**-), -ī, [Gr. Ἑβρος], m., a river of Thrace, now *Mariza*.

**Hecatē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἑκάτη], f., a mysterious goddess particularly associated with the lower world. Her nature and attributes were very variable, and she was especially identified, as a three-formed goddess, with the moon (in heaven), Diana (on earth), and Proserpine (in the world below).

**Hecatēis**, -idis (**-idos**), [as if Gr. Ἑκατηῖς], f. adj., *of Hecate, deadly, magic*.

**Hector**, -oris, [Gr. Ἑκτωρ], m., the eldest son of Priam and the most famous warrior of the Trojans, finally slain by Achilles and dragged around the walls of Troy.

**Hectoreus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἑκτορείος], adj., *of Hector*.—Less exactly, *of Troy, Trojan*.

**hedera** (**ed**-), -ae, [?], f., *ivy*.—Also pl.

**hei**, see **ei**.

**Hēliades**, -um, [Gr. patronymic], f. pl., the daughters of the Sun (Ἥλιος), and sisters of Phaëthon, changed into trees; hence, **Helia-dum nemus**, the grove of these trees.

**Helicē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἑλικη], f., a daughter of Lycaon, changed to a bear and placed among the stars.—The constellation of the *Great Bear*.

**Helicōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Ἑλικών], m., a famous mountain in Boëtia, the abode of the Muses and favorite haunt of Apollo.

**Hellē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ἑλλά], f., daughter of Athamas and sister of Phrixus. From her the Hellespont has its name.

**Hennaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἐνναῖος], adj., of *Henna* or *Enna*, a town in Sicily, famous for its fertile land and a temple of Ceres (now *Castro Giovanni*).

**herba, -ae**, [?], f., grass, growing grain, herb, blade (of grain). — Pl., *herbage*, 'simples': *graminis* (*sprouting*).

**herbidus, -a, -um**, [herba- (weakened) + dus], adj., grassy, luxuriant (with herbage).

**Herculēs, -is**, [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, through a shorter form], m., the famous demigod, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his strength and services to mankind, represented with a club and a lion's skin.

**Herculeus, -a, -um**, [imitated from Ἡράκλειος], adj., of *Hercules*: *urbs, Herculanum* (a town of Campania, close to Mt. Vesuvius, said to have been built by Hercules).

**hērēs, herēdis**, [?], c., *heir*.

**hērōis, -idis**, [Gr. ἡρώϊς], f., *heroine*.

**hērōs, -ōis**, [Gr. ἥρως], m., *hero*, *demigod*.

**herōus, -a, -um**, [Gr. ἡρώος], adj., *heroic*.

**Hesperis, -idis**, [Gr. Ἑσπερίς, adj. of Ἑσπερος], f. adj., (*Western*), *Hesperian, Italian*. — Pl., the *Hesperides*, daughters of Hesperus (the evening star), keepers of a garden of golden apples in the far West, near Mt. Atlas.

**Hesperius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ἑσπερίως, adj. of Ἑσπερος], adj., *Western*. — Pl., *the people of the West*. —

Fem., *the western land, Italy* (as viewed from Greece). — Hence, *Italian*.

**Hesperus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἑσπερος = Lat. *Vesper*], m., *evening, the evening star*.

**hesternus, -a, -um**, [hesi- (old form of *heri*) + ternus (cf. *sempiternus*)], adj., of *yesterday, yesterday's*.

**heu**, [?], interj., *alas!*

**hiātus, -ūs**, [hiā- (stem of *hio*) + tus], m., *fissure, chasm, gaping jaws*.

**hibernus, -a, -um**, [akin to *hiems*, formation unc.], adj., *wintry: tempus* (*winter*).

**Hibērus, -a, -um**, adj., *Spanish: flumen* (the ocean which washes the western coast of the Spanish peninsula).

**hic, haec, hōc**, [hi-ce], pron., *this* (near), *the one, he (she), it, this* (following), *that* (preceding): *hic . . . alter* (*here one . . . another*).

**hic**, [old loc. of *hic*], adv., *here*.

**hiems (-mps), -is**, [?, cf. *Himalaya*], f., *winter*.

**hinc**, [him- (old loc. of *hic*; cf. *interim*) + ce], adv., *from here, hence, from this, then*. — Also (cf. *a dextra*), *on this side*.

**hinnītus, -ūs**, [hinni- (in *hinnio*) + tus], m., *neighing*.

**Hippasus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἴππασος], m., son of Eurytos, a participant in the Calydonian hunt.

**Hippocoōn, -ontis**, [Gr. Ἴπποκόων], m., king of Amyclæ, in Laconia. Some of his sons took part in the Calydonian hunt.

**Hippomenēs, -is**, [Gr. Ἴππομένης], m., son of Megareus, winner of Atalanta's hand in marriage.

- Hippotadēs, -ae**, [Gr. Ἱπποταδῆς], m., son of *Hippotas*, *Æolus*, god of the winds, whose home was on the Lipari Islands off the Italian coast.
- Hippothonūs, -i**, [Gr. Ἱπποθῶος], m., a king of Arcadia who took part in the Calydonian hunt.
- hirsūtus, -a, -um**, [unc. stem (cf. *hirtus*) + *tus* (cf. *versutus*)], adj., *rough, unkempt, shaggy, hairy*.
- hirtus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *rough, unshaven*.
- hiscō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [root in *hio* + *sco*], v. intr. 3, *open, yawn*.
- Hister (Is-) -tri**, [Gr. Ἰστρος], m., the river *Danube*.
- homō, -inis**, [prob. *humō* + *o*], c., (*earth born*), *man*. — Pl., *men, mankind*.
- honestus, -a, -um**, [hones- (as stem of *honor*) + *tus*], adj., (*honored*), *honorable, beautiful*.
- honor, -ōris**, [?], m., *honor, reward, decoration*.
- hōra, -ae**, [Gr. ὥρα], f., *season, hour, time, moment* (as a point of time). — Pl., the *Hours, the Seasons* (personified).
- Horātius, -i**, m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Horatius Flaccus* (the famous Augustan poet).
- horreō, -ēre, -ui**, no sup., [†*horrō* (cf. *horrifer*) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *bristle, be rough*. — Hence (from the feeling of the hair standing on end), *shudder, shiver, tremble, be in dread*. — pres. p., *horrēns, bristling*. — gerund., *horrendus, dreadful, dread*.
- horreum, -i**, [?], n., *granary, storehouse*.
- horridus, -a, -um**, [†*horrō* (cf. *horrifer*) + *dus*], adj., *rough, unkempt, in rough attire*. — Also (cf. *horreo*), *dread*: *arma* (really *bristling*, but with associate idea of *dread*).
- horrifer, -era, -erum**, [*horrō*- (cf. *horreo*) + *fer* (for *-ferus*)], adj., *dread, dreadful, awful*.
- hortāmen, -inis**, [*hortā*- (in *hortor*) + *men*], n., *exhortation*.
- hortātus, -ūs**, [*hortā*- (in *hortor*) + *tus*], m., *exhortation, encouragement, rallying cry, urging on*.
- hortor, -ārī, -ātus**, [?], v. dep. 1, *encourage, urge on, rally*.
- hortus, -i**, [?], m., *garden*.
- hospes, -itis**, [†*hos*- (in *hostis*) + *pes* (akin to *potis*)], m., (*lord of eating?*), *host*. — Also, *guest, stranger*.
- hospita, -ae**, [f. of *hospes*], f., *stranger, guest*.
- hospitium, -i**, [*hospit* + *ium*], n., *hospitality, entertainment*.
- hostia, -ae**, [prob. *hosti*- (in *hostis*) + *ia*], f., *victim* (sacrificed).
- hosticus, -a, -um**, [*hosti* + *cus*], adj., *of the enemy, hostile*.
- hostilis, -e**, [*hosti*- (lengthened) + *lis*], adj., *hostile*.
- hostis, -is**, [*hos*- (in *hospes*) + *tis*], c., (orig. *guest at table*), *stranger, enemy*.
- hūc**, [*ho*- (cf. *eo, illo*) + *ce* (reduced)], adv., *hither, this way, to this, on this*.
- humānus, -a, -um**, [prob. *humō*- (or kindred stem akin to *homo*) + *anus*], adj., *of man (men), of a man, human*.
- hūmeō**, see *umeo*.
- humerus**, see *umerus*.
- hūmidus**, see *umidus*.
- humilis, -e**, [*humō* + *lis*], adj., (*on the ground?*), *low, humble*.
- hūmor**, see *umor*.

**humus**, -ī, [?], f., *the ground, the soil, bottom* (of a stream): **media orbis** (*the centre*); **humi** (*on the ground*); **humo** (*on the ground*).

**Hyacinthia**, -ōrum, [Gr. ἡακίνθια], n. (properly n. pl. of the adj. **Hyacinthius**), *the Hyacinthia* (a great Spartan festival in the month of July).

**Hyacinthos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. ἡακίνθος], m., son of a Spartan king, Œbalus, beloved by Apollo, who killed him accidentally and changed him into a flower.

**Hýantēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. ἡάντειος], adj., *of or belonging to the Boeotian tribe Hyantes, Hyantean, Boeotian*.

**Hyantius**, -a, -um, [Gr. ἡάντιος], adj., *Hyantian, Boeotian*: **Actaeon**, as grandson of Cadmus.

**hydra**, -ae, [Gr. ὕδρος], f., *a water-snake, hydra*.

**hydrus**, -ī, [Gr. ὕδρος], m., *water-snake, snake*.

**Hylactor**, -oris, [Gr. ἡλάκτωρ], m., one of Actæon's hounds.

**Hýlaeus**, -ī, [Gr. ἡλαῖος], one of Actæon's hounds.

**Hýlē**, -ēs, [Gr. ἡλή], f., a nymph, companion of Diana.

**Hýleus**, -eī, [Gr. ἡλεύς], m., one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

**Hymēn**, -enis, see **Hymenaeus**.

**Hymenaeus**, -ī, [Gr. ἡμέναιος], m., the god of marriage, *Hymen*. — Transf., *marriage, wedding*. — Also, **Hymēn**, -enis.

**Hypaepa**, -ōrum, [Gr. ἡπαιπα], n. pl., a small town on the Cayster in Lydia, near Mt. Tmolus.

## I.

**iambus**, -ī, [Gr. ἱαμβος], m., *iambic verse*.

**Iapetionidēs**, -ae, [Gr. ἱαπετιονίδης], m., *son of Iapetus, Atlas*.

**Iapetus**, -ī, [Gr. ἱαπετός], m., a Titan, son of Heaven and Earth, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

**Iāpygia**, -ae, [Gr. ἱαπυγία], f., the country about the Tarentine Gulf, in Southern Italy.

**Iāsōn**, -onis, [Gr. ἱάσων], m., the leader of the Argonauts, son of Æson, king of Iolcus in Thessaly.

**ibi**, (dat. or loc. of **is**), adv., *there*.

**Icarius**, -a, -um, [Gr. ἱκάριος], adj., *of Icarus, Icarian*: **mare**, the sea off the southwest of Asia Minor, where Icarus was drowned.

**Icarus**, -ī, [Gr. ἱκαρος], m., the son of Dædalus, who fell while accompanying his father's flight.

**Icelos**, -ī, [Gr. ἱκελος], m., a dream-god, who imitated beasts and birds, etc.

**Ichnobatēs**, -ae, [Gr. ἱχνοβάτης], m., one of Actæon's hounds.

**ictus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **icio**, *strike*], part., *struck, pierced*.

**ictus**, -ūs, [√IC (in **icio**) + **tus**], m., *blow, impact, force* (of water), *ray* (of the sun).

**Ida**, -ae, [Gr. Ἰδα], f.: 1. a mountain in Crete, the seat of a famous worship of Jupiter. Here Jupiter was supposed to have been nursed in secret; 2. The mountain of Phrygia, near Troy, famous for many divine incidents, and especially for the worship of Cybele.

**Idas**, -ae, [Gr. Ἰδας], m., son of the Messenian king Aphareus, participant in the Calydonian hunt.

**Idē**, -ēs, see **Ida**.

**ideircō**, [id *circo* (akin to *circa*)], adv., *for that reason, therefore, for*

- this reason* (explained by **quod**, etc.).
- idem, eadem, idem** (gen. **eiusdem**), [is-dem (akin to **dum**)], pron., *the same*. — Often transl. by other forms, *too, alike*: **idem distat** (*the same distance*).
- ideō**, [id eo], conj., (*this on this account*), *for that reason, therefore*.
- Idmōn, -onis**, [Gr. Ἰδμων], m., a Colophonian, father of Arachne.
- Idmōnius, -a, -um**, [Idmon + ius], adj., *of Idmon*. — Fem., **Arachne**, *daughter of Idmon*.
- igitur**, [?, prob. for **agitur**], conj., *therefore, then*.
- ignārus, -a, -um**, [in-gnarus], adj., *ignorant, not knowing, unaware, blind (fors)*: **ignare** (*unthinking boy*).
- ignāvus, -a, -um**, [in-gnavus], adj., *sluggish, idle, cowardly, inactive*.
- ignescō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [igni- (as if **igne**) + sco], *kindle, take fire*.
- igneus, -a, -um**, [igni- (reduced) + eus], adj., *fiery, of fire*.
- ignifer, -era, -erum**, [igni-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *fire-bearing, fiery*.
- ignipēs, -edis**, [igni-pes], adj., *fiery-footed*.
- ignis, -is**, [?], m., *fire, heat*. — In pl., *fire, fiery bolts, heat, stars, passion (of love), glow (of genius), light (in the eyes), amorous works (of Propertius)*: **Jovis** (*lightning*).
- ignorantia, -ae**, [ignorant + ia], f., *ignorance*.
- ignōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [prob. ignarō + o], v. tr. I, *not know, be ignorant, ignore*.
- ignōscō, -ere, ignōvī, ignōtum**, [prob. in-(g)nosco, though contrary to analogy], v. intr. 3, *pardon*.
- ignōtus, -a, -um**, [in-(g)notus], adj., *unknown, strange*.
- ilex, -icis**, [?], f., *holm oak*.
- ilia, -ium**, [?], n., *loins, flanks, body (of a snake)*.
- iliadēs, -ae**, [Gr. Ἰλιάδης], m.: 1. *descendant of Ilus, Trojan*; 2. *descendant of Ilia, as Romulus, son of Ilia, who is also called Rhea Silvia*.
- Ilion, -ī**, [Gr. Ἰλιον], n., *Ilium or Troy, the city taken by the Greeks after a siege of ten years*.
- Ilioneus, -eī**, [Gr. Ἰλιονεύς], m., a son of Niobe.
- Ilīos, -ī**, m., see **Ilion**.
- illāc, [illa-ce]**, adv., *that way, there, by it* (referring to **via**).
- ille, -a, -ud**, [old **ollus**], pron., *that (at a distance, cf. hic), this (of what goes before), he*. — Pl., *those, these, them*. — With **hic**, *another, the other*.
- illīc, [illi (dat. or loc. of ille, cf. hic) -ce]**, adv., *there, therein, in it (that, etc.)*.
- illīnc, [illim (loc. of ille) -ce]**, adv., *thence (cf. hīnc), from there*. Also, cf. **a dextra**, *on that side*.
- illīnō, -ere, -lēvī, -litum**, [in-lino], v. tr. 3, *smear on, smear*.
- illūc, [illo (cf. eo) -ce]**, adv., *thither, there (as end of motion)*: **huc . . . illuc** (*this way . . . that*).
- illustris, -e (inl-), [?]**, adj., *brilliant*.
- imāgō, -inis**, [akin to **imitor**], f., *likeness, appearance, semblance, representation, image, vision, pretence, reflection (in water, etc.), echo, memory (image present to the mind)*.



**imbellis** (inb-), -e, [in-bellum, inflected as adj.], adj., *unwarlike, peaceful, cowardly*.

**imber, -bris**, [?], m., *rain, shower*.  
— Less exactly, *shower of tears*.

**imbuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *moisten, imbue, soak*.

**imitāmen, -inis**, [imitā + men], n., *imitation, semblance*.

**imitātrix, -icis**, [imitā + trix], f., *imitator* (as adj.), *imitative*.

**imitor, -āri, -ātus**, [?, cf. *imago*], v. dep. 1, *imitate, simulate, represent, be like*.

**immādēscō, -ere, -madui**, no sup., [in-madescō], v. intr. 3, *become wet, become steeped*.

**immānis** (inm-), -e, [in-†mānus, good?], adj., ('*uncanny*'), *monstrous, huge, gigantic*.

**immedicābilis** (inm-), -e, [in-medicabilis], adj., *incurable*.— n., *what is not to be cured*.

**immemor** (inm-), -oris, [in-memor], adj., *unmindful, regardless*.

**immēnsus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-mensus], adj., *immeasurable, boundless, immense, unbounded*.— n., *the boundless air*: in *immensum* (*far and wide, to enormous size*).

**immeritus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-meritus], adj., *undeserving, unoffending, innocent*.

**immineō** (inm-), -ēre, -ui, no sup., [in-mineo], v. intr. 2, *overhang, lean over, hang over, rise above, brood over, be intent on*.

**immisceō** (inm-), -ēre, -miscui, -mixtum (-mistum), [in-misceo], v. tr. 2, *mix, mingle*.

**immitis** (inm-), -e, [in-mitis], adj., *cruel, savage, vindictive, inhuman*.

**immittō** (inm-), -ere, -misi, -missum, [in-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go at, fling (at), fling towards, let in, let loose, insert*: *immisso volatu* (*with a swoop*).

**immōbilis** (inm-), -e, [in-mobilis], adj., *immovable, obstinate*.

**immodicus, -a, -um**, [in-modicus], adj., *immoderate*.

**immorior** (inm-), -i, -mortuus, [in-morior], v. dep. 3, *fall dying upon*.

**immōtus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-motus], adj., *unmoved, immovable*.

**immundus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-mundus], adj., *unclean*.

**immūnis** (inm-), -e, [in-†munis (cf. *munia* and *communis*)], adj., (*free from distributive share or tribute*), *exempt from, free from, untaxed, untouched by, without pay*.

**immūnitās** (inm-), -ātis, [in-muni + tas], f., *freedom*.

**immūnitus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in-munitus], adj., *unwalled*.

**immurmurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [in-murmuro], v. intr. 1, *whisper in*.

**impar** (inp-), -aris, [in-par], adj., *unequal, too short* *coloribus* (*of different colors*).

**impatiens** (inp-), -entis, [in-patiens], adj., *impatient*.

**impavidus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-pavidus], adj., *unterrified, undaunted, without fear*.

**impediō** (inp-), -īre, -īvī, -ītum, [†imped + io (cf. *compes*)], v. tr. 4, *entangle* (orig., *the feet by snare*), *entwine, hinder, prevent, forbid* (as of fear and shame).

**impellō** (inp-), -ere, -pulī, -pulsum, [in-pello], v. a. 3, *strike*

- against, strike, throw over, fill (auras).
- impēnsē** (inp-), [old abl. of **impensus**], adv., *urgently, pressingly*.
- imperfectus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-perfectus], adj., *unfinished, incomplete*.
- imperium** (inp-), -i, [†imperō- (cf. **impero**) + ium], n., *command, authority, sway*.
- imperō** (inp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [†imperō- (cf. **properus** and **imperium**) + o], v. tr. 1, *order, (command to be procured, dative of pers., acc. of thing), enjoin, bid, rule, command, control* (of horses).
- impēs** (inp-), -etis, [in-†petis (√PET + is, cf. **impetus**)], m., *impetus, rush, charge, force* (in motion), *effort* (as producing force).
- impetus** (inp-), -ūs, [in-†petus (√PET + tus)], m., *impetus, impulse, rush, charge, onset, momentum, onward course*.
- impietās** (inp-), -ātis, [impiō + tas], f., *impiety, failure of duty* (to a father or son).
- impiger** (inp-), -gra, -grum, [in-piger], adj., *not sluggish, active, vigorous, energetic, with active flight* (as suggested by the context).
- impius** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-pius], adj., *undutiful, impious, sacrilegious*.
- implācābilis** (inp-), -e, [in-placabilis], adj., *implacable*.
- impleō** (inp-), -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, [in-pleo], v. tr. 2, *fill, fill up, fill out, complete*: *ripas* (fill with the sound of, etc.); *mulierem* (impregnate).
- implōrō** (inp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-ploro], v. tr. 1, *implore, beseech*.
- impluō** (inp-), -ere, -ui, -ūtum, [in-ploro], v. intr. 3, *rain upon, drip upon, shower*.
- impōnō** (inp-), -ere, -posui, -positum, [in-pono], v. tr. 3, *place on, set on, set (over), put on, impose, give (nomen), serve (mensis), endow with* (acc. of thing); *finem* (put); *impositus pater* (lying on the bier).
- importūnus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-portunus (portu + nus)], adj., *(harborless, inhospitable), cruel, unkind, inhuman*.
- imprimō** (inp-), -ere, -pressi, -pressum, [in-premo], v. tr. 3, *press on, impress on*: *impressa hasta* (with a thrust of his spear).
- improbus** (inp-), -a, -um, [in-probus], adj., (not first class), *rascally*. — As noun, *wretch*.
- imprūdēns** (inp-), -entis, [in-prudens], adj., *unwise, unaware*.
- impulsus** (inp-), -ūs, [in-pulsus, through **impello**], m., *impulse, stroke, blow, force, momentum*.
- impūnis** (inp-), -e, [in-poena, infl. as adj.], adj., *unpunished, with impunity*. — n., **impune**, as adv., *without revenge* (of the subject), *with impunity, unpunished* (of the object or thing).
- imputō** (inp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-puto (reckon)], v. tr. 1, *charge to, impute*: *natum equis* (charge the death of, etc.).
- īmus**, -a, -um, [in + mus, sup. of **in**], adj., *(inmost), lowest, the bottom of, lowest part of, depths of*: *sub imum pectus* (below); *ima* (the bottom); *ab imo* (from the bottom).
- in**, [?], prep., *into* (with acc.), *in*

(with abl.), *on, upon* (acc. or abl.), *to, towards, against, for, with, in the power of, within*: in *locum, in place* (of); in *praeceps* (*headlong*); in *diem* (*for a day*); in *facinus juro* (*to*); in *latus obliquum* (*half-turned, sidewise*); *inquirere in annos* (*pry into, etc.*). — In comp., *in, into, on, upon, to, against*.

**in-** [cf. *un-*], inseparable adv., *un-, not*.

**Inachidēs, -ae**, [Gr. Ἰναχίδης], m., *son or descendant of Inachus*: 1. Epaphus as grandson of Inachus; 2. Perseus as a member of the royal family of Argos.

**Inachis, -idis**, [Gr. Ἰναχίς], f., *descendant of Inachus*. — Esp. *Io*, the grand-daughter of Inachus.

**Inachus, -ī**, [Gr. Ἰναχός], m., a river of Argolis. — Esp. the river-god, first king of Argos and father of Io.

**inaequalis, -e**, [in-aequalis], adj., *unequal*.

**inamābilis, -e**, [in-amabilis], adj., *unlovely, hateful*.

**inamoenus, -a, -um**, [in-amoenus], adj., *unlovely*.

**inānis, -e**, [?], adj., *empty, unpeopled* (orbis), *shadowy* (regna Ditis), *idle, ineffectual, useless*. — n., *ināne*, *the empty air, the void*.

**inarātus, -a, -um**, [in-aratus], adj., *unploughed, untilled*.

**inardēō, -ēre, -ārsi, -ārsum**, [in-ardeo], v. intr. 2, *blaze out*.

**inardescō, -ere, -ārsi, -ārsum**, [in-arDESCO], v. intr. 3, *blaze out*.

**imb-**, see *imb-*.

**incalēscō, -ere, -caluī**, no sup., [in-calesco], v. intr. 3, *grow warm, become fired, be warmed*.

**incal(e)faciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [in-caLEfacio], v. tr. 3,

*warm, heat, make reek* (knife in blood).

**incandescō, -ere, -canduī**, no sup., [in-candesco], v. intr. 3, *glow* (ignibus).

**incautus, -a, -um**, [in-cautus], adj., *incautious, careless, heedless*.

**incēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum**, [in-cedo], v. intr. 3, *advance, go forth, come forth, walk, proceed*.

**incendium, -ī**, [prob. in-†candium (†candō + ium, cf. candeo)], n., *fire, conflagration*.

**incendō, -ere, -cendi, -cēsum**, [in-†candō (cf. candeo)], v. tr. 3, *fire, light, kindle*.

**inceptum, -ī**, [p.p. of incipio as noun], n., *undertaking, enterprise, purpose*.

**incertus, -a, -um**, [in-certus], adj., *uncertain, doubtful, wavering*.

**incēssus, -ūs**, [in-†cessus, through incedo], m., *gait, walk*.

**incingō, -ere, -cinxī, -cinctum**, [in-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird around, wind around, gird, surround*. — Pass., *gird one's self*. — p.p., **incinctus**, *girt with* (acc.), *surrounded by*.

**incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum**, [in-capio], v. tr. 3, *begin*.

**incisus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of incido], part., *cut in, engraved*.

**inclitus, -a, -um**, [in-†clutus (p.p. of cluo, hear)], adj., *famous, renowned*.

**inclūdō, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsum**, [in-claudio], v. tr. 3, *shut in, enclose, imprison, contain* (arrows in a quiver).

**incōgnitus, -a, -um**, [in-cognitus], adj., *unknown, unseen* (oculis).

**incola, -ae**, [in-†cola (√COL + a,

- cf. *agricola*)], m., dweller in, inhabitant.
- incomitātus, -a, -um**, [in-comitatus], adj., *unaccompanied*.
- inconcēssus, -a, -um**, [in-concessus], adj., *unallowed, unauthorized, unlawful*.
- incōnsolābilis, -e**, [in-consolabilis], adj., *inconsolable, incurable (vulnus)*.
- incoquō, -ere, -cōxi, -coctum**, [in-coquo], v. tr. 3, *boil in, boil down, boil*.
- incrēmentum, -ī**, [incrē- (as if root of *increasco*) + mentum], n., *means of increase, increase*. — Pl., *a nursery (of dragon's teeth planted)*.
- incredō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, [in-crepo], v. tr. 1, *rattle, crash, crack*. — Hence, *scold, chide, upbraid, reproach, curse*.
- incrēscō, -ere, -crēvi, -crētum**, [in-cresco], v. intr. 3, *grow, increase, swell, be swollen*.
- incubō, -āre, -uī (-āvi), -itum (-ātum)**, [in-cubo], v. intr. 1, *lie on, brood (of a bird on the nest)*.
- incumbō, -ere, -cubui, -incumbo**, v. intr. 3, *lie down in (on), fall upon (a sword), bend over, lean over, bend to the work*.
- incurrō, -ere, -curri (-cucurri), -cursum**, [in-curro], v. intr. 3, *run in (into), jut out into (montes undis)*.
- incursō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [in-curso], v. intr. 1, *run against, hit against, dash against*.
- incursus, -ūs**, [in-cursus, through *incurro*], m., *onset, attack, rush*. — Fig., *impulse, suggestion*.
- incurvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [in-curvo], v. tr. 1, *bend up, bend*: *incurvata membra (doubled up)*.
- incurvus, -a, -um**, [in-curvus], adj., *curved, bent*.
- incūstōditus, -a, -um**, [in-custoditus], adj., *unguarded, without a keeper*.
- indāgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [indagō- (indu + †agus) + o], v. tr. 1, *hunt, track out*.
- inde, [im (cf. hinc) -de]**, adv., *from that, thence, from it, then (next), then (therefore), of it*.
- indēfessus, -a, -um**, [in-defessus], adj., *unwearied*.
- indējectus, -a, -um**, [in-dejectus], adj., *undemolished, intact*.
- indēlēbilis, -e**, [in-delebilis], adj., *indestructible*.
- indēplōrātus, -a, -um**, [in-deploratus], adj., *unmourned*.
- indēstrictus, -a, -um**, [in-destrictus], adj., *ungrazed, without a scratch*.
- indiciū, -ī**, [indic- (stem of *index*) + ium], n., *information, disclosure, testimony (given by an informer): indicio linguaue (informing tongue)*.
- indicō, -ere, -dixi, -dictum**, [indicō], v. tr. 3, *declare, proclaim, announce*.
- indicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [indicō], v. tr. 1, *show, point out, declare*.
- indigena, -ae**, [indu-gena (√GEN + a, cf. *incola*)], m., *native*. — Pl., *natives*.
- indiges, -etis**, [indu-†ges (√GA, shorter form of √GEN + tis, reduced)], m., *native*. — Esp. a native god or hero raised to the rank of a local divinity, *home-born*.
- indigestus, -a, -um**, [in-digestus], adj., *undigested, chaotic*.

**indignor**, -ārī, -ātus, [indignō + o], v. dep. 1, *deem unworthy, be indignant, disdain*. — pres. p., **indignāns**, *indignant*. — ger., **indignandus**, *to be disdained, unworthy of*.

**indignus**, -a, -um, [in-dignus], adj., *unworthy* (of the thing suffered). — Also, *unworthy* (of the person suffering), *undeserving* (a particular fate), *innocent*.

**indoleō**, -ēre, -dolui, no sup., [in-doleo], v. intr. 2, *mourn, grieve, be hurt*.

**indomitus**, -a, -um, [in-domitus], adj., *unconquered, unbroken* (of animals), *untamed*.

**indotatus**, -a, -um, [in-dotatus], adj., *dowerless, without dowry*.

**inducō**, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum, [in-duco], v. tr. 3, *spread on, draw over, bring on, gather, spread over, take on* (of the subject itself), *cover, coat*.

**indulgeō**, -ēre, -dulsī, -dultum, [?], v. intr. 2, *indulge, indulge in, give way to*.

**induō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, [?, perh. indu + o (cf. *tribuo*)], v. tr. 3, *put on, clothe*. — Pass., *put on* (to one's self). — p.p., **indūtus**, *clad*.

**indūrēscō**, -ere, -dūruī, no sup., [in-đuresco], v. intr. 3, *harden*.

**indūrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [in-duro], v. tr. 1, *harden, petrify*.

**Indus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰνδός], adj., *Indian, of India*:  **dentes** (*elephants' tusks, ivory*). — m. pl., *the Indians, inhabitants of India*.

**ineō**, -īre, -īi, -itum, [in-eo], v. tr. irr., *go into, enter, enter upon, go upon, attend*.

**iners**, -ertis, [in-ars], adj., 'shiftless,' *sluggish, listless, inactive, cowardly*.

**inexpugnābilis**, -e, [in-expugna-bilis], adj., *unconquerable, impregnable, ineradicable*.

**inexpectātus** (**inexp-**), a, -um, [in-exspectatus], adj., *unexpected*.

**infāmia**, -ae, [infami + ia], f., *ill report, ill fame*.

**infāmis**, -e, [in-fama, infl. as adj.], adj., *of ill report, infamous, ill-omened*.

**infāns**, -antis, [in-fans, pres. p. of **for**], c. (really adj.), *infant, child*. — As adj., *childish*: **ora**.

**inaustus**, -a, -um, [in-faustus], adj., *unpropitious, unlucky*.

**infectus**, -a, -um, [in-factus], adj., *undone, unfinished*.

**infēlix**, -icis, [in-felix], adj., *unlucky, unhappy, ill-starred, ill-boding*.

**inferiae**, -arum, [inferō- (reduced) + ia], f. pl., *sacrifice* (to the gods below).

**inferior**, see **inferus**.

**infernus**, -a, -um, [inferō + nus], adj., *of the lower world*: **sedes** (*the world below*).

**inferō**, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, [infero], v. tr. irr., *bring to, bear to, place among, inflict* (*morsus*, etc.).

(**inferus**), -a, -um, [?, unc. stem + rus], adj., *low, below*. — Comp., *lower, too low*. — For sup., see **imus**.

**infestus**, -a, -um, [in-festus], adj., *hostile, dangerous, infested with, offended* (*Diana*).

**inficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, [in-facio], v. tr. 3, *dip in, dye, tinge, color, come over* (*pallor fores*), *infect* (*tabe*), *paint* (of reflected color): **infectus** (*reeking*).

**infirmus**, -a, -um, [in-firmus], adj., *feeble*.

**infītor, -āri, -ātus**, [infītia- (stem infītiaē) + o], v. dep. 1, *deny*. — ger., **infītiandus**, *to be denied, to be repudiated*.

**inflō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [in-flo], v. tr. 1, *blow on, fill, inflate*.

**infṛā**, [instr. of inferus], adv., *lower, below, beneath*.

**infractus**, see **infringo**.

**infringō, -ere, -frēgi, -fractum**, [in-frango], v. tr. 3, *break down, break off*. — p.p., **infractus**, *broken, cracked* (of sound).

**infundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [in-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour in, infuse, breathe into*: *infusa capillos* (*with hair flowing*).

**ingemō, -ere, -gemui, -gemitum**, [in-gemo], v. intr. 3, *groan* (at a sight, etc.), *give a groan, creak*.

**ingeniōsus, -a, -um**, [ingeniō + osus], adj., *ingenious, talented*.

**ingenium, -i**, [†ingena- (or similar stem) + ium], n., *nature* (born in one), *character, genius, mind, talent*. — Pl., *genius* (coll. for men of genius).

**ingēns, -entis**, [in-gens (i.e. a monster out of its class)], adj., *vast, huge*.

**ingerō, -ere, -gessi, -gestum**, [in-gero], v. tr. 3, *heap upon*.

**ingrātus, -a, -um**, [in-gratus], adj., *unpleasing, ungrateful*.

**ingredior, -i, -gressus**, [in-gra-dior], v. dep. 3, *enter, pass* (on or over), *proceed*.

**inguen, -inis**, [?], m., *the groin*. — Also pl.

**inhaereō, -ēre, -haesi, -haesum**, [in-haereo], v. intr. 2, *stick in, cling to, inhere*.

**inhibeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum**, [in-habeo], v. tr. 2, *hold in, check, restrain, stay*.

**inhonōrātus, -a, -um**, [in-honoratus], adj., *unhonored*.

**inhospitus, -a, -um**, [in-hospes, decl. as adj. (cf. hospita)], adj., *inhospitable*.

**iniciō (inj-), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [in-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw upon* (in, into), *thrust into, throw around, cast upon*: *manum* (*lay hands on*).

**inimīcus, -a, -um**, [in-amicus], adj., *hostile*. — As noun, *enemy*.

**iniquus, -a, -um**, [in-aequus], adj., *unequal, unfair, cruel, unwilling* (mens), *rough* (mons).

**injūria, -ae**, [in-jus, of unc. formation], f., *injustice, outrage, wrong*.

**injūstē**, [old abl. of *injustus*], adj., *unjustly*.

**injūstus, -a, -um**, [in-justus], adj., *unjust, unfair*.

**imm-**, see **imm-**.

**innābilis, -e**, [in-nabilis], adj., *unnavigable*.

**innāscor, -i, -nātus**, [in-nascor], v. dep. 3, *grow on* (in).

**innātus**, p.p. of **innāscor**.

**innitor, -i, -nisus (nīxus)**, [in-nitor], v. dep. 3, *lean on*.

**innocuus, -a, -um**, [in-nocuus], adj., *harmless, innocent*.

**innubus, -a, -um**, [in-+nubus (cf. pronuba)], adj., *unmarried*.

**innumerus, -a, -um**, [in-numerus], adj., *numberless, countless*.

**innuptus, -a, -um**, [in-nuptus], adj., *unmarried*. — Fem., *maiden*.

**Īnō, -ūs**, [Gr. Ἰνώ], f., *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas, sister of Semele, and nurse of Bacchus, changed to the sea-goddess Leucothea*.

**inops, -opis**, [in-ops], adj., *destitute, feeble, helpless, wretched*: *inops mentis* (*crazed*).

- inornātus**, -a, -um, [in-ornatus], adj., *unadorned*.
- īnōus**, -a, -um, [Gr. ἰνῶος], adj., of *Ino*.
- inp-**, see *imp-*.
- inquam**, [?], v. intr. def., *said I, said he, etc.*
- inquinō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?], v. tr. I, *stain*.
- inquirō**, -ere, -quaesivī, -quaesitum, [in-quaero], v. tr. 3, *inquire, pry, investigate, learn, inquire into*.
- inrequiētus** (irr-), -a, -um, [in-†requietus (p.p. of requiesco)], adj., *restless, without rest*.
- inrideō**, see *irrideo*.
- inritāmen**, see *irritamen*.
- inritāmentum**, see *irritamentum*.
- inritō**, see *irrito*.
- inritus**, see *irritus*.
- inrōrō** (irr-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-roro], v. tr. I, *sprinkle, bedew*.
- inrumpō** (irr-), -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, [in-rumpo], v. intr. 3, *break in (into), break out upon, burst upon*.
- insānia**, -ae, [†insano- (reduced) + ia], f., *madness, insanity, frenzy*. — Also personified.
- insānus**, -a, -um, [in-sanus], adj., (*unsound*), *mad, crazy*. — Of inanimate things, *wild (aquae)*.
- inscius**, -a, -um, [in-†scius (cf. nescius)], adj., *ignorant, unaware, unknowing(ly)*.
- inscribō**, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, [in-scribo], v. tr. 3, *write upon, inscribe, mark*.
- insecō**, -āre, -secuī, -sectum, [in-seco], v. tr. I, *cut into, cut in, cleave*.
- insenescō**, -ere, -senuī, [in-senesco], v. intr. 3, *grow old*.
- insequor**, -ī, -secūtus, [in-sequor], v. dep. 3, *pursue*.
- inserō**, -ere, -seruī, -sertum, [in-sero?], v. tr. 3, *thrust in, intrude, insert*.
- insidiae**, -ārum, [†insidō + ia], f. pl., (*ambush*), *plots, treachery, snare, hidden dangers*.
- insignis**, -e, [in-signum, infl. as adj.], adj., *marked, conspicuous, distinguished*.
- insiliō**, -ire, -siluī, -sultum, [in-salio], v. intr. 4, *spring into (upon), leap into (upon)*.
- insistō**, -ere, -stitī, -stitum, [in-sisto], v. intr. 3, *stand on, step upon, rest on, rise up on (digitis)*.
- insolitus**, -a, -um, [in-solitus], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed*.
- insomnis**, -e, [in-somnus, infl. as adj.], adj., *sleepless*.
- insonō**, -āre, -sonuī, no sup., [in-sono], v. intr. I, *blow upon, sound, roar*.
- insōns**, -sontis, [in-sons], adj., *guiltless, innocent, unoffending*.
- insōpitus**, -a, -um, [in-sopitus], adj., *sleepless*.
- inspiciō**, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum, [in-†specio], v. tr. 3, *look upon, see, gaze upon*.
- inspirō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-spiro], v. intr. I, *blow upon, breathe into (with acc. of thing)*.
- instābilis**, -e, [in-stabilis], adj., *unsteady, unstable*.
- instar**, indecl., [unc. form from *insto*], n., (*image*), *like* (properly in apposition); used with gen.
- instigō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prob. instigō- (in-†stigus, √STIG + us)], v. tr. I, *spur on, urge on*.
- instillō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-

- stillo], v. tr. 1, *drop in, pour in* (slowly).
- instō, -āre, -stiti, -stātum**, [in-sto], v. intr. 1, *stand over, urge, press on, pursue, threaten, insist*. — pres. p., **instāns**, *approaching, threatening, pressing, urgent*.
- instringō, -ere, -strinxi, -strictum**, [in-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind*.
- instruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum**, [in-instruo], v. a. 3, *arrange, supply, furnish, prepare, set* (convivia).
- insuētus, -a, -um**, [in-suetus], adj., *unaccustomed*.
- insula, -ae**, [?], f., *island*.
- insultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [in-salto], v. intr. 1, *leap upon, dance upon*. — Often with accessory idea of contempt: *fluctibus carinae*.
- insum, inesse, infui**, no sup., [in-sum], v. intr. irr., *be in*. — Often transl. by *have* (with change of subject).
- insuper, [in-super]**, adv., *over and above, besides, moreover*.
- insuperābilis, -e**, [in-supera-bilis], adj., *unconquerable, inevitable*.
- intābescō, -ere, -tabuī**, no sup., [in-tabesco], v. intr. 3, *pine* (at anything), *melt away*.
- intactus, -a, -um**, [in-tactus], adj., *untouched, not disturbed*.
- integer, -gra, -grum**, [in-†tēger (√TAG + rus)], adj., *untouched, uninjured, intact, in* (its) *entirety*.
- intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum**, [inter-lego], v. tr. 3, *understand*. — p.p., **intellectus**, *intelligible*.
- intemptātus, -a, -um**, [in-temp-tatus], adj., *untried*.
- intendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum**, [in-tendo], v. tr. 3, *stretch upon, stretch*. — With or without **animus** (*bend one's mind, devote one's self, aim, intend*).
- intentus, -ūs**, [in-†tentus, perh. through **intendo**], m., *effort, undertaking*.
- inter, [comp. of in (in + ter)]**, prep., *between* (prop. of two), *among, amid*: **inter se** (*with each other*) — As adv. in comp., *between, among, in, apart, in advance*.
- intercipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum**, [inter-capio], v. tr. 3, *take away* (before somebody else), *take possession of*.
- interdum, [inter dum]**, adv., (cf. 'between whiles'), *sometimes*.
- intereā, [inter eā (cf. hac)]**, adv., *meanwhile*.
- intereō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, [inter (with unc. force, perh. *apart*) -eo, cf. **interficio**], v. intr. irr., *perish, be destroyed*.
- interior, -ōris**, [comp. of †interus (cf. **intra**)], adj., *inner*. — n. as adv., *within*. — See also **intimus**.
- interius**, see **interior**.
- intermittō, -ere, -misi, -missum**, [inter-mitto], v. tr. 3, (*let come between*), *leave off, cease, stop, intermit*.
- internōdium, -ī**, [inter-nodō + ium], n., *space between knots*. — Hence, *limb* (between joints).
- interritus, -a, -um**, [in-territus], adj., *unterrified, fearless, without alarm*.
- intertextō, -ere, -texuī, -textum**, [inter-texo], v. tr. 3, *interweave*.
- intervenīō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, [inter-venio], v. tr. 4, *come between, interrupt*.
- intexō, -ere, -uī, -tum**, [in-texo], v. tr. 3, *weave in, interweave*.



**intibum** (intu-), [Gr. ἔντυβον], n.,  
*endive*.

**intimus**, -a, -um, [in + timus,  
sup. of **in**], adj., *inmost*.

**intinguō**, -ere, -tinxī, -tinctum,  
[in-tinguo], v. tr. 3, *dip in*.

**intonō**, -āre, -tonuī, -tonitum,  
[in-tono], v. intr. 1, *thunder*.

**intōsus**, -a, -um, [in-tonsus],  
adj., *unshorn, long-haired* (as a  
sign of youth).

**intrā**, [instr. of **†interus**], prep.  
and adv., *within, inside*.

**intremiscō**, -ere, -tremuī, no sup.,  
[in-tremisco], v. intr. 3, *tremble*,  
*shake*.

**intrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [**†interō**  
+ o], v. tr. 1, *enter*.

**introitus**, -ūs, [intro-itus], m.,  
*entrance*.

**intrōrsus**, [intro-vorsus, (p.p. of  
**verto**)], adv., *within*.

**intus**, [in + tus (cf. **divinitus**)],  
adv., (*from within*), *within* (cf. **a**  
**dextra**).

**inultus**, -a, -um, [in-ultus], adj.,  
*unavenged*.

**inūtilis**, -e, [in-utilis], adj., *use-*  
*less, injurious*.

**invādō**, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, [in-  
vado], v. tr. 3, *attack*.

**invehō**, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum,  
[in-veho], v. intr. 3, *bear to* (or  
*against*). — Pass., *attack, make a*  
*raid*. — p.p., **invectus**, *borne on*.

**inveniō**, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum,  
[in-venio], v. tr. 4, *find, discover*.  
— p.p. n., **inventum**, *invention*,  
*discovery*.

**inventum**, see **invenio**.

**invergō**, -ere, no perf., no sup.,  
[in-vergo], v. tr. 3, *pour*.

**invictus**, -a, -um, [in-victus],  
adj., *unconquered, unconquerable*.

**invidēō**, -ere, -vidī, -vīsum,

[prob. **invidō** + eo, but con-  
founded with **in-video**], v. intr.  
2, *be jealous of, envy, grudge*. —  
Also with acc. of thing grudged.  
— p.p., **invisus**, *hated, hateful*.

**invidia**, -ae, [invidō + ia], f.,  
*envy, jealousy, ill will, evil fame*  
(among others, changing point of  
view). — Also personified, *Envy*.

**invidiōsus**, -a, -um, [invidia-  
(reduced) + osus], adj. (fraught  
with **invidia**), *envied, to be en-*  
*vied, an object of envy*. — Also,  
*full of ill will, envying, jealous*.

**invidus**, -a, -um, [in-†vidus (cf.  
**video**)], adj., (*looking askance*  
*at*), *envious, jealous, grudging*.

**invisus**, see **invideo**.

**invitus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *unwill-*  
*ing*.

**invius**, -a, -um, [in-via (infl. as  
adj.)], adj., *pathless, impassable*.

**invocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in-  
voco], v. tr. 1, (*call in*), *appeal*  
*to, invoke*.

**involvō**, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum,  
[in-volvo], v. tr. 3, *enwrap*,  
*wrap, envelop*.

**Iō**, -ūs, [Gr. Ἰω], f., daughter of  
Inachus, changed by Juno into a  
heifer.

**iō**, [?], interj., *ho! oh!*

**Iolāus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἰόλαος], m., son of  
Iphicles, nephew and companion  
of Hercules. He took part in the  
Calydonian hunt.

**Iōlciacus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰωλκια-  
κός], adj., *of Iolcus* in Thessaly,  
the native place of Jason.

**Iolē**, -ēs, [Gr. Ἰόλη], f., daughter  
of Eurytus, king of Œchalia in  
Eubœa, beloved by Hercules.

**Ionius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰόνιος], adj.,  
*Ionian*. — Esp. neut. (sc. **mare**),  
*the Ionian Sea, west of Greece*.

**Iphigenia**, -ae, [Gr. Ἰφιγένεια], f., the daughter of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ. She was to be sacrificed to Diana, but was exchanged for a deer.

**ipse**, -a, -um, [is-pte (potis?)], pron., *himself, herself, itself, self*. — Often transl. by other forms of speech, *very, of itself, even, the very, the master (lord, etc.) himself* (Jupiter and the like): **ex ipsis**, *from their own forms* (into something else).

**ira**, -ae, [?], f., *wrath, anger, fury*. — Also pl.

**irāscor**, -ī, **irātus**, [irā- (prob. verb stem) + sco], v. dep. 3, *be angry*. — p.p., **irātus**, *angry, in wrath*.

**Īris**, -idis (also -is), [Gr. Ἥρις], f., the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas, messenger and servant of Juno.

**irrideō** (inr-), -ēre, -risī, -risum, [in-rideo], v. tr. 2, *deride*.

**irritāmen** (inr-), -inis, [irritā + men], n., *cause of irritation, irritation*.

**irritāmentum** (inr-), -ī, [irrita + mentum], n., *cause of irritation, exciting cause (malorum)*.

**irritō** (inr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *provoke*.

**irritus** (inr-), -a, -um, [in-ratus], adj., (*unratified*), *void, null, unavailing, vain, in vain, brought to naught*.

**irumpō**, see **inrumpo**.

**Irus**, -ī, [Gr. ἶρος], n., a beggar slain by Ulysses with a blow of his fist. — As common noun, *an Irus, a beggar*.

**is**, **ea**, **id**, gen **ejus**, [√1], pron., *he, she, it, that: ea (all this, all that)*.

**Ismarius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰσμάριος], adj., *of Ismarus* (a mountain of Thrace), *Ismarian, Thracian*.

**Ismēnis**, -idis, [Gr. Ἰσμηνίς], f. adj., *of Ismenos* (a river near Thebes). — Hence pl., *Theban women*.

**Ismēnos**, -ī, [Gr. Ἰσμηνός], m.: 1. a river near Thebes; 2. one of the sons of Niobe.

**iste**, -a, -ud (gen. -ius), [is-te (cf. tam, tum)], pron., *that* (near the person addressed), *those*.

**istic**, [isti-ce], adv., *there* (by the person addressed).

**ita**, [?, akin to **item**], conj., *so, thus: ita . . . ut (just as)*.

**Italia**, -ae, [†Italō- (reduced) + ia (f. of -ius)], f., *Italy*.

**iter**, **itineris**, [akin to **eo**, formation unc.], n., *way, road, course, passage, channel*.

**iterō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [iterō- (cf. iterum) + o], v. tr. 1, *repeat, reiterate, find again, reproduce*.

**iterum**, [√1 (in **is**) + **terus** (cf. **utrum**)], adv., *a second time, again, once more, twice*.

**itum**, see **eo**.

**Itys**, -yos, [Gr. Ἴτυς], m., son of Tereus and Progne, who was changed into a pheasant.

**Iūlus**, -ī, [Gr. Ἰούλος], m., a name of Ascanius, son of Æneas, from whom the Julian family in Rome derived its name.

**Ixiōn**, -onis, [Gr. Ἰξίων], m., a king of the Lapithæ, who was bound to a wheel in the world below as a punishment for his crimes.

## J.

**jaceō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [prob. **jacō**- (jac + us) + **eo**, but perhaps

- not denominative], v. intr. 2, *lie, lie prostrate, be situated, lie still, be fallen, decline, be downcast.*
- jaciō, -ere, -jēci, -jactum**, [√JAC, as in *jaceo*], v. tr. 3, *throw, throw down, throw out, sow (semina), lay (foundations).*
- jactō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [jactō + o], v. tr. 1, *throw, toss, hurl, move (wings), whirl (torch), throw off (carmina), show off, display.* — p.p., **jactātus**, *moving, flapping (wings).*
- jactūra, -ae**, [jactu + ra], f., *loss* (properly from throwing overboard).
- jactus, -ūs**, [√JAC + tus], m., *throwing.*
- jaculātrix, -icis**, [jaculā + trix], f., *(thrower of darts), huntress.*
- jaculor, -āri, -ātus**, [jaculō + o], v. dep. 1, *hurl* (properly, *javelins*).
- jaculum, -ī**, [prob. **jacō-** (cf. **jacio**) + **lum** (n. of **-lus**)], n., *javelin.*
- jam**, [?], adv., *now* (of succession or growth, cf. **nunc**, an instantaneous *now*), *just now, immediately, already, at last*: **jam jamque** (*just now, immediately*); **neque jam** (*no longer*). — **jam dudum**, adv., *already, now for some time.* — **jam pridem**, *long since.*
- jānuā, -ae**, [akin to **Janus**], f., *door.*
- Jānus, -ī**, [akin to **dies, Jupiter, and Diana**], m., an Italian deity, represented over doorways and beginnings of things. An ancient gate in Rome was also called *Janus* or *Porta Janualis*.
- jecur, jecinoris (jecoris)**, [?, gen. from expanded form], n., *liver.*
- jejūnia, -ae**, [jejunō + ia], f., *fasting, fast, starvation.*
- juba, -ae**, [?], f., *mane.*
- Juba, -ae**, m., a king of Numidia, who was defeated by Julius Cæsar in the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46, and killed himself.
- jubar, -aris**, [?], n., *sunbeam, comet, star.*
- jubeō, -ēre, jūssi, jussum**, [prob. **jus habeo**, but forms obscure], v. tr. 2, *command, bid.* — See also **jussum**.
- jūcundus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *pleasant, agreeable.*
- jūdex, -icis**, [jus-dex (√DIC, as stem)], c., *judge, critic*: **me judice** (*in my judgment*).
- jūdicium, -ī**, [judic + ium], n., *judgment, decision.*
- jugālis, -e**, [jugō- (reduced) + **alis**], adj., *conjugal, of marriage.* — Also pl., *team* (in the yoke), *serpent steeds* (from the context).
- jūgerum, -ī** (also **-eris, ere**, etc.), [prob. √JUG + **us**, certainly akin to **jugum**], n., *a measure of land, acre* (loosely, being only about two-thirds of an acre).
- jugulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [jugulō + o], v. tr. 1, *cut the throat, kill, slay.*
- jugulum, -ī**, [jugō + **lum**], n., *the throat* (at the 'yoke' of the collar-bones).
- jugum, -ī**, [√JUG + **um**], n., *yoke.* — Less exactly, *ridge* (of mountains), *beam* (of a door), *hill-tops.*
- Jūlius, -a, -um**, [†Jūlō- (reduced) + **ius**], adj., *Julian* (the name of the Roman gens to which Cæsar belonged). — Esp. *Julian* (of Julius Cæsar). — Masc., **Jūlius**, the name of Gaius Cæsar and his adopted son, Augustus.
- juncōsus, -a, -um**, [juncō + **osus**], adj., *reedy, rushy.*

**junctūra, -aē**, [junctu + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *joining, ligament, web* (of web-footed birds).

**juncus, -ī**, [?], m., *rush*.

**jungō, -ere, junxi, junctum**, [√JUG], v. tr. 3, *yoke, harness, unite, imprint* (oscula). — p.p., *united with, close by, next to, connected, related*.

**Jūnō, -ōnis**, [prob. for **Jovino**, akin to **Jupiter**], f., the queen of the gods, wife of Jupiter, enemy of Hercules and of the Trojans.

**Jūnōnius, -a, -um**, [†Juno + ius], adj., of *Juno*: *avis, the peacock* (sacred to Juno): **Samos** (the island of Samos, where Juno had a famous temple).

**Juppiter, Jovis**, [†Jovis-pater], m., the supreme divinity of the Romans, corresponding in general to **Zeus** of the Greeks: **arbor Jovis** (the oak); also, *the air, the sky*.

**jūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [jus (as if †jura) + o], v. intr. 1, *swear, swear by* (acc.), *conspire*: **juranda palus** (the oath of the gods).

**jūs, jūris**, [JU (akin to JUG) + us], n., *right* (humanly speaking, cf. **fas**), *justice, rights, control* (rights over), *bond* (taedae); **jure** (*justly, with reason*).

**jussum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **jubeo**], n., *order, command, behest, bidding*.

**jūstē**, [old abl. of **justus**], adv., *justly, with reason*.

**jūstus, -a, -um**, [jus + tus (cf. **robustus**)], adj., *just, lawful, regular, proper, wonted, well-founded*. — n. pl., *what is just, justice, funeral rites, sad offices*.

**juvenālis, -e**, [juven + alis], adj., *youthful*.

**juvenāliter**, [juvenali + ter], adv., *with youthful strength*.

**juvenca, -ae**, [juven + ca (f. of -cus)], f., *heifer*.

**juvencus, -ī**, [juven + cus], m., *bullock, ox*.

**juvenilis, -e**, [juven- (as if juveni-) + lis], adj., *youthful*.

**juvenis, -is**, [?], c. (used as adj. with neuter form), *young, youthful*. — As noun, *young man, youth*: **anni** (of youth).

**juventa, -ae**, [juven + ta (abstract ending)], f., *youth*. — Personified, *Hebe, Youth*.

**juvenūs, -ūtis**, [juven + tus], f., *youth* — Also, *the youth* (collectively), *young men*.

**juvō, -āre, jūvī, jūtum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *aid, assist, help, delight, give pleasure, be wholesome*.

**juxtā**, [sup. of stem akin to **jungo**], adv., *near by, close by*.

## L.

**labēfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [†labē- (case-form akin to **labo**) + facio]. v. tr. 3, *shake, make totter, sway to and fro, wrench*.

**labō, -āre, -āvī**, no sup., [?], v. intr. 1, *roll, shake, totter, sway, be weak* (cf. 'be shaky').

**lābor, -ōris**, [?], m., *toil, fatigue, trouble, difficulty, sorrows* (pl.), *pain, trial*.

**lābor, -ī, lāpsus**, [?, akin to **labo**], v. dep. 3, *slide, slip, fall, flow, swim, glide*. — p.p., **lapsus**, *flowing, fading, glazing* (oculi).

**labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [labor- (as if **labora**) + o], v. intr. 1, *toil, be in travail, be in distress, stagger* (under a burden). — Also, *work, strive, care*. — p.p., *wrought*.

**Labros, -ī**, [Gr. Λάβρος], m., one of Actæon's dogs.

- labrum, -ī**, [akin to **labium**], n., *lip*.
- lac, lactis**, [?], n., *milk, juice*.
- Lacedaemon, -onis**, [Gr. Λακεδαίμων], f., *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta*.
- lacer, -era, -erum**, [?], unc. root + rus], adj., *torn, dismembered, shattered, lacerated*.
- lacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [lacerō- (as if **lacera**) + o], v. tr. 1, *tear, lacerate*.
- lacerta, -ae**, [?], f., *lizard*.
- lacertōsus, -a, -um**, [lacertō + osus], adj., *muscular*.
- lacetus, -ī**, [?], perh. same as **lacerta**, cf. **musculus**], m., *arm* (perh. orig. of the biceps muscle).
- Lachnē, -ēs**, [Gr. Λάχνη], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Lacinius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Λακίνιον], adj., of *Lacinium* (a promontory of Southern Italy, on which was a temple of Juno, a landmark for sailors). The name of the promontory is the neut. of the adj.
- Lacōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Λάκων], m., *Laconian*, the name of one of Actæon's dogs.
- Lacōnis, -idis (-idos)**, f., adj., *Laconian*; used referring to a female dog of Laconian breed.
- lacrima, -ae**, [unc. stem (akin to δάκρυ) + ma (f. of -mus)], f., *tear*.
- lacrimābilis, -e**, [lacrimā (stem of **lacrimo**) + bilis], adj., *lamentable*: nil **lacrimabilis** (*no cause for tears*).
- lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [lacrima + o], v. intr. 1, *weep, shed tears*: ebur (*of moisture found on it*).
- lacrimōsus, -a, -um**, [lacrima + osus], adj., *tearful* (*fumus*).
- lactāns, -antis**, [lact- (as if **lacta**) + o], pres. p. (of **lacto**), *milky* (*ubera*).
- lacteus, -a, -um**, [lact + eus], adj., *milky*: via (*the milky way*).
- lacūna, -ae**, [lacu + na (f. of -nus)], f., *hollow, gap*.
- lacus, -ūs**, [?], m., *lake, pool, reservoir, vat*.
- Lādōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Λάδων], m.: 1. a river of Arcadia and Elis; 2. one of Actæon's dogs.
- laedō, -ere, laesi, laesum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *hurt, injure, wound, violate, outrage, offend* (cf. 'hurt'), *hack* (*ferrum*), *trample on* (*ignem*).
- Laelaps, -apis**, [Gr. Λαίλαψ], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Laertēs, -ae**, [Gr. Λαέρτης], m., the father of Ulysses.
- laetābilis, -e**, [laeta + bilis], adj., *joyful, acceptable*.
- laetitia, -ae**, [laeto + tia], f., *joy*. — Personified, *Joy*.
- laetor, -ārī, -ātus**, [laetō- (as if **laeta**) + o], v. dep. 1, *rejoice, take delight, be glad*.
- laetus, -a, -um**, [unc. root + tus], adj., *joyful, glad*.
- laevus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *the left* (*hand*): *laeva* (*on the left*).
- lambō, -ere, lambī**, sup. obs., [?], cf. **labium, labrum**], v. tr. 3, *lick*.
- lāmentābilis, -e**, [lamenta + bilis], adj., *lamentable, distressing*.
- lāmīna, -ae**, [?], f., *plate* (*of metal*), *metal*.
- Lampetiē, -ēs**, [Gr. Λαμπετή], f., one of the Heliades.
- lāna, -ae**, [?], f., *wool*. — Also pl.
- lancea, -ae**, [prob. borr. from λόγχη], f., *lance*.
- languēō, -ēre, languī**, no sup., [?], prob. from adj. stem, cf. **lan-**

- guidus**], v. intr. 2, *fail, languish, die out*.
- languēscō, -ere, languī**, no sup., [langue- (stem of *languēo*) + *sco*], v. intr. 3, *languish, die out, die*.
- languor, -ōris**, [langu- (as if root of *languēo*) + *or*], m., *languor, weakness*.
- lānificus, -a, -um**, [lana-ficus], adj., *wool-making, textile*: *ars* (of *spinning* or *weaving*).
- lāniger, -era, -erum**, [lana-ger (for -gerus)], adj., *wool-bearing, fleecy*. — As noun, *fleecy sheep*.
- laniō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [lania + *o*], v. tr. 1, *tear, rend, mangle, lacerate*.
- lānūgō, -inis**, [?, †lanu- (akin to *lana*) + *go*], f., *down*.
- Lāomedōn, -ontos**, [Gr. Λαομέδων], m., king of Troy, son of Ilus, father of Priam.
- lapidōsus, -a, -um**, [lapid + *osus*], adj., *stony*.
- lapillus, -ī**, [lapid + *lus*], m., *little stone, pebble*.
- lapis, -idis**, [?], m., *stone*.
- lāpsus, -ūs**, [lab- (as root) + *tus*], m., *slip, swoop, shoot, descent* (by gliding), *course* (of a river).
- laqueus, -ī**, [?, akin to *lacio*, perh. orig. of a pit, cf. *lacus*], m., *snare, noose*.
- Lār, Laris**, [?, orig. *las*], m., *a household god, a tutelary divinity*. — Usually in the pl., the special protectors of the household, spirits of deceased ancestors, or some deified persons. — Less exactly, *hearth, home, house, habitation*.
- largus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *bounteous, generous, bountiful*.
- lascivīō, -īre, -īi, -ītum**, [lascivō- (as if *lascivi-*) + *o*], v. intr. 4, *be frolicsome, be wanton, wanton, sport*.
- lascivus, -a, -um**, [?, unc. stem + *vus* (cf. *nocivus*)], adj., *wanton, frolicsome, sportive, playful*.
- lassō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [lassō- (as if *lassa*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *tire, fatigue, weary*. — p.p., *tired, weary*.
- lassus, -a, -um**, [?, perh. akin to *lascivus*, 'tired with play'], adj., *weary, fatigued, exhausted*.
- lātē, [old abl. of *latus*]**, adv., *widely, far and wide, widely abroad*.
- latebra, -ae**, [latē- (weakened) + *bra*], f., *lurking-place, hiding-place, den, haunt*. — Fig., *riddle* (as means of concealing meaning).
- lateō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [prob. from adj. stem?], v. intr. 2, *be hid, lie hid, skulk, lurk, hide, lie buried* (fig.). — pres. p., *hidden, secret*.
- latex, -icis**, [?], m., *water, fluid*. — Often in pl.
- Latinus, -a, -um**, [Latiō- (or simpler stem) + *inus*], adj., *Latin, of Rome*.
- latitō, -āre, -āvi**, no sup., [†latitō- (or kindred stem) + *o* (cf. *lateo*)], v. intr. 1, *hide, lurk*.
- Latius, -a, -um**, [†latu- (or -o) (akin to *πλατύς*) + *ius*], adj., *of Latium, Latin, Roman*.
- Lātōis, -idis**, [Gr. Λητώις], f., *daughter of Latona (Leto), Diana*.
- Lātōna, -ae**, (Gr. Λητώ + *na* (cf. *Diana, Neptunus*)), f., *the mother of Apollo and Diana*.
- Lātōnius, -a, -um**, [†Latona (reduced) + *ius*], adj., *of Latona*. — As subst. f., *daughter of Latona (Diana)*.
- Lātōus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Λητώος], adj., *of Latona*.

- lātrātus**, -ūs, [latrā + tus], m., *barking, baying, bark.*
- lātrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, prob. from noun stem], v. intr. 1, *bark.* — pres. p., **lātrāns** (as noun), *barking dog.*
- lātūrus**, see *fero*.
- lātus**, -a, -um, [?, prob. for †platus], adj., *broad, wide*: in *latum* (*in width*).
- latus**, -eris, [?], n., *side, flank*: omne *latus*, *every side* (fig.).
- laudō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†laud + o], v. tr. 1, *praise, commend, approve, speak well of, extol.*
- laurea**, -ae, [laurō + ea (f. of -eus)], f., *laurel.*
- laureus**, -a, -um, [†laurō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of laurel.*
- laurus**, -ī, [?], f., *laurel.*
- laus**, **laudis**, [?, prob. for †claus], f., *glory*. — Pl., *creditable acts*; also same sense as sing.
- Lāvinium**, -ī, [†Lavinō- (reduced) + ius], n., the town in Latium built by Æneas and named after his wife, Lavinia.
- lavō**, -āre (-ere), -āvī (lāvī), -ātum (lautum, lōtum), [akin to *luo*, through noun stem], v. tr. 1 and 3, *wash, bathe.*
- lea**, -ae, [f. of *leo*, through earlier form], f., *lioness.*
- leæna**, -ae, [Gr. λέαινα], f., *lioness.*
- Leandros**, -ī, [Gr. Λέανδρος], m., *Leander* (a youth who swam the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos to visit his mistress, Hero).
- Learchus**, -ī, [Gr. Λέαρχος], m., a son of Athamas and Ino.
- Lebinthos**, -ī, [Gr. Λέβινθος], f., a little island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor.
- lector**, -ōris, [√LEG + tor], m., a *reader.*
- lēctus**, -ī, [?, √LĒG + tus], m., *bed, bier, couch.*
- Lēda**, -ae, [Gr. Λήδα], f., wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, mother of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.
- legō**, -ere, **lēgī**, **lectum**, [√LEG], v. tr. 3, *pick out, choose, pick, gather*. — Hence, *read, thread* (a path, etc.), *coast* (along a shore).
- Lelex**, -egis, [Gr. Λέλεξ], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt, from Naryx in Locris.
- lēna**, -ae, [?], f., *procuress.*
- Lēnaeus**, -ī, [Gr. Ληναῖος], m. adj., (*of the winepress*), an epithet of Bacchus. — **Pater**, *Bacchus.*
- lēniō**, -ire, -īvī, -itum, [leni + o], v. tr. 4, *soften, appease.*
- lēnis**, -is, [?], adj., *gentle, soft, kindly.*
- lēniter**, [leni + ter], adv., *gently.* — Comp., **lēnius**, *less violently, less fiercely.*
- lentē**, [old abl. of *lentus*], adv., *slowly.*
- lentiscifer**, -era, -erum, [lentiscōfer], adj., *mastic-bearing.*
- lentus**, -a, -um, [len (as root of *lenis*) + tus], adj., *pliable, winding, sinuous*. — Hence (on the one hand), *tough*; (on the other), *sluggish, lingering, slow, dormant.*
- leō**, -ōnis, [?, simple stem (cf. *lea*) + o], m., *lion*. — So, *the Lion* (constellation).
- lepus**, **leporis**, [?], m., *hare.*
- Lerna**, -ae, [Gr. Λέρνη], f., a lake and marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the famous hydra.
- Lernaëus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λερναῖος], adj., *of Lerna, Lernaean.*
- Lesbius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λέσβιος], adj., *of Lesbos, Lesbian*: *Lesbiavates*, *Sappho* (a famous Lesbian poetess).

- Lesbos**, -ī, [Gr. Λέσβος], f., an island in the Ægean, famous for its wine and as the birthplace of the poetess Sappho and the poet Alcæus.
- Lēthæus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Ληθαῖος], adj., of *Lethe*, *Lethæan*. — Less exactly, *causing forgetfulness*: **sucus**.
- Lēthē**, -ēs, [Gr. Λήθη], f., a river of the lower world, whose waters caused those who drank of them to forget the past. It also flowed past the dwelling of Sleep.
- lētifer**, -era, -erum, [letō + fer], adj., *deadly*.
- lētō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [letō- (as if *leta*) + o], v. tr. 1, *kill*, *murder*.
- lētum**, -ī, [?], n., *death*.
- Leucippus**, -ī, [Gr. Λεύκιππος], m., brother of the Messenian king Aphareus, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Leucōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Λεύκων], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Leucōsia**, -ae, [Gr. Λευκωσία], f., an island off the coast of Lucania, near Pæstum.
- Leucotheē**, -ēs, [Gr. Λευκοθέα], f., a sea-goddess into whom Ino, daughter of Cadmus, was changed.
- levis**, -e, [?, for †legvis], adj., *light* (not heavy), *slight*, *thin*, *unsubstantial*, *light* (*swift*), *airy*, *bloodless* (*shades*), *fickle*.
- lēvis**, -e, [?, cf. λείος], adj., *smooth*.
- levitās**, -ātis, [levi-tas], f., *lightness*.
- levō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [levi- (as if *leva*) + o], v. tr. 1, *lighten*, *raise*, *lift*. — Fig., *lighten* (*curam*), *relieve*, *assist*. — Also, *strip*.
- lēx**, **lēgis**, [√LEG, in *lego*, but conn. unc.], f., *law* (*statute*), *order*, *control*, *condition*, *terms* (of a bargain).
- libātus**, -ūs, [libā + tus], m., *libation*.
- libellus**, -ī, [liber + lus], m., *little book*, *book*, *work*.
- liber**, -era, -erum, [strong form of √LIB (in *libet*) + rus (with unc. e)], adj., *free*, *permitted*, *untrammelled*, *unconstrained*.
- Liber**, -erī, [?], m., an Italian divinity identified with Bacchus, *Bacchus*. — Prob. same word as preceding.
- liber**, -brī, [?], m., *bark*. — Hence, *book* (orig. of bark).
- liberō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [liberō- (as if *liberā*) + o], v. tr. 1, *free*, *set free*, *clear* (*arboribus*).
- libertās**, -ātis, [†liberō (reduced) + tas], f., *liberty*, *freedom*, *permission*.
- libet** (**libet**), -ēre, **libuit** (**libitum est**), [prob. †lubō- (√LUB + us) + eo], v. intr. imp. 2, *it pleases*, *one would like*. — pres. p., **libēns**, *gladly*, *with joy*.
- libidō**, -inis, [?, unc. stem from √LUB (in *libet*) + do], f., *desire*, *passion*, *lust*, *fancy*, *inclination*.
- libō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, cf. **libum**], v. tr. 1, *pour* (as libation), *dip up* (as sample for libation), *take off* (a little from a mass). — Hence, *skim* (*arenam*).
- librō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [libra + o], v. tr. 1, (*weigh*), *poise*, *swing*, *brandish*: *cursum*, *wing its flight* (of a bird).
- libum**, -ī, [akin to *libo*], n., *cake* (used in sacrifice).
- Libycus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λιβυκός], adj., of *Libya*, *Libyan*. — Less exactly, *African*.
- Libyē** (a), -ēs (ae), [Gr. Λιβύη], f., *Libya*. — Less exactly, *Africa*.
- licentia**, -ae, [licent- (pres. p. of



- licet**) + *ia*], f., *liberty, license, lawlessness*.
- licet, -ēre, licuit** (*licitum est*), [?], v. intr. imp. 2, *it is permitted, be lawful, be allowed, one may*.
- Lichas, -ae**, [Gr. Λίχας], m., a servant of Hercules.
- lignum, -ī**, [?], n., *log, wood*. — Hence, *ship*.
- ligō, -ōnis**, [?], m., *hoe, mattock*.
- ligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *bind, unite, bind fast*.
- Ligurēs, -um**, [?], m. pl., *the Ligurians* (a people of Cisalpine Gaul, about modern Genoa and the neighborhood).
- ligustrum, -ī**, [?], n., *privet* (a shrub).
- lilium, -ī**, [Gr. λείριον], n., *lily*.
- Lilybaeum, -ī**, [Gr. Λιλύβαιον], n., a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily.
- limbus, -ī**, [?], m., *fringe, border*.
- līmen, -inis**, [?], perh. akin to *limus* as *crosspiece*], n., *threshold*. — Less exactly, *door*.
- līmes, -itis**, [?], akin to *limus*], m., *boundary* (orig. side boundaries between farms running back from road), *path* (because a road was left on the line), *track* (of a comet).
- līmōsus, -a, -um**, [limō (reduced) + *sus*], adj., *muddy, of the mud, of the shore*.
- limus, -ī**, [?], m., *mud*.
- lingua, -ae**, [?], f., *tongue*.
- linquō, -ere, liquī, lictum**, [√LIQU], v. tr. 3, *leave, go away from, fail* (one).
- Linternum (Lit-), -ī**, [?], n., a town of Campania.
- linteum, -ī**, [linō- (t unc.) + *eus*], n., (*linen*), *sail*.
- linum, -ī**, [Gr. λινον], n., *flax*. — Hence, *net, flaxen toils* (in pl.).
- liquēfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [liquē- (case-form akin to *liqueo*) + *faciō*], v. tr. 3, *liquefy, melt*.
- liqueō, -ēre, licui**, no sup., [prob. liquō + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *be liquid, be clear, flow clear*. — Fig., **liquit**, *it is clear*. — pres. p., **liquēns**, *liquid, flowing*.
- liquēscō, -ere, licui**, no sup., [liquē- (stem of *liqueo*) + *sco*], v. intr. 3, *become fluid, liquefy*.
- liquidus, -a, -um**, [†liquo- (cf. *liqueo*) + *dus*], adj., *liquid, fluid, watery, flowing, clear, limpid*.
- liquor, -ī**, no perf., [√LIQU, not the same as *linquo*], v. dep. 3, *dis-solve, liquefy*.
- liquor, -ōris**, [√LIQU (in *liquor*) + *or*], m., *water*. — Also pl.
- lis, litis**, [for *stilis*], f., *strife, contest*.
- litō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. 1, *sacrifice favorably, succeed* (in securing favorable omens).
- litoreus**, see *littoreus*.
- littera, -ae**, [akin to *lino*], f., *letter*. — Pl., *inscription, epistle*.
- littoreus, -a, -um**, [littor + *eus*], adj., *of the shore*.
- littus (litus), -oris**, [?], n., *shore, seashore, shore* (country, loosely as in Eng.).
- litus**, see *littus*.
- liveō, -ēre**, no perf., no sup., [?, akin to *lividus* and *livor*], v. intr. 2, *be dark, be black*. — pres. p., **livēns**, *dark, livid, sallow*.
- livor, -ōris**, [unc. root (in *liveo*) + *or*], m., *blackness, turning dark*. — Hence, *envy*. — Personified, *Envy*.
- locō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [locō- (as if *loca*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *place, set up*.

- locus, -ī**, [for *stlocus*, akin to *sto*], m. (n. in pl.), *place, spot, position*. — pl., *the ground, region, spots of ground*.
- lolium, -ī**, [?], n., *darnel* (a weed).
- longaevus, -a, -um**, [longō-aevum, infl. as adj.], adj., *aged*.
- longē**, [old abl. of *longus*], adv., *far, afar*. — Comp., **longius**, (any) *farther*.
- longus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *long, long continued, far*. — Also (where Eng. takes different view), *great, wide, deep*.
- loquāx, -ācis**, [loqu- (as root of *loquor*) + *ax*], adj., *loquacious, talkative*.
- loquor, -ī, locūtus**, [?], v. dep. 3, *speaking, say* (plura).
- lōrica, -ae**, [lorō + *īca* (f. of *-icus*)], f., *mail* (orig. of leather), *coat of mail, breastplate, armor*.
- lōrum, -ī**, [?], n., *leather thong, strap, rein*.
- lōtos, -ī**, [Gr. λωτός], f., *water lily, lotus*.
- lūbricus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *slippery*.
- lūceō, -ēre, lūxī**, no sup., [†lucō- (cf. *noctiluca*) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *shine, gleam, glare*.
- lūcidus, -a, -um**, [†lucō + *dus*], adj., *bright, shining, transparent*.
- Lūcifer, -era, -erum**, [†luc- (as if *luci*) + *fer* (√*FER* + *us*)], adj., *light-bringing*. — Masc. as subst., *the morning star*.
- Lucrētius, -ī**, m., *T. Lucretius Carus*, a famous poet on philosophy (about 98–55 B.C.).
- lucrum, -ī**, [?], n., *gain*: *in lucro* (so much *gained*).
- luctor, -āri, -ātus**, [?], v. dep. 1, *struggle, wrestle, strive*.
- luctus, -ūs**, [√*LUG* (in *lugeo*) + *tus*], m., *grief*. — Personified, *Grief*.
- lūcus, -ī**, [akin to *luceo* (orig. *open grove*)], m., *grove, clump* (of reeds).
- lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsum**, [?], v. intr. 3, *sport, play*. — Also, *deceive* (with acc.).
- lūdus, -ī**, [lud- (as root of *ludo*) + *us*], m., *sport, play*.
- luēs, -is**, [?, akin to *luo*], f., *pestilence*.
- lūgeō, -ēre, lūxī, luctum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *mourn for, mourn*.
- lūgubris, -e**, [stem akin to *lugeo* + *bris*], adj., *mournful, sorrowful, mourning*. — n. pl. as noun, *mourning*.
- lūmen, -inis**, [√*LUC* + *men*], n., *light*. — Hence, *eye, eyesight*. — Also pl.: *capere* (*take fire, become ablaze*).
- lūna, -ae**, [√*LUC* + *na*], f., *the moon*. — Personified, *Diana*, goddess of the moon.
- lūnāris, -e**, [luna + *ris*], adj., *of the moon*.
- luō, -ere, luī, luitum**, [√*LU*, *wash?*], v. tr. 3, *atone, pay* (poenas).
- lupus, -ī**, [?], m., *wolf*.
- lūridus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *dark, lurid*.
- lūsor, -ōris**, [lud- (as root of *ludo*) + *tor*], m., *player*: *amorum* (*sportive writer*).
- lustrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [lustrō- (akin to *luo*) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *purify* (bysprinkling), *lustrate*. — Hence, *go about, pass over, frequent, rove through* (woods).
- lustrum, -ī**, [√*LU* (in *luo*) + *trum*, with uncl. s (cf. *monstrum*)], n., *purification*. —

- Hence, a *lustre* (five years, the interval of purification).
- lustrum**, -ī, [?, perh. same as last, as 'wallow' of wild boar], n., *den, haunt* (of wild animals), *glade* (home of wild animals).
- lūsus**, -ūs, [lud- (as root of *ludo*) + tus], m., *play, sport* (esp. of poetry).
- lūx**, **lūcis**, [√LUC, as stem], f., *light, daylight, sunlight (the sun)*. — Hence, *life, day*.
- luxuriō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [luxuria + o], v. intr. (also dep.) I, *grow fat, grow fresh, grow rank, 'wax fat'* (fig.).
- luxuriōsus**, -a, -um, [luxuria + osus], adj., *luxurious, luxuriant*.
- Lyaeus**, -ī, [Gr. Λυαῖος], m., a name of Bacchus.
- Lyaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυαῖος], adj., *of Bacchus*.
- Lycæus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυκαῖος], adj., *Lycæan, of Mt. Lycæus* (in Arcadia, a favorite resort of Pan). — Masc., *Lycæus* (the mountain).
- Lycæon**, -onis, [Gr. Λυκάων], m., a king of Arcadia, who was changed for his inhuman conduct into a wolf.
- Lycæonius**, -a, -um, [Lycæon + ius], adj., *of Lycæon*.
- Lyciscē**, -ēs, [Gr. Λυκίσκη], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Lycius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λύκιος], adj., *Lycian, of Lycia*, a province of Asia Minor.
- Lycōris**, -idis, [Gr. Λυκωρίς], f., a girl loved by Cornelius Gallus.
- Lycormas**, -ae, [Gr. Λυκόρμας], m., a river in Ætolia, afterwards called Evenus.
- Lydus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Λυδός], adj., *of Lydia* (a province of Asia Minor), *Lydian*. — Pl., *the Lydians*.
- lympa**, -ae, [?], f., *water*. — So, *spring, stream, pool*.
- lymphātus**, -a, -um, [lympa + tus, of unc. connexion], adj., *frenzied*.
- Lynceus**, -eī, [Gr. Λυγκεύς], m., a son of the Messenian king, Aphareus, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Lyncidēs**, -ae, [Gr. patronymic], m., *Perseus* as a descendant of Lynceus, the father of Atlas.
- Lyneus**, -ī, [Gr. Λύγκος], m., a king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx.
- lynx**, **lynxis**, [Gr. λύγξ], f., *lynx*.
- lyra**, -ac, [Gr. λύρα], f., *lyre*.
- Lyrcaeus** (-ceius, or -cēus), -a, -um, [Gr. Λύρκειος], adj., *of or near Mt. Lyrceum*, between Arcadia and Argolis.
- Lyrnēsius** (-ēssius), -a, -um, [Gr. Λυρνήσιος], adj., *Lyrnesian, of Lyrnesus* (a town of the Troad).

## M.

- Macer**, -erī, m., *Æmilius Macer* (poet and friend of Ovid and Virgil).
- maciēs**, -eī, [mac- (root of *macrer*) + ies], f., *leanness, emaciation*.
- mactō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [mactō- (as if macta-) + o], v. tr. I, *sacrifice, slay*.
- macula**, -ae, [?], f., *spot*.
- maculō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [macula + o], v. tr. I, *spot, stain*.
- maculōsus**, -a, -um, [macula + osus], adj., *spotted, dappled*.
- madēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [madē- (case-form akin to *madeo*) + facio], v. tr. 3, *wet, moisten*. — p.p., *dripping, soaked*.

- madēfiō, -fierī, -factus**, [pass. of preceding], *be wet*.
- madeō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [prob. †madō + eo], v. intr. 2, *be wet, reek*.
- madescō, -ere, maduī**, no sup., [madē- (stem of madeo) + scō], v. intr. 3, *become wet, be soaked, be moistened*.
- madidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †madō (cf. madeo) + dus], adj., *wet, dripping, moist, moistened*.
- Macandros, -ī**, [Gr. Μαλάνδρος], m., *the Mæander*, a river in Western Asia Minor, proverbial for its windings.
- Maenades, -um**, [Gr. Μαινάδες], f., a name given to the women who took part in the Bacchic orgies.
- Maenalius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Μαινάλιος], adj., *of Mænalus, Arcadian*.
- Maenalus, -ī**, (also **Maenala, -ōrum**), [Gr. Μαίναλος], m. (and n. pl.), a mountain in Arcadia.
- Maeonidēs, -ae**, [Gr. Μαονίδης], m., *son of Mæon*, or *from Mæonia* (the old name of Lydia in Asia Minor). — Esp., *Homer*, whose home was said to have been in Lydia.
- Maeonis, -idis**, [Gr. Μαιονίς], f. adj., *Mæonian, Lydian*.
- Maeonius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Μαόνιος], adj., *Mæonian, Lydian*.
- maereō, -ēre, -uī, maestus**, [?, cf. miser, orig. form, †maeseo], v. intr. 2, *grieve, be sorry*. — pres. p., *sorrowful, in sorrow*. — p.p., *maestus, sad, sorrowful, mournful, gloomy*.
- magicus, -a, -um**, [magō + cus], adj., *magic: lingua (magic spell)*.
- magis**, [mag- (in magnus) + ius (n. of comp. ending)], adv., *more*.
- magister, -trī**, [†magius + ter], m., *master, instructor*.
- magistra, -ae**, [f. of magister], f., *mistress, teacher*.
- māgnanimus, -a, -um**, [magno-animus], adj., *great-souled, valiant*. — As noun, *the hero, the valiant hero*.
- māgniloquus, -a, -um**, [magno-†loquus], adj., *grandiloquent, boastful*.
- māgnus, -a, -um**, [√MAG + nus], adj., *great, mighty*. — n. pl., *great destiny (fortunes, etc.): stat magno (dear); magnum fundamentum (strong)*. — Comp., *mājor, greater, too great, elder*. — As noun in pl., *elders*. — Sup., *māximus, greatest, very great: maxima pars (greater part)*.
- magus, -ī**, [?], m., *magician*.
- mājestās, -tātis**, [majes (as stem of major) + tas], f., *majesty, dignity*.
- mājor**, see **magnus**.
- māla, -ae**, [?], f., *cheek*.
- male**, [old abl. of malus], adv., *ill, badly, not much, not enough: male sanus (insane, out of his mind)*. — See also **pējus** and **pessime**.
- mālignus, -a, -um**, [prob. male-genus], (*ill born*), adj., *unkindly, spiteful*.
- mālō, malle, mālūī**, [magis-volo], v. tr. irr., *wish rather, prefer, wish (rather than as it is, implied)*.
- mālum, -ī**, [Gr. μήλον], n., *apple* (fruit, tree, or wood).
- mālus, -ī**, [same word as preceding], m., *mast*.
- malus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *bad, evil, ill-starred, accursed*. — n. sing. and pl. as noun, *evil, evils, ill*,

- curse, scourge, misfortune, bane, poison.*
- mandō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [manu-  
do (prob. through adj. stem)], v.  
tr. 1, *commit, entrust, deliver,*  
*leave to.* — p.p. n. as noun, *com-*  
*mand, order, instructions.*
- māne**, [loc. of stem akin to **matu-**  
**tinus**], adv., *in the morning*:  
*mane erat (it was morning).*
- maneo, -ēre, mānsi, māsum**,  
[?], v. tr. 2, *await.* — Also (intr.),  
*remain, be left, stay, continue.*
- mānēs, -ium**, [†manis (? good),  
cf. **immanis**], m. pl., *departed*  
*spirits, the world below.*
- manifestus, -a, -um**, [manu-  
festus (p.p. of **fendo**)], adj.,  
*caught in the act, proved by direct*  
*(not circumstantial) evidence.* —  
Hence, *plainly seen, obvious, con-*  
*spicuous, plain, clear.*
- mānō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v.  
intr. 1, *flow, drop* (with cogn.  
acc.), *shed.*
- mantēle, -is**, [akin to **manus**,  
through verb stem in **ē + lis**], n.,  
*napkin, towel.*
- Mantua, -ae**, [?], f., a town of  
Gallia Transpadana, on the Min-  
cius, near which (at Andes) Virgil  
was born.
- manus, -ūs**, [?], f., *hand, touch,*  
*stroke* (of the hand): *dare manus*  
*(surrender, give in).*
- marceo, -ēre, marcui**, no sup.,  
[?], prob. adj. stem (cf. **marcidus**)  
+ eo], v. intr. 2, *be weak, languish.*  
— pres. p., **marcēns**, *feeble.*
- marcidus, -a, -um**, [prob †marcō-  
(cf. **marceo**) + dus], adj., *droop-*  
*ing, languid.*
- mare, -is**, [?], n., *the sea.*
- margō, -inis**, [?], m., *brink, edge,*  
*shore.*
- marinus, -a, -um**, [mari + nus],  
adj., *of the sea*: *aquae* (sea-).
- maritus, -i**, [?], m., *husband.*
- marmor, -oris**, [?], n., *marble*;  
esp. as *gravestone.* — Also pl.
- marmoreus, -a, -um**, [marmor +  
eus], adj., *of marble, marble-*. —  
Also, poetically, of ice, *like marble.*
- Mars, -tis**, [prob. contracted from  
**Mavors**], m., the Latin god of  
war. He was the son of Jupiter  
and Juno, and father of Romulus  
and Remus; hence Rome was  
sacred to him. — Fig., *war, battle,*  
*conflict*: *suo marte* (*one's own*  
*weapons, war with each other*).
- Martius, -a, -um**, [†Mart + ius],  
adj., *of Mars, of war, martial, war-*  
*like*: *anguis* (*sacred to Mars*);  
*miles*, (*descended from Mars,*  
*Roman*).
- mās, māris**, [?], adj., *male.*
- massa, -ae**, [?], f., *mass* (properly  
of dough 'kneaded'). — Hence  
any *mass* (of metal), *curd* (*lactis*).
- māter, -tris**, [unc. root + ter (cf.  
**pater**)], f., *mother, matron, dam*  
(of animals).
- māteria, -ae**, [mater- (as stem of  
**mater**) + ia], f., *material, means.*
- māternus, -a, -um**, [mater- (as  
stem of **mater**) + nus], adj., *of a*  
*mother, maternal, motherly.*
- mātrōna, -ae**, [†matrō- (**mater** +  
o, verb in oo) + na], f., *matron,*  
*wife.*
- mātūrēscō, -ere, matūri**, [†ma-  
turē- (as stem of †matureo) +  
sco], v. intr. 3, *mature, ripen.*
- mātūrus, -a, -um**, [†matu- (ma-  
in **mane** + tus) + rus], adj., *early.*  
— By unc. conn., *mature.*
- mātūtinus, -a, -um**, [matuta +  
inus], adj., *of the morning, in the*  
*morning.*

**Māvors, -ortis**, [?, cf. **Mars**], m., *Mars*. — Also, *war, conflict, deeds of arms*.

**Māvortius, -a, -um**, [†**Mavort** + **ius**], adj., of *Mars, martial, of war, warlike, son of Mars, sacred to Mars*.

**māximus, -a, -um**, [sup. of **mag-nus** (mag + -timus)], adj., *greatest, eldest, the great, the mighty, immense*.

**Mēdēa, -ae**, [Gr. *Μήδεια*], f., the daughter of King Æetes of Colchis, a famous sorceress who assisted Jason and accompanied him home to Greece.

**medeor, -ēri**, no perf., [adj. stem (cf. **medicus**) + **eo**], v. dep. 2, *attend* (as physician), *heal*. — pres. p., **medēns, physician**.

**medicāmen, -inis**, [medicā + **men**], n., *drug, antidote, ointment, magic treatment*.

**medicina, -ae**, [medicō- (as if **medici**-) + **na** (f. of -nus)], f. (prop. adj., sc. **ars**), *the healing art, medicine, remedy* (used of a person, as healer).

**medius, -a, -um**, [?, cf. *mid*], adj., *middle, the middle of* (in agreement), *half, half-way, between*:

**medius loco** (*placed in the middle*); **medio** (*in the middle*).

**Medōn, -ontis**, [Gr. *Μέδων*], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.

**medulla, -ae**, [?, akin to **medius**], f., *marrow, pith*.

**Medūsa, -ae**, [Gr. *Μέδουσα*], f., the chief of the three Gorgon sisters. She was killed by Perseus. Whoever looked at her was turned to stone.

**Medūsaecus, -a, -um**, [as if *Μέδουσαῖος*], adj., of *Medusa*.

**Megarēus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Μεγα-*

*ρήιος*], adj., of *Megareus, son of Megareus*.

**Megareus, -ei**, [Gr. *Μεγαρεύς*], m., the son of Onchestus, and father of Hippomenes.

**mel, mellis**, [Gr. *μέλι*], n., *honey* (also pl.).

**Melampūs, -odis**, [Gr. *Μελάμπος*, *Blackfoot*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.

**Melanchaetēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Μελαγχαιτης*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.

**Melaneus, -ei**, [Gr. *Μελανεύς*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.

**Melanthius, -i**, [Gr. *Μελάνθιος*], m., a goatherd of Ulysses.

**Melas, -anos**, [Gr. *Μέλας*], m., a river in Thrace, north of the Thracian Chersonesus.

**Meleāgros, -gri**, [Gr. *Μελέαγρος*], m., son of Ceneus and Althæa, the hero of the Calydonian hunt.

**Melicerta (-tēs), -ae**, [Gr. *Μελικέρτης*], m., son of Athamas and Ino, changed into the sea-divinity Palæmon.

**melior, -ōris**, see **optimus**.

**membrāna, -ae**, [membrō- (reduced) + **ana**], f. (prop. adj.), *skin*.

**membrum, -i**, [?], n., *part of the body, member, limb*. — Less exactly, *part, member*.

**meminī, -isse**, [perf. of †**meno**, √**MEN**, redup.], v. tr. defect., *remember*.

**Memnōn, -onis**, [Gr. *Μέμνων*], m., king of the Ethiopians, son of Tithonus (brother of Priam) and Aurora. From his ashes sprang the birds called Memnonides.

**memor, -oris**, [akin to **meminī**, unc. form], adj., *remembering, thoughtful, grateful, unforgetful*: **animus** (*sure memory*).

**memorābilis**, -e, [memorā + bilis], adj., (*to be commemorated*), *famous, glorious, memorable*.

**memorō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [memor- (as if *memora*) + o], v. tr. I, *commemorate*. — Hence, *say, tell, utter*.

**Menandros**, -dri, [Gr. Μένανδρος], m., *Menander* (B.C. 342–291), the chief writer of the New Attic Comedy.

**mendācia**, -ae, [mendac + ia], f., *falsehood, lying*.

**mendāx**, -ācis, [akin to *mendum*, through verb stem], adj., *lying, false, deceitful*.

**Menoetēs**, -ae, [Gr. Μενoitης], m., a Lycian, killed by Achilles.

**Menoetiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. Μενoitιδης], m., *Patroclus*, son of Menecleus of Thessaly.

**mēns**, **mentis**, [√MEN (in *mini*) + tis (reduced)], f., *mind, purpose, intent*. — Also (with different conception from Eng.), *heart, feeling*.

**mēnsa**, -ae, [?, akin to *metior*, ‘measured board’], f., *table*. — Pl., *feast, banquet*.

**mēnsis**, -is, [?, akin to *metior*], m., *month*. — Personified, *Month*.

**mēnsor**, -ōris, [√MET (in *metior*, with n by analogy) + tor], m., *measurer*. — Esp., *surveyor*.

**mēnsūra**, -ae, [†mensu- (√MET, (cf. *ensor*) + tu) + ra (f. of -rus)], f., *measure, magnitude*.

**menta**, -ae, [?], f., *mint* (stalks, leaves, etc.).

**mentior**, -iri, -itus, [akin to *mendum*?], v. dep. 4, *falsely state, pretend, falsely pretend, feign, falsely boast, lie*.

**mentum**, -ī, [men- (as root of *mineo*) + tum], n., *chin*.

**Mercurius**, -ī (-īi), [stem in -ro or -ri from †merc- (reduced) + ius], m., *Mercury*, the god of gain among the Romans. He was identified with the Greek *Hermes* and regarded as the son of Jupiter and Maia, grandson of Atlas, messenger of the gods, and conductor of souls to the lower world. As *Hermes* he carried the rod twined with serpents, or caduceus, identical with the herald’s staff.

**mereō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, (also dep.), [?], v. tr. 2, *deserve, win*: *nihil meruit* (*has done nothing wrong*). — See also *meritum*.

**meretrix**, -icis, [merē- (in *mereo*) + trix], f., *courtesan*.

**mergō**, -ere, **mersi**, **mersum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *plunge, submerge*. — Less exactly, *thrust*. — Fig., *drown, overwhelm*: *mersae res* (*ruined fortunes*).

**mergus**, -ī, [merg- (as root of *mergo*) + us], m., *diver* (a sea-fowl).

**meritum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of *mereo*], n., *service, services*.

**Merops**, -opis, [Gr. Μέροψ], m., king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, reputed father of Phaëthon.

**mersus**, see *mergo*.

**merus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *pure, unadulterated*. — n. as noun, *pure wine, wine* (unmixed).

**messis**, -is, [√MET (in *meto*) + tis], f., *harvest, grain* (gathered).

**mēta**, -ae, [akin to *metior*], f., *goal, boundary, bounds* (pl.), *course* (as bounded).

**metallum**, -ī, [Gr. μέταλλον], n., *mine*. — Pl., *metal*.

**Methymnaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μεθυμναῖος], adj., *of Methymna, Methymnaean*. — *Lesbos*, because

- Methymna was on the island of Lesbos.
- mētiōr, -īrī, mēnsus**, [ $\sqrt{\text{MET}}$  (cf. **meta**), (**n** in the p.p. from some other pres. form)], v. dep. 4, *measure*.
- metō, -ere, messuī, messum**, [ $\sqrt{\text{MET}}$ ], v. tr. 3, *mow, reap*. — Less exactly, *lay waste* (of a boar).
- Mettus (-tius), -ī, [?]**, m., an Alban name. — Esp., *Mettus Fufetius*, an Alban dictator who, on account of treachery, was drawn asunder by horses.
- metuō, -ere, metuī, metūtum**, [**metu** + **o**], v. tr. 3, *fear, be afraid*. — pres. p., *a fearer, fearful*. — Ger., *terrible*.
- metus, -ūs, [?]**, m., *fear, alarm*.
- meus, -a, -um**, [pron. root **ma** + **ius**], pron., *my, mine*. — Pl. m. as noun, *my kindred, my friends*.
- mico, -āre, -uī**, no sup., [**mica** + **o**], v. intr. 1, *flash, gleam*. — pres. p., *gleaming, glittering, flashing*. — Also less exactly, *move quickly, palpitate (sinus)*.
- Midas, -ae**, [Gr. *Midas*], m., king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and the goddess Cybele. His touch turned things into gold.
- miles, -itis**, [stem akin to **mille** + **tis** (reduced)], c., *soldier*. — Coll., *soldiery*.
- militia, -ae, [milit + ia]**, f., *military service, service*.
- milium, -ī, [?]**, cf. Gr. *μῆλιν*], n., *millet*.
- mille** (indecl.), [?], adj., *a thousand*. — Pl. **milia, -ium**.
- miluus, -ī, [?]**, m., *kite*.
- Mimas, -antis**, [Gr. *Mimas*], m., a mountain or promontory in Ionia.
- minae, -ārum**, [ $\sqrt{\text{MIN}}$  (in **mineo**) + **a**], f. pl., *threats, menace, threatening aspect*.
- mināx, -ācis**, [really **mina** (in **minor** or **minae**) + **cus** (reduced), i.e. apparently **min** + **ax** (cf. **loquax**)], adj., *threatening, menacing*.
- Minerva, -ae**, [?, perh. akin to **mens**], f., the Roman goddess of wisdom, partially identified with the Greek Pallas Athene. She was reckoned as the daughter of Jupiter, patroness of all arts and sciences, especially of the household arts and of war, and the inventress of the olive. The city of Athens was sacred to her.
- minimē**, see **minus**.
- minimus (minu-)**, see **parvus**.
- minister, -trī**, [**minus** + **ter** (cf. **magister**)], m., *servant, minister, attendant, messenger, interpreter* (of a letter).
- ministerium, -ī**, [**minister** (as if stem of **minister**) + **ium**], n., *service, function*.
- ministra, -ae**, [f. of **minister**], f., *servant (female)*.
- ministrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [**ministrō** (as if **ministra**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *serve, supply*.
- minitor, -ārī, -ātus**, [**minitō** (p.p. of **minor**, as if **-a**) + **o**], v. dep. 1, *threaten*.
- Minōis, -idis**, [Gr. *Μινωίς*], f., *Ariadne*, as daughter of Minos, king of Crete.
- minor, -ārī, -ātus**, [**mina** (stem of **minae**) + **o**], v. dep. 1, *threaten, menace*.
- minor, -ōris**, see **parvus**.
- Minōs, -ōis**, [Gr. *Μίνως*], m., son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete. He caused Dædalus to build the labyrinth.



**Minturnae, -ārum**, [?], f. pl., a city in Campania, by the swampy mouth of the Liris.

**minumē**, see **minus**.

**minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [minu- (as if stem of **minus**) + o], v. tr. 3, *lessen, impair, shrink, reduce, assuage* (*luctum*).

**minus**, [n. of **minor**], adv., *less, not so much, not very*. — Sup., **minimē** (-umē), (old abl. of **minimus**), *least, not at all, by no means*.

**Minyae, -ārum**, [Gr. Μινυαί], m. pl., *the Minyans*, an Æolian tribe living in Thessaly about Iolcus, and also in Boeotia. The Argonauts are called Minyae, as Jason, their leader, was from Iolcus.

**mirābilis, -e**, [mirā + bilis], adj., *marvellous, admirable*.

**mirāculum, -ī**, [mirā + culum], n., *wonder, marvel*.

**mirātor, -ōris**, [mirā + tor], m., *admirer*.

**mīrātus**, see **miror**.

**mīror, -ārī, -ātus**, [mirō- (as if **mīra**) + o], v. dep. 1, *marvel at, marvel, wonder, admire*.

**mīrus, -a, -um**, [?, √MI + rus], adj., *marvellous, strange*. — n. as noun, *marvel, wonder*: **mirum**! *oh wonder!*

**miscēō, -ēre, -uī, mixtum (mistum)**, [†miscō- (cf. **promiscus**) + eo], v. tr. 2, *mingle, concoct, unite, mix*: **canities comas**, *affect* (changing the color to mixed).

**miser, -era, -erum**, [?, √MIS (in **maereo**) + rus, with adventitious e], adj., *wretched, unfortunate*: **me miserum**, *wretched me* (with ne and clause of fearing); **res miserae** (*misfortunes*).

**miserābilis, -e**, [miserā- (in **miseror**) + bilis], adj., *pitiable, miserable, wretched*.

**miserandus**, see **miseror**.

**misereor, -ērī, -itus**, [miserō + eo], v. dep. 2, *have pity on, pity*.

**miseror, -ārī, -ātus**, [miserō- (as if **miserā**) + o], v. dep. 1, *pity*. — p.p., **miserātus**, *pitying*. — Ger., **miserandus**, *pitiable, wretched*.

**missus**, p.p. of **mitto**, wh. see.

**Mithridatēs, -a, -um**, [Gr. Μιθραδάτης], adj., *of Mithradates* (better than *Mithri-*). There were six kings of Pontus of this name.

**mītis, -e**, [?], adj., *gentle, soft, mild, delicate, peaceful, merciful*. — Sup. as noun, *most gentle one*.

**mittō, -ere, mīsī, missum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *let go, make go, send, send in, send forth, fling, hurl, throw, shoot, drive*.

**Mnēmosynē, -ēs**, [Gr. Μνημοσύνη], f., goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth), and mother of the Muses.

**moderāmen, -inis**, [moderā + men], n., *control, government, guidance, direction, helm* (as means of control).

**moderātē**, [old abl. of **moderatus**], adv., *gently, slowly*.

**moderor, -ārī, -ātus**, [†moder- (as stem of †modus, cf. **modestus**) + o], v. dep. 1, *control, guide, direct*. — p.p., **moderātus**, *controlled, gentle*.

**modestus, -a, -um**, [modes- (as stem of †modus, -eris, cf. **moderor**) + tus (cf. **robustus**)], adj., *under control, self-controlled, modest*.

**modicus, -a, -um**, [modō + cus], adj., *moderate, not extravagant, not excessive*.

**modo**, [abl. of **modus**, with shortened final], adv., (*by measure*), *just (no more), only, just now, newly, lately*: **modo . . . modo** (*now . . . now*); **si modo**, *if only (a wish)*. — **modo** with subj., *only let, if only (a wish)*.

**modulor, -ārī, -ātus**, [modulō- (as if **modula-**) + o], v. dep. 1, *tune, play*.

**modus, -ī**, [?], m., *measure, manner, limit, end, restraint, note (of music), measure (of poetry)*. — With gen., *in the manner of, as by, as with, etc.*: **quo modo** (*how*).

**moenia, -ium**, [same word as **munia**, *distributive shares* (cf. **immunis, communis**), from working on walls, as roads are made in sparsely settled regions], n. pl., *walls, a city*.

**molāris, -is**, [mola + ris], m. (prop. adj., sc. **lapis**), *millstone*. — Less exactly, *huge stone* (for any purpose).

**mōlēs, -is**, [?], f., *mass, weight, pile, bank, mole, wall, shore, missile (heavy)*. — Transf., *effort*: **mundi** (*mighty fabric*); **portarum** (*massive gates*); **nemeaea** (*mighty Nemæan lion*).

**mōlīmen, -inis**, [moli + men], n., *effort, toil*.

**mōlior, -irī, -ītus**, [moli- (as stem of **moles**) + o], v. dep. 4, *exert one's self, raise, build, continue, plan, compass (the death of), try, force, plant (arrow in breast)*.

**mōlitor, -ōris**, [moli + tor], m., *builder, contriver*.

**molliō, -īre, -ivī, -ītum**, [molli

+ o], v. tr. 4, *soften, make soft, smooth*. — Also fig.

**mollis, -e**, [?], adj., *soft, tender* (lit. and fig.), *gentle, easy (otium)*.

**molliter**, [molli + ter], adv., *softly*.

**mollitiēs, -ēī**, [molli + ties (-tia)], f., *softness, gentleness, effeminacy*.

**Molossus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Μολοσσός], adj., *of Molossus, a city of Crete*. — Less exactly, *Cretan*.

**moneō, -ēre, -uī, -ītum**, [prob. causative of **memini**, formed originally with (a)yami], v. tr. 2, *remind, warn, admonish, warn of* (cog. acc. **vera**). — See also **monitum**.

**monimentum, -ī**, [moni- (as stem of **moneo**) + mentum], n., *reminder, record, relic, monument, memorial*.

**monitum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **moneo**], n., *warning, command*.

**monitus, -ūs**, [moni- (as stem of **moneo**) + tus], m., *warning, reminder, command*.

**mōns, montis**, [root of **mineo** + tis (reduced)], m., *mountain*.

**mōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [monstrō- (as if **monstra-**) + o], v. tr. 1, *point to, show, explain, illustrate*.

**mōnstrum, -ī**, [mon- (as root of **moneo**, with unc. s) + trum], n., (*indication of the will of the gods*), *prodigy, miracle*. — Hence (as the most common prodigy), *monster*.

**montānus, -a, -um**, [mont- (as stem of **mons**) + anus], adj., *of the mountains, mountain-*.

**monticola, -ae**, [monti- (as stem of **mons**) + cola], m., *mountain-dweller*. — In app. as adj., *mountain dwelling*.

**monumentum**, see **monimen-**  
**tum**.

**Mopsopius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Μοψόπιος], adj., *Attic*, from Mopsopus, an ancient king of Athens.

**mora**, -ae, [?], f., (perh. *consideration*), *delay, lapse of time, time, cause of delay, hindrance*: longa mora est (*it would take too long*); morā (abl.), *by time, gradually*.

**morbus**, -ī, [mor- (in *morior*, as root) + bus], m., *sickness, disease, disability* (in medical sense).

**mordeō**, -ēre, **momordī**, **mor-**  
**sum**, [?, akin to *morior*, through  
adj. stem], v. tr. 2, *bite, gnaw*  
(of envy). — Less exactly, *clasp*  
(fibula).

**moribundus**, -a, -um, [mori- (as  
stem of *morior*) + bundus], adj.,  
*dying, expiring, deathly* (os).

**morior**, -ī (-īrī), **mortuus**, [mor  
(as root)], v. dep. 3 and 4, *die*.

**moror**, -ārī, -ātus, [mora + o],  
v. dep. 1, *linger, delay, loiter, stop,*  
*abide, dwell*.

**Morpheus**, -eī, [Gr. Μορφεύς], m.,  
a dream-god who imitates human  
forms.

**mors**, **mortis**, [mor (as root of  
*morior*) + tis], f., *death*. —  
Sometimes trans. by *the dead*.

**morsus**, -ūs, [mord (as root of  
*mordeo*) + tus], m., *bite, teeth,*  
*jaws*: inferre (*attack with teeth*).

**mortālis**, -e, [mort + alis], adj.,  
*deadly, mortal, of mortals*. — Pl.  
as noun, *mortals, men*.

**mortuus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of *mo-*  
*rior*], as adj., *dead*.

**mōrum**, -ī, [Gr. μῶρον], n., *mul-*  
*berry* (fruit).

**mōrus**, -ī, [f. of preceding], f.,  
*mulberry* (tree).

**mōs**, **mōris**, [?], m., *custom, man-*

*ner, fashion, habit*. — Pl., *morals,*  
*habits, character* (as exhibited in  
'ways').

**mōtus**, -ūs, [mo- (as root, or con-  
tracted stem of *moveo*) + tus],  
m., *movement, motion, shaking,*  
*jar*.

**moveō**, -ēre, **mōvī**, **mōtum**, [?],  
v. tr. 2, *set in motion, move, shake,*  
*send, cause, ply, urge, influence,*  
*affect, stir, arouse, dig* (terram).  
— p.p., *in motion, moving*: *Aurora*  
*movetur* (*rises*).

**mox**, [?], adv., *soon, by and by,*  
*presently, later*.

**mūcrō**, -ōnis, [?], m., *point, knife,*  
*blade*.

**mūgiō**, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītum, [?,  
cf. μυκάομαι, μύζω], v. intr. 4, *bel-*  
*low, roar*.

**mūgītus**, -ūs, [mugī- + tus], m.,  
*lowing*.

**mulceō**, -ēre, **mulsi**, **mulsum**,  
[?], v. tr. 2, (*soften by touching*),  
*soothe, calm, caress, stroke*.

**Mulciber**, -brī, [as if †mulci-  
(weaker stem of *mulceo*) + ber  
(prob. -bo + rus)], m., a name  
of Vulcan (*the softener of iron*).  
— Transf., *fire*.

**mulctra**, -ae, [mulg- (as root of  
*mulgeo*) + tra], f., *milk-pail*.

**multifidus**, -a, -um, [multo-  
†fidus (fid, in *findo*, + us)],  
adj., *many-parted, many-cleft*.

**multiplex**, -icis, [multo-plex],  
adj., *manifold*.

**multō**, see **multus**.

**multum**, see **multus**.

**multus**, -a, -um, [unc. root + tus],  
adj., *much, many, many a, copious*  
(blood): minus multi (*fewer*);  
*multa pars* (*a great part*); *multa*  
*tellure jacens* (*covering much*  
*ground*). — m. pl. as noun, *many*

- (men). — n. sing. as adv., *much, most, very*. — Abl. as adv., *much, far*.
- mundus, -ī**, [originally adj., *clean, adorned*; hence as translation of κόσμος], m., *the universe, the world*.
- mūnimen, -inis**, [munī + men], n., *fortification, defence*.
- mūniō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -itum**, [muni- (cf. *moenia*) + o], v. tr. 4, *fortify, wall, protect*.
- mūnus, -eris**, [mun- (as root, cf. *munia*) + us], n., *tribute* (as distributive share, then generally), *service, task*. — Hence, *gift, boon, reward*.
- mūrex, -icis**, [?], m., *shellfish* (singly and coll.), *purple* (made from shellfish).
- murmur, -uris**, [?, unc. root redupl.], n., *murmur, noise*: *murmura parva dedit* (*gently murmured*).
- murmurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [murmur (as if *murmura*) + o], v. intr. I, *murmur, whisper*.
- mūrus, -ī**, [?, prob. different root from *moenia*], m., *wall*.
- Mūsa, -ae**, [Gr. Μοῦσα], f., *a Muse*. The Muses were goddesses of song, etc.; hence, *a song, a lay, verses*.
- muscus, -ī**, [?], m., *moss*.
- mustum, -ī**, [?], n., *fermenting juice, new wine, must*.
- mūtābilis, -e**, [mutā + bilis], adj., *capable of change, changeable*.
- Mutina, -ae**, [?], f., *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Modena)*.
- mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. I, *change, exchange, get in exchange for* (with *cum*), *vary* (sonos, of a parrot).
- mūtus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *dumb, silent, mute*.
- mūtuus, -a, -um**, [mut (as if root of *muto*) + vus], adj., *mutual*.
- Mycalē, -ēs**, [Gr. Μυκάλη], f., *a promontory in Ionia (now Cape St. Mary)*.
- Mycēnis, -idis**, [Gr. Μυκηνίς], f. adj., *Mycenæan, of Mycenæ* (the city of Agamemnon in Argolis). — Esp., *Iphigenia*, daughter of Agamemnon.
- Mygdonis, -idis**, [Gr. Μυγδονίς], f. adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian, Lydian* (from the Mygdones, a Thracian tribe that migrated to Lydia and Phrygia).
- Mygdonius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Μυγδόνιος], adj., *Mygdonian, Thracian*.
- myrica, -ae**, [Gr. μυρίκη], f., *tamarisk* (a shrub).
- Myrmidōn, -onis**, [Gr. Μυρμιδών], m., *a Myrmidon*. The Myrmidons were a tribe of men created from ants.
- myrtus, -ī**, [Gr. μύρτος], f., *myrtle*.

## N.

- Nabataeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Ναβαταῖος], adj., *Nabatean, belonging to the Nabataeans* (a tribe of Arabia), *Arabian*.
- Nāis, -idos**, [Gr. Ναῖς], f., *a Naiad, a water-nymph*.
- nam**, [unc. case-form of √NA (cf. *tam*)], conj., (*now*), *for* (explanatory).
- namque**, [nam que], conj., *for* (with a slight emphasis, *for you know*, etc.).
- nanciscor, -ī, nactus and nactus**, [√NAG, formed with -sco], v. dep. 3, *gain, secure, obtain, reach, get*.
- Napē, -es**, [Gr. Νάπη], f., *one of Actæon's hounds*.

**nāris, -is**, [ʔ], f., *nostril*. — Usually pl., *nostrils*, *keen-scented nose* (on account of context).

**nārrātus, -ūs**, [narrā + tus], m., *narration*, *narrative*, *story*.

**nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ʔgna-rigō- (gnarō-ʔagus) + o], v. tr. I, (*make aware*), *tell* (often as much as *boast*), *narrate*, *relate*.

**Nārycia, -ae**, [Gr. *Ναρυκία*], f., a town in the country of the Bruttii in southern Italy, also called Naryx.

**Nārycius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Ναρυκιος*], adj., *of Narycium*, or *Naryx* (a city of the Locri on the Eubœan Sea, the home of Ajax Oileus and of Lelex; also another city of the same name, or Narycia).

**nāscor, nāscī, nātus**, [√GNA + sco], v. dep. 3, *be born*. — p.p., **nātus (gnātus)**, *born*, *sprung from*, *destined for*, the son (of), *daughter*, *whelp*: *flores (springing)*.

**Nāsō, -ōnis**, [ʔnasō + o], m., *P. Ovidius Naso* (the poet).

**nāta**, see **nascor**.

**nātālis, -e**, [natō- (as if **nata**) + lis], adj., *native*, *natal*. — As noun (cf. **dies**), *birthday* (either sing. or pl.).

**nātīvus, -a, -um**, [natō- (as if **nati**-) + vus (cf. **captivus**)], adj., *native*, *natural*.

**nātō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [natō- (as if **nata**-) + o], v. intr. I, *swim*, *float* (also fig.).

**nātūra, -ae**, [natu + ra (f. of **-rus**)], f., *birth*, *nature*, *character*. — Personified, *Nature*.

**nātus**, see **nascor**.

**naufragus, -ī**, [navi-fragus (frag- in **frango**, + us)], adj., *of a shipwreck*, *shipwrecked*, *by shipwreck*

(in agreement). — As noun, *a shipwrecked man* (*a mariner*).

**nauta (nāvita), -ae**, [prob. borrowed from *ναύτης*], m., *sailor*.

**nāvālis, -e**, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., *naval*. — n. pl., **nāvālia**, *dockyards*.

**nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [navigō- (navi-ʔagus) + o], v. intr. I, *sail*, *float*, *voyage*.

**nāvis, -is**, [√SNU (strong form) + is], f., *ship*, *vessel*, *boat*.

**nāvita**, lengthened form of **nauta**, wh. see.

**nē**, [case-form of √NA (cf. **nam**, **num**)], conj., (*not*), *that . . . not*, *lest*, *for fear that*, *that* (with verbs of fearing), *so that . . . not*. — With imp., *do not*. — **ne . . . quidem**, *not . . . even*, *not either*.

**ne**, [orig. same as preceding], conj. (enclitic), *whether*. — Often only transl. by question.

**Nebrophonus, -ī**, [Gr. *Νεβροφόνος*], m., one of Actæon's hounds.

**nebula, -ae**, [akin to **nubes**], f., *cloud*, *mist*, *cloud of mist*, *flock* (of wool).

**nec (neque)**, [ne-que], conj., *and not*, *neither*, *nor*, *not . . . either*, *not even*: **nec non**, **nec non et** (*and also*); **nec . . . et** (*not . . . and*); **nec . . . nec** (*neither . . . nor*); **nec (neque) . . . enim**, *for . . . not* (*you see*, etc.).

**necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [nec- (stem of **nex**, as if **neca**) + o], v. tr. I, *put to death*, *kill*, *be fatal*.

**necopinus, -a, -um**, [nec-ʔopinus (cf. **opinor**)], adj., *unexpected*, *unexpecting*.

**nectar, -aris**, [Gr. *νέκταρ*], n., *nectar* (the drink of the gods).

**nectō, -ere, nēxī, nēxum**, [ʔ], v. tr. 3, *bind*, *twine*, *wind*. — With

- acc. of thing which, or around which.
- nefandus, -a, -um**, [ne-fandus, ger. of *for*], adj., *unspeakable, impious*.
- nefas**, indecl., [ne-fas], n., *impiety, impious crime*.
- negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. I, *say no, say not, refuse, deny: requiem (leave us)*.
- Nēlēius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Νηληϊός], adj., of *Neleus* (king of Pylos in Elis, and father of Nestor), *Nelean*.
- Nemeaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Νεμεαῖος], adj., of *Nemea* (a town and valley not far from Corinth, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion).
- nēmō, -iuis**, [ne-homo], m., *nobody, no one*.
- nemorālis, -e**, [nemor- (as stem of *nemus*) + *alis*], adj., *woody, wooded*.
- nemorōsus, -a, -um**, [nemor- (as stem of *nemus*) + *osus*], adj., *woody*.
- nempē**, [nam-pe (dialectic form of *que*)], conj., *namely, for instance, for why! but then* (explanatory of preceding remark).
- nemus, -oris**, [?, cf. νέμω], n., *grove, woods* (open and suitable for pasturage).
- neō, -ēre, nēvī, nētum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *spin*.
- Nephelē, -ēs**, [Gr. Νεφέλη, *cloud*], f., a nymph and attendant of *Diana*.
- nepōs, -ōtis**, [?], m., *grandson, grandchild*. — Less exactly, *descendant*.
- neptis, -is**, [f. of *nepos*, unc. form], f., *granddaughter*.
- Neptūnius, -a, -um**, [†*Neptunō* (reduced) + *ius*], adj., of *Nep-tune, Neptunian*.
- Neptūnus, -ī**, [†*neptu-*, akin to Eng. *naphtha* (a Persian word) + *nus*, cf. *Fortuna, Portunus*], m., the god of the sea, brother of *Jove* and *Pluto*. — Also (cf. *Ceres, grain*), *the sea*.
- neque**, see *nec*.
- nequēō**, [ne-queo], v. intr. def., *cannot*.
- nēquīquam**, [ne-quiquam], adv., (not any how), *to no purpose, in vain*.
- Nērēis, -idis**, [Gr. Νηρηΐς, f. patronymic of *Nηρεΐς*, f., a daughter of *Nereus*, a *Nereid*, a sea-nymph].
- Nēreus, -eī**, [Gr. Νηρεΐς], m., a sea-god, father of the *Nereids*. — Less exactly, *the sea, the water*.
- nervōsus, -a, -um**, [nervō + *osus*], adj., *sinewy, strong*.
- nervus, -ī**, [for †*neurus*], m., *sinew, string* (of lyre), *bow-string*.
- nesciō, -īre, -ivī (īī), -itum**, [nescio], v. tr. 4, *know not, be unaware, be ignorant: nescio quis* (some one or other, some (one), (often disparagingly, with affected ignorance).
- nescius, -a, -um**, [ne-†*scius* (sci + *us*, cf. *inscius*)], adj., *not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unknowing(ly)*.
- Nessēus, -a, -um**, [as if Gr. Νέσσειος], adj., of *Nessus* (a centaur who was killed by *Hercules* with a poisoned arrow).
- Nestor, -oris**, [Gr. Νέστωρ], m., son of *Neleus*, king of *Pylos*. In his youth he shared in the *Calydonian hunt* and the contest of the *Lapithæ* with the *Centaurs*; in his old age he was prominent in the *Trojan War*.
- nēve, neu**, [ne-ve], conj., *or lest*,

and lest, and . . . not to, nor, and (do) not.

**nex, necis**, [?], f., death.

**nēxilis, -e**, [nexō + lis], adj., *twining*.

**nēxus, -ūs**, [nec- (as root of **necto**) + tus], m., *twining, knot, fold, coil* (of snake), *grapple*.

**nī**, [old (or collateral) form of **nē**], conj. (not in imperative forms, cf. **nē**), *if not, had not, were not, did not* (and the like).

**nīdus, -ī**, [?], m., *nest*.

**niger, -gra, -grum**, [?], adj., *black, dark, dusky*.

**nihilum, nihil, nīl**, [ne-hilum, (cf. 'not a grain,' 'not a bit')], n., *nothing, nought*. — Often as adv., *nought, not at all, not*.

**nīl**, see **nihil**.

**Nīlus, -ī**, [Gr. Νεῖλος], m., *the Nile* (the famous river of Egypt).

**nimbus, -ī**, [remotely akin to **nubes**], m., *cloud*.

**nimis**, [prob. comp., cf. **magis**], adv., *too much, too*: **admovit** (*too near*).

**nimius, -a, -um**, [?, cf. **nimis**], adj., *too great, excessive, too much*. — n. as noun, *too much*. — As adv., *too much, too*.

**Nīnus, -ī**, [Gr. Νίνος], m., king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis.

**Niobē, -ēs**, [Gr. Νιόβη], f., daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion. Her children were killed by Apollo and Diana, and she became a rock dripping with water.

**nisiī**, [ne-si], conj., (*not . . . if*, indicating an exception to general statement, cf. **si non**), *unless, except, only*. — With subj., *were not*, etc.: **nisi si** (*unless*), **nisi qui** (*except that, etc., which*); **nisi postquam** (*until after*).

**niteō, -ēre, nituī**, no sup., [prob. †nitō (cf. **nitidus**) + eo], v. intr. 2, *shine, gleam, be bright*. — pres. p., **nitēns**, *shining, sleek, bright*.

**nitidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †nitō + dus (cf. **niteo**)], adj., *shining*: **palaestra** (*as shining with oil*).

**nitōr, -ōris**, [nit- (as root of **niteo**) + or], m., *brilliancy, brightness*.

**nītor, -ī, nīsus (nīxus)**, [prob. for †gnitor (akin to **genu**)], v. dep. 3, (*strain with the knees against something*), *strain, struggle, strive*. — p.p., **nīxus**, *supported by, leaning on*: **nixus genu**, see **Nixus**.

**nīveus, -a, -um**, [niv- (as stem of **nix**) + eus], adj., *snowy*. — Also of color.

**nīx, nīvis**, [?], f., *snow*.

**Nīxus, -ī**, [part. of **nitor**], m., *the Kneeler*. — Esp., **Nixus genu**, *the constellation of the Kneeler or Hercules*.

**nō, nāre, nāvī**, no sup., [akin to **navis**], v. intr. 1, *swim, float*.

**nōbillis, -e**, [(g)no- (as if stem of **nosco**) + bilis], adj., (*to be known*), *famous, distinguished, noble, well-known*.

**nōbilitās, -ātis**, [nobili-tas], f., *nobleness, nobility*.

**nōbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [†nobilitō + o], v. tr. 1, *make famous*.

**noceō, -ēre, nocuī, nocitum**, [akin to **nex**, unc. form.], v. intr. 2, *be harmful, do harm, injure, hinder*. — pres. p., **nocēns**, *harmful, guilty*.

**nocturnus, -a, -um**, [as if †noctus (imaginary stem akin to **nox**) + nus (cf. **diurnus**)], adj., *of night, nightly, by night, nocturnal*.

**nodōsus, -a, -um**, [nodō + osus], adj., *knotty*.

**nōdus**, -ī, [?], m., *knot*.

**nōlō**, **nōlle**, **nōluī**, no sup., [ne- volo], v. intr. irr., *not be willing, be unwilling, wish not, not like, regret*. — Imper. with inf., *do not*: **nemo nolet** (*no one but will wish*).

**nōmen**, -inis, [(g)no (as root of **nosco**) + men], n., *name* (lit. and equivalent to *race*, also to *idea*): **vero nomine** (*by its true name*).

**Nōmentum**, -ī, [?], n., a Sabine city.

**nōminō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nomin- (as if -a stem) + o], v. tr. I, *name, call by name, call*.

**nōn**, [ne-oenum (-unum)], adv., (*not one*, cf. 'not a whit, not'), *not*: **nondum** (*not yet*); **nonne** (*is not? does not? etc.*, in questions).

**Nōnācrius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Νωνάκρος], adj., *of Nonacris in Arcadia, Arcadian*. — fem., *Atalanta of Arcadia*.

**nōnus**, -a, -um, [unc. form from **novem**], adj., *ninth*.

**nōscō**, -ere, **nōvī**, **nōtum**, [√GNO + sco], v. tr. 3, *learn, come to know* (a thing, cf. **scio**, *know a fact*). — In perf. tenses, *know, understand*. — p.p., *famed, notorious, noted, well-known, familiar*.

**noster**, -tra, -trum, [nos-ter (of unc. origin)], pron. adj., *our, my*: **poena** (*from me*).

**nota**, -ae, [prob. (g)no + ta (as in **nauta**)], f., *sign, mark, letter*.

**nōtābilis**, -e, [notā + bilis], adj., *remarkable, noticeable, conspicuous*.

**nōtitia**, -ae, [notō + tia], f., *acquaintance, knowledge of (gen.)*.

**notō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nota

+ o], v. tr. I, *mark, scratch (leave marks on), mark (remark), notice, stigmatize* (cf. a 'marked man'), *mean* (by a remark), *note*.

**nōtus**, see **nosco**.

**notus**, -ī, [Gr. νότος], m., *south wind*.

**novālis**, -e, [novō + alis], adj., *fallow*. — n. as noun, *fallow land*.

**novem**, indecl., [?], adj., *nine*.

**novēnī**, -ae, -a, [nove- (as stem of **novem**) + nus], adj., *every nine, nine*.

**noverca**, -ae, [form akin to **novus** (real or imaginary) + ca], f., *step-mother*.

**noviēs** (-iēns), [nov- (as if stem of **novem**) + iens], adv., *nine times*.

**novitās**, -ātis, [novō + tas], f., *newness, strangeness, marvel (marvellous nature)*: **rerum** (*strange surroundings*).

**novō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [novō- (as if **nova**) + o], v. tr. I, *make new, change, renew, do something new*.

**novus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *new, strange, fresh, unwonted*. — Sup., *newest, last, rear*.

**nox**, **noctis**, [prob. noc- (in **noceo**) + tis (reduced)], f., *night*. — Personified, *Night*: **nocte** (*by night*).

**noxā**, -ae, [noc- (in **noceo**) + ta (cf. **nota**)], f., *guilt, harm*. (Possibly this order should be reversed, but prob. the word was orig. a noun of agency.)

**nūbēs**, -is, [nub (in **nubo**) + es], f., *cloud*. — Also fig. of the mind.

**nūbifer**, -era, -erum, [nubi- (as stem of **nubes**) -fer (for -ferus)], adj., *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped*.

**nūbilus**, -a, -um, [nubi- (as stem of **nubes**) + lus], adj., *cloudy*,



- clouded, dark.* — n. as noun, sing. and pl., *cloud, mist, spray.*
- nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nuptum,** [nub, as root], v. intr. 3, (*veil*, cf. *nubes*). — Hence, *marry* (of the woman). — p.p., *nupta, bride.*
- nūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [nudō- (as if nuda-) + o], v. tr. 1, *lay bare, disclose, uncover.* — p.p., *naked, bare.*
- nūdus, -a, -um,** [?], adj., *bare, naked, uncovered.*
- nullus, -a, -um** (gen. -ius), [neulus], adj., *not any, no.* — As noun, *nobody*: *nullus sum* (*be no more*).
- num,** [√NA, prob. acc. (cf. *tum, dum*)], conj., (*now?* cf. *nunc*), *whether.* — Often merely question, implying negative answer.
- nūmen, -inis,** [nu- (as stem of *nuo*) + men], n., (*nod*), *will* (expressed), *command, (divine) power, divinity, disposition* (*deum*).
- numerābilis, -e,** [numerā + bilis], adj., *that can be counted.*
- numerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [numerō- (as if numera-) + o], v. tr. 1, *count, number, reckon, recount.*
- numerōsus, -a, -um,** [numerō + osus], adj., *in great numbers.* — Also, *tuneful, (poetic, writing in numbers).*
- numerus, -ī,** [akin to *nummus, Numa*], m., *number, numbers* (verses).
- Numidae, -ārum,** [Gr. *νομάς*], m. pl., *the Numidians* (a people of Northern Africa).
- Numitor, -ōris,** [?], m., the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.
- numquam,** see *nunquam.*
- nunc,** [num-ce], adv., *now*: *nunc quoque* (*even now, still*); *etiam nunc* (*still*).
- nunquam (num-), [ne-unquam],** adv., *never.*
- nūntia, -ae,** [f. of *nuntius*], f., *messenger, harbingers.*
- nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [nuntiō- (as if nuntia-) + o], v. tr. 1, *announce, report, bring news.*
- nūntius, -ī,** [?, akin to *novus*, unc. form], m., *messenger.*
- nūper,** [prob. *novum-per*], adv., *just now, lately, not long before.*
- nurus, -ūs,** [?], f., *daughter-in-law.* — Hence, *bride.*
- nusquam,** [ne-usquam], adv., *nowhere.*
- nūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [nutō- (as if nuta-) + o], v. intr. 1, *nod, shake.*
- nūtriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum,** [i-stem, akin to *nutrix* + o], v. tr. 4, *nurse, feed, nourish.* — Also fig.
- nūtrix, -īcis,** [prob. †nutri- (f. noun-stem from which *nutrio*) + ca (reduced)], f., *nurse.*
- nūtus, -ūs,** [nu- (as stem of *nuo*) + tus], m., *nod.*
- nux, nucis,** [?], f., *nut* (walnut).
- Nyctēis, -idos,** [Gr. *Νυκτῆς*], f., *Antiope* (daughter of King Nycteus of Bœotia).
- nympha, -ae,** [Gr. *νύμφη*], f., *nymph, bride.*

## O.

- Ō,** [from sound], interj., *oh! O!*
- ob (obs),** [?], prep., (*near, at*), *against, about, around, towards.* — Hence, from mercantile use, *on account of.* — As adv. in comp., *about, around, against, towards, over.*
- obambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [ob-ambulo], v. tr. 1, *roam about, roam over, roam.*

**obducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, [ob-duco], v. tr. 3, *draw over*. —

Also, *cover* (by drawing over), *veil*.

**obeō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, [ob-eo], v. tr. irr., *go to meet, go about, cover* (ora cacumen).

**obex, -icis**, [ob-†jex (√JAC, as stem)], m., *bolt* (cf. 'throw the bolt').

**obicīō, -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [ob-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw against, throw over, draw over* (nubem). — Hence, *reproach* (cf. 'throw).

**obitus, -ūs**, [ob-itus], m., *death, decease, departure* (cf. obo mor-tem).

**objectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ob-jacto], v. tr. 1, *throw at*. — Hence, *accuse, reproach*: *natum equis*, *accuse of the death of his son* ('throw in their teeth').

**obligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ob-ligo], v. tr. 1, *bind*. — Pass., *be bound, feel bound* (by gratitude).

**oblinō, -ere, -lēvī, -litum**, [ob-lino], v. tr. 3, *smear over*.

**obliquus, -a, -um**, [ob-†liquus (cf. limus)], adj., *sidelong, askance, transverse, oblique*: *in obliquum* (*obliquely*); *in latus obliquum* (*half-turned*); *ab obliquo* (*sidelong*); *obliquo* (*transversely*).

**obliviscor, -ī, -lītus**, [unc. form with ob-†livō- (cf. liveo)], v. dep. 3, (*become darkened*), *forget*. — p.p., *forgetful*.

**oblivium, -ī**, [ob-†livō + ium (cf. obliviscor)], n., *forgetfulness*. — Also pl.

**obnoxius, -a, -um**, [ob-noxa + ius], adj., (*enslaved on account of injury, cf. addictus*), *under the power of, controlled by*.

**obrior, (-ī) -īrī, -ortus**, [ob-

rior], v. dep. 3 and 4, *come over, veil*. — p.p., **obortus**, *rising*: *lacrimae* (i.e. *over the face and filling the eyes*).

**obruō, -ere, -ruī, -rūtus**, [ob-ruo], v. tr. 3, (*dig over*), *bury*. — Hence, *overwhelm*.

**obrutus**, p.p. of obruo.

**obscēnus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *ill-omened, foul*.

**obscūrus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *hidden, dark, obscure, disguised*.

**obsequor, -ī, secūtus**, [obsequor], v. dep. 3, (*follow around, cf. 'be led by the nose'*), *comply, yield*.

**obserō, -ere, -sēvī, -situm**, [ob-sero], v. tr. 3, (*sow over*), *cover over* (perh. orig. with trees). — p.p., *beset, covered*.

**observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ob-servo], v. tr. 1, (*watch around*), *watch, tend*.

**obses, -idis**, [ob-ses (√SED, as stem, cf. praeses)], c., (*sitting as security for, perh. a mercantile word, cf. mercantile use of ob?*), *a hostage*.

**obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum**, [ob-sedeo], v. tr. 2, *besiege, blockade, block, beset, shut off, paralyze* (artus).

**obsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitum**, [ob-sisto], v. tr. 3, *withstand, resist, hinder*.

**obstipescō (obstu-), -ere, -stupuī**, no sup., v. intr. 3, (*stand by like a stick*), *stand amazed, stand aghast, be paralyzed* (at a sight), *be amazed, be thunderstruck*.

**obstō, -āre, -stitī, -stātum**, [ob-sto], v. intr. 1, *withstand, oppose, stand in the way of* (dat.), *stay, stop, check, encumber, be in the way*.

**obstrepō, -ere, -strepui, -strepitum**, [ob-strepo], v. tr. 3, *drown* (with a noise).

**obstrūdō (obt-), -ere, -trūsi, -trūsum**, [ob(s)-trudo], v. tr. 3, *shove against, force upon*.

**obstruō, -ere, -struxi, -structum**, [ob-struo], v. tr. 3, (*build up against*), *block, obstruct*.

**obstupescō**, see *obstipesco*.

**obsum, -esse, -fui, -futurus**, [ob-sum], v. intr. irr., (*be against, cf. prosum*), *be harmful, injure*.

**obtundō, -ere, -tudi, -tūsum**, [ob-tundo], v. tr. 3, (*hammer against*), *blunt, beat against*. — p.p., *dull, blunt*.

**obumbrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ob-umbro], v. tr. 1, *overshadow, shade, cast in the shade*.

**obvius, -a, -um**, [ob-viam, infl. as adj.], adj., *in the way of, in one's face, towards* (in agreement): *obvius ire* (*go to meet, meet*). — So with other verbs in same sense.

**occāsus, -ūs**, [ob-casus, through *occido*], m., *falling, setting, setting sun, the west*. — Also pl.

**occidō, -ere, -cidi, -cāsum**, [ob-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall, perish, die*. — Perf. tenses, *be dead*.

**occiduus, -a, -um**, [ob-†caduus (√CAD + vus, cf. *deciduus*)], adj., *falling, setting*. — n., *the west*.

**occulō, -ere, -cului, -cultum**, [ob-colo], v. tr. 3, *conceal, hide*.

**occupō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [†oc-cupō (ob-†capus, √CAP + us) + o], v. tr. 3, *take possession of* (excluding something else), *seize upon, take, cover, gain, overtake*. — Hence, *anticipate*.

**occurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**, [ob-curro], v. intr. 3, *run to meet, come to meet, meet, appear*.

**Ōceanus, -ī**, [Ὠκεανός], m., *the ocean; Ocean personified*.

**ōcior, -us**, [†oci- (cf. *ociter*) + ior, comp. stem], adj., *swifter*. — n. as adv., see *ociter*.

**ōciter**, [†oci- (cf. *ocior*) + ter], adv., *quickly, swiftly*. — Comp., **ōcius**, *more swiftly, swiftly, quickly*.

**octōni, -ae, -a**, [octo + nus (cf. *noveni*)], adj., *eight apiece, eight* (with pl. nouns).

**oculus, -ī**, [†ocō- (oc-, as root in *ocior*, + us) + lus], m., *eye* (cf. *acies*).

**ōdī, ōdisse (ōsus sum)**, [?], v. tr. def., *hate, abhor*.

**ōdium, -ī**, [akin to *odi*], n., *hate, hatred*.

**odor, -ōris**, [√OD + or], m., *odor, smell, emanation, exhalation*.

**odōrātus**, see *odoro*.

**odōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [odor- (as if *odora*) + o], v. tr. 1, *per-fume*. — p.p., *perfumed*.

**Oeagrius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Οἰάγριος*], adj., *Æagrian, Thracian, of Hæmus*.

**Oebalidēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰβαλίδης*], m., *Hyacinthus*, as son of the Spartan king, Œbalus.

**Oechalia, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰχάληα*], f. (prop. adj.), a city of Eubœa.

**Oeclidēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰκλείδης*], m., *Amphiaraüs* (a famous soothsayer, son of Œcles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt).

**Oeneus, -ei**, [Gr. *Οἰνεύς*], m., king of Calydon, father of Meleager and Deianira.

**Oenidēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Οἰνείδης*], m., 1. son of Œneus, Meleager; 2. grand-son of Œneus, Diomedes.

**Oetaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Οἰταῖος*], adj., *of Mt. Œta (Œte), Œtæan*.

- Less exactly, *Thessalian, Tra-  
chinian*.
- Oetē, -ēs** (**Oeta, -ae**), [Gr. *Οἶτη*],  
m. and f., *Mt. Eta* (a mountain  
range on the southern border of  
Thessaly).
- offendō, -ere, -fendī, -fensum**,  
[ob-fendo], v. tr. 3, *strike against*.  
— Hence, *offend, incense*. — p.p.,  
**offensus, offended, incensed**.
- offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum**,  
[ob-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring to,  
bring against, offer*. — With **bel-  
lum** and the like, *carry on offen-  
sive war*.
- officium, -ī**, [ob-†facium (√FAC  
+ ium)], n., *service, office, act of  
duty, act* (of duty, as funeral or the  
like).
- olea, -ae**, [?], f., *olive*.
- Olēnos, -ī**, [Gr. *Ὀλινός*], m., an  
inhabitant of Mt. Ida, who was  
changed into a stone.
- olēns, -entis**, [pres. p. of *oleo*],  
adj., *odorous, odoriferous*.
- oleum, -ī**, [?, cf. *oliva*], n., *olive  
tree*.
- ōlim**, [loc. of *ille*], adv., (*at that  
time*), *once, formerly, some time*.
- oliva, -ae**, [?, cf. *oleum*], f., *olive  
(tree and berry)*.
- olivum, -ī**, [?, cf. *oleum*], n., *olive  
oil, oil* (presumably olive).
- olor, -ōris**, [?], m., *swan*.
- olōrīnus, -a, -um**, [olor + inus],  
adj., *of a swan*.
- olus (ho-), -eris**, [?], n., *vegetable  
(esp. greens)*.
- Olympus, -ī**, [Gr. *Ὀλυμπος*], m.,  
*Mt. Olympus* in Thessaly, regarded  
as the home of the gods. — Hence,  
*the heaven, heaven, the sky*.
- ōmen, -inis**, [unc. root + men], n.,  
*omen, portent*.
- omnipotēns, -entis**, [omni-po-  
tens], adj., *all-powerful, omnipo-  
tent*.
- omnis, -e**, [?], adj., *all, the whole,  
every, entirely* (in agreement). —  
Pl. as noun, *everything, all*. —  
With negative implied or ex-  
pressed, *any*.
- Onchestius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Ὀγχή-  
στιος*], adj., *Onchestian, of On-  
chestus, son of Onchestus*.
- onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [oner-  
(as stem of *onus*) + o], v. tr. 1,  
*burden, load down*. — p.p., *bur-  
dened, loaded, weighed down, over-  
come*.
- onerōsus, -a, -um**, [oner- (as stem  
of *onus*) + osus], adj., *burden-  
some, heavy, laborious*.
- onus, -eris**, [?], n., *burden, load*.
- opācus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *dark,  
obscure*.
- operiō, -īre, -uī, opertum**, [ob-  
pario (cf. *aperio*)], v. tr. 4, *cover,  
conceal*.
- operōsus, -a, -um**, [oper + osus],  
adj., *busy, laborious, laboriously  
wrought (moles mundi)*.
- opēs**, see *ops*.
- opifer, -era, -erum**, [opi- (as stem  
of *ops*) + fer (for -ferus)], adj.,  
*succoring, bringing help*.
- opifex, -icis**, [opi- (as stem of  
*ops*) + fex (√FAC, as stem)], c.,  
*artisan*.
- oportet, -ēre, -uit**, no sup., [?, cf.  
*opportunus*], v. imp. 2, *it befits,  
it behooves, one ought*.
- oppidum, -ī**, [?], n., (*solid foun-  
dation?*), *town* (as place of refuge  
from surrounding country).
- oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**,  
[ob-pono], v. tr. 3, *place against,  
put to, raise to, set* (against), *op-  
pose*. — p.p., *opposed, opposing*.
- opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum**,

- [ob-premo], v. tr. 3, *press against, press down, oppress*. — p.p., *down-cast, gloomy*.
- opprobrium**, -ī, [ob-probrō + ium], n., *reproach, disgrace, insult*.
- ops, opis**, [?, akin to **opus, opifex**], f., *help, aid, succor, relief*. — Pl., rarely in sing., *wealth, resources*. — Sing. personified, *Ops* (a goddess of abundance).
- optimus**, [op- (in **ops**) + timus], sup. used with **bonus**, wh. see.
- optō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [? optō- (p.p. of **topio**, perh. akin to **ops**) + o], v. tr. 1, *choose, elect, desire, wish, pray for, pray*.
- opus, -eris**, [top- (in **ops**) + us], n., (*service?*), *work* (in its effect, cf. **labor, toil**), *task, effect*: **diversa** (*effects*). — As predicate, *need, use*: nil opus est (*it is of no use, there is no need*); sic opus est (*necessary*).
- ōra, -ae**, [?], f., *edge, border*. — Hence, *shore, region*.
- ōrāculum (-clum)**, -ī, [orā + culum], n., *oracle* (both utterance and place).
- orbis, -is**, [?], m., *circle, disc, sphere* (inexactly conceived), *fold* (of snake), *course* (circular). — With and without **terrarum**, *the world, world* (of a part of the earth), *shore*.
- orbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [orbō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *be-reave, make childless, make orphan*. — Less exactly, *deprive*.
- orbis, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *bereaved, childless, orphaned, deprived, destitute*.
- Orchomenos, -ī**, [Gr. Ὀρχομενός], m. and f., a town in 1. Arcadia, 2. Boeotia.
- ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus**, [?, akin to **ōrdo**], v. dep. 4, *begin*. — p.p., *beginning*.
- ōrdō, -inis**, [?, akin to **ordior**, through simple stem], m., *row, line, series, order, arrangement, circle* (of spokes): **ex ordine** (*in detail*) (beginning at the beginning and going on); **nullo ordine** (*wildly*); **sine ordine** (*promiscuously*).
- Oresitrophus, -ī**, [Gr. Ὀρεσίτροφος], m., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Orestēs, -ae**, [Gr. Ὀρέστης], m., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother and was driven mad by the Furies.
- orgia, -ōrum**, [Gr. ὄργια], n. pl., *rites of Bacchus, orgies*. — Less exactly, *sacred mysteries, ceremonies* (of a secret worship).
- Oribasus, -ī**, [Gr. Ὀρίβασος], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- oriēns**, see **orior**.
- origō, -inis**, [akin to **orior**, through simpler stem], f., *origin, birth, source, parentage*. — Also, *cause*.
- Orīōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Ὠρίων], m., a gigantic huntsman of Hyria in Boeotia, changed after his death to a constellation, *Orion*, the rising and setting of which are accompanied by storms.
- orior, (-ī) -īrī, ortus**, [?, perh. akin to **ordo**], v. dep. 3 and 4, *rise, spring up* (lit. and fig.). — pres. p., *rising*. — As noun, *the rising sun, the East*. — p.p., *risen, rising, springing*.
- ornō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *adorn, decorate, furnish, equip*.
- ornus, -ī**, [?], f., *ash* (tree or wood).
- Ornytidēs, -ae**, [Gr. Ὀρνυτίδης], m., son of Ornytus (a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).

**orō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [or- (stem of **os**, as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *pray for, pray, entreat*: **oranti annuit** (*to her prayer*).

**Orontēs, -is** (-ae), [Gr. Ὀρόντης], m., the chief river of Syria.

**Orpheus, -eī**, (acc. -ea), [Gr. Ὀρφεύς], m., a mythic bard of antiquity. He almost rescued his wife, Eurydice, from the world below by his skill in music, but was afterwards torn in pieces by the Thracian women.

**Orphēus, -a, -um**, [as if Gr. Ὀρφεῖος], adj., *of Orpheus*.

**Orphnē, -ēs**, [Gr. Ὀρφήν, *dark*], f., a nymph of the lower world, mother of Ascalaphus.

**ortus, -ūs**, [or- (as root of **orior**) + tus], m., *rising, origin, birth*. — Also, *rising sun, sunrise, the East*.

**Ortygia, -ae**, [Gr. Ὀρτυγία], f.: 1. the island upon which the oldest part of the city of Syracuse was built; 2. an old name of Delos.

**ōs, ōris**, [?], n., *mouth, lips, face, jaws, words, head*. — Sometimes fig. in these senses.

**os, ossis**, [?], n., *bone*.

**ōsculum, -ī**, [os- (orig. stem of **oris**) + culum (perh. through intermediate stem in -cum)], n., *lips, kiss*.

**Ossa, -ae**, [Gr. Ὀσσα], f., a mountain in Thessaly, used by the giants in scaling heaven.

**ostendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum**, [obs-tendo], v. tr. 3, (*stretch towards*), *show, point out*.

**ostium, -ī**, [os- (old stem of **os**) + unc. term, perh. through a false analogy], n., *mouth* (of a river), *door*.

**ostrum, -ī**, [?, akin to *ostrea*,

perh. borr. from ὄστρακον], n., *purple* (made from shellfish).

**Othrys, -yos**, [Gr. Ὀθρυς], m., a mountain in Thessaly.

**ōtium, -ī**, [?], n., *quiet, ease* (luxurious), *freedom from care*.

**ovile, -is**, [ovi + lis], n. (of adj.), *sheepfold*.

**ovis, -is**, [?], f., *sheep*.

**ōvum, -ī**, [?, prob. akin to *avis*, as if *avium*], n., *egg*.

## P.

**pābulum, -ī**, [√PA (in **pascor**) + bulum], n., *fodder, grass, verdure*.

**pācālis, -e**, [pac- (stem of **pax**) + alis], adj., *belonging to peace*: *olea* (*peaceful, emblem of peace*).

**Pachynus (-um), -ī**, [Gr. Πάχυνος], m. and n. (f.), the southeastern extremity of Sicily (*Capo di Pas-sara*).

**paciscor, -ī, pāctus**, [√PAC, formed with -sco from simpler stem (cf. **pāco**)], v. dep. 3, *agree, bargain, stipulate* (demand in a bargain). — p.p. in pass. tense, *agreed upon*. — See also **pactum**.

**pācō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [pac- (in **pax**)], v. tr. 1, *pacify* (prop. lit., but also fig.).

**Pactōlis, -idis**, [Gr. Πάκτωλῖς], f., *of Pactolus, Pactolian*.

**Pactōlos, -ī**, [Gr. Πάκτωλός], m., a river of Lydia famous for its gold.

**pāctum, -ī**, [n., p.p. of **paciscor** and **pango**], n., *agreement*.

**Padus, -ī**, [?], m., *the Po* (the famous river of Northern Italy).

**Paeān, -ānis**, [Gr. Παιάν, Παιών], m., the physician of the gods, *Apollo*. — Also, a *hymn, a song of triumph*.

- paelex** (**pellex**), **-icis**, [Gr. *παλλακίς*], f., *concubine, rival* (of lawful wife).
- paene**, [?], adv., *almost, nearly, all but*.
- paenitet** (**poen-**), **-ēre, paenituit**, [?], v. tr. imp. 2, *it repents, one regrets*.
- Paestum**, **-ī**, [?], n., a city of Lucania, formerly called Posidonia, famous for its roses.
- Pagasaeus**, **-a, -um**, [Gr. *Παγασαῖος*], adj., *Pagasæan, of Pagasæ*, the harbor near Iolcus, where the ship Argo was built.
- Palaemōn**, **-onis**, [Gr. *Παλαίμων*], m., the name of Melicerta, son of Athamas and Ino, after he was changed into a sea-god.
- palaestra**, **-ae**, [Gr. *πалаίστρα*], f., *palaestra* or *wrestling-place*.—Less exactly, *wrestling, athletic games*.
- palam**, [?], adv., *openly, in public*.
- Palātium**, **-ī (-iī)**, [†*palatō* (reduced) + *ium* (n. of *-ius*)], n., *the Palatine hill* (on which was the imperial residence of Augustus).—Less exactly, *palace* (of heaven).
- palātum**, **-ī**, [?], akin to **palatium**, n., *roof of the mouth, palate, mouth*.
- palear**, **-āris**, [?], n., *dewlap* (usually pl.).
- Palēs**, **-is**, [?], √PAL (in **palea, pālor**) + **is** (-es)], f. (anciently m.), the divinity of shepherds (of the wandering flocks?).
- Palīci**, **-ōrum**, [?], m., the name of two sons of Jupiter, deified in Sicily. Near their sanctuary, between Henna and Syracuse, were two sulphur springs.
- Palilia**, see **Parilia**.
- palla**, **-ae**, [?], f., *robe, cloak, mantle*.
- Palladius**, **-a, -um**, [Gr. *Παλλάδιος*], adj., *of Pallas* (Minerva): *latices, olive oil* (sacred to Minerva).—n., **Palladium**, *statue of Pallas*.
- Pallantis**, **-idos**, [Gr. *Παλλαντίς*], f., *descendant of Pallas, Aurora* (whose grandfather was the Titan Pallas).
- Pallas**, **-adis**, [Gr. *Παλλάς*], f., the Grecian divinity, identified by the Romans with Minerva, a goddess of war and of household arts and of learning, and discoverer of the olive.
- palleō**, **-ēre, -uī**, no sup., [?], v. intr. 2, *be pale, be gray*.
- pallēscō**, **-ere, palluī**, no sup., [pallē- (stem of **palleo**) + *sco*], v. intr. 3, *pale, grow yellow*.
- pallidus**, **-a, -um**, [prob. †*pallō* (cf. **palleo**) + *dus*], adj., *pale, pallid*.
- pallor**, **-ōris**, [pall- (as if root of **palleo**) + *or*], m., *pallor, pale hue*.
- palma**, **-ae**, [Gr. *παλάμη*], f., *palm* (of the hand), *hand*.—Hence, from its shape, *palm* (the tree), *date, palm* (of victory).
- palmes**, **-itis**, [prob. **palma** + *tis*], m., *branch, vine branch, vine*.
- palpō**, **-āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [pallpō- (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *stroke, caress, pet*.
- palūs**, **-ūdis**, [?], f., *marsh*.
- palūster** (**-tris**), **-tris, -e**, [palud + *tris*], adj., *of the marsh, marsh*.
- Pamphagus**, **-ī**, [Gr. *Παμφάγος*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- pampineus**, **-a, -um**, [pampinō + *eus*], adj., *leafy, branching, clustering, of the vine (umbra)*.

**Pān**, -os, [Gr. Πάν], m., the god of shepherds, represented as half goat, and playing on the syrinx.

**pandō**, -ere, **pandī**, **passum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *spread, open, disclose*. — Hence, *declare*. — p.p., *spread, dishevelled, loose* (of the hair).

**pandus**, -a, -um, [akin to **pando**], adj., *bent, turned up*.

**Panopē**, -ēs, [Gr. Πανόπη], f., a city in Phocis on the Cephissus.

**Panopeus**, -eī, [Gr. Πανοπέυς], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.

**papāver**, -eris, [?], n., *poppy*.

**papyrifer**, -era, -erum, [papyrō-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *papyrus-bearing*.

**pār**, **paris**, [?], adj., *equal, two like* (in plu.), *alike* (**fatum**). — n. as noun, *pair*.

**pār** (noun), see **par** (adj.).

**parātus**, -ūs, [parā + tus], m., *preparation, pomp, splendor*.

**Parcae**, -ārum, [?, prob. akin to **parco**], f. pl., *the Fates*, goddesses of birth and death (Nona, Decuma, and Morta), and so the arbiters of human destiny, identified with the Greek Μοῖραι (Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos).

**parcō**, -ere, **pepercī** (**parsī**), **parcitur** (**parsum**), [?], v. intr. 3, *spare, refrain from, stay*.

**parcus**, -a, -um, [akin to **parco**], adj., *sparing, parsimonious, frugal*.

**parēns**, -entis, [pres. (really aorist) p. of **pario**], c., *parent, mother, father*.

**parentālis**, -e, [parent + alis], adj., *of parents, of relatives*.

**pāreō**, -ēre, **pāruī**, **pāritum**, [†parō (cf. **opiparus**)], v. intr. 2, (*appear?*), *obey*.

**pariēs**, -etis, [?], m., *wall* (of a house).

**Parilia**, -ium, n. pl., *the feast of*

*Pales* (celebration on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome). See **Parilis**.

**Parilis**, -ē, [†pali (of **Pales**, with change of l to r) + ilis], adj., *of or sacred to Pales*.

**parilis**, -e, [pari- (as stem of **par**) + lis], adj., *equal, like, at the same time* (**letum**).

**pariō**, -ere, **peperī**, **paritum** (**partum**), [√PAR (akin to †parus, **paro**, **pareo**)], v. tr. 3, *get, obtain, secure*. — Esp., *bring forth, bear children*.

**Paris**, -idis, [Gr. Πάρις], m., the son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. He carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and thus brought on the Trojan war.

**pariter**, [pari- (as stem of **par**) + ter], adv., *equally, together, in like manner, at the same time, alike*.

**parma**, -ae, [Gr. πάρμη], f., *buckler, shield* (round), *targe*.

**Parnāsis**, -idis (**-idos**), [Gr. Παρνασσός], f. adj., *of Parnassus*.

**Parnāsius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Παρνασσός], adj., *of Parnassus*.

**Parnāsus**, -ī, [Gr. Παρνασσός], m., *Mt. Parnassus* in Thessaly, the favorite haunt of the Muses and of Apollo.

**parō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, akin to **pario**, prob. through adj. stem (cf. **opiparus**)], v. tr. 1, *procure, get, prepare, make preparation for*. — Hence, *attempt, purpose, intend going to* (**bellum**), *think of* (doing something).

**Paros**, -ī, [Gr. Πάρος], f., one of the Cyclades islands, famous for its white marble.

**Parrhasis**, -idis (**-idos**), [Gr.



- Παρρᾱσίς**], f. adj., *Parrhasian*, of *Parrhasia* (a town of Arcadia), *Arcadian*: *arctos*, *Callisto* (who was made the constellation of the Great Bear).
- Parrhasius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Παρρᾱσίος], adj., of *Parrhasia*, *Parrhasian*, *Arcadian*.
- pars, partis**, [√PAR (in *par*) + *tis* (reduced)], f., *part*, *some*, *one of*. — Also, *side*, *region*, *quarter*, *direction*. — Pl., *part* (role).
- Parthāonius, -a, -um**, [†*Parthaon* + *ius*], adj., of *Parthaon* (king of Calydon, father of *Eneus*).
- Parthenius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Παρθένιος], adj., of *Parthenius* (a mountain in Arcadia), *Parthenian*.
- Parthenopē, -ēs**, [Gr. Παρθενόπη], f., the ancient name of *Naples*, or of the city for which *Naples* (*Neapolis*, *the New City*) was substituted.
- particeps, -ipis**, [parti-ceps (√CAP as stem)], adj., *sharing*. — Pl. as noun, *companions*, *partners*.
- partim**, [old acc. of *pars*], adv., *partly*. — Taking place of a noun or pronoun, *some*, *some . . . others*.
- partior, -īri, -ītus**, [parti + *o*], v. dep. 4, *share*, *divide*. — p.p., *sharing*.
- partus, -ūs**, [√PAR (in *pario*) + *tus*], m., *birth*, *giving birth*, *offspring*.
- parum**, [?, cf. *parvus*], adv., *too little*, *not enough*.
- parvus, -a, -um**, [?, akin to *parum*], adj., *small*, *little*, *trifling*, *slight*, *humble* (*domus*), *gentle* (*murmur*), *low* (*vox*). — n. pl., *trifles*: *parvi* (of *small account*). — Comp., *minor*, *less*, *inferior*, *younger*. — n. as adv., *less*. — Sup., *minimus*, *least*, *very little*, *only the slightest*, *very small*, *youngest*.
- pāsko, -ere, pāvī, pastum**, [√PA, formed with *-sco*], v. tr. 3, *feed*. — Pass. as dep., *graze*, *feed*. — Fig., *satiare one's self*. — p.p., *pastus*, *fed*.
- pascuum, -ī**, [pasc- (as if root of *pasco*) + *vum*], n., *pasture*.
- passim**, [acc. of real or imaginary †*passis* (*pand* as root + *tis*), cf. *partim*], adv., *all around*, *here and there*, *everywhere*.
- passus**, p.p. of *pando*, wh. see.
- passus, -ūs**, [pand- (as root of *pando*) + *tus*], m., (*spread of step*), *step*, *pace*.
- pastor, -ōris**, [pas- (as if root of *pasco*, cf. *pastus*) + *tor*], m., *shepherd*.
- pastōrius, -a, -um**, [pastor + *ius*], adj., of a (the) *shepherd*.
- Pataraeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Παταραῖος], adj., of *Patara* (a city on the coast of Lycia, where was a famous temple of *Apollo*).
- patefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [pate- (case-form akin to *pateo*) + *facio*], v. tr. 3, *lay open*, *open*.
- pateō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [unc. noun stem (cf. *patefacio*) + *o*], v. intr. 2, *lie open*, *spread*, *extend*, *be disclosed*, *be exposed*, *appear*, *open*.
- pater, -tris**, [?, cf. *mater*], m., *father*, *senator* (i.e. *elder*), *sire* (of animals).
- patera, -ae**, [?, akin to *pateo*], f., *spreading dish*, *bowl*, *patera* (a spreading dish used in libations).
- paternus, -a, -um**, [pater- (as stem of *pater*) + *nus*], adj., of *one's father*, *one's father's*, *paternal*.
- patientia, -ae**, [patient + *ia*], f.,

- patience, long-suffering, power of endurance.*
- patior, -ī, passus**, [?], v. dep. 3, *suffer, undergo, submit to, bear, live through.* — pres. p., **patiēns**, *capable of enduring, having endurance for.*
- patrius, -a, -um**, [patr- (as stem of **pater**) + ius], adj., *of one's father, native.* — f. as noun (sc. **terra**), *fatherland, country, native city.*
- patruēlis, -e**, [patruō- (as if patruē-) + lis], adj., *of an uncle, of a cousin, one's cousin's.*
- patruus, -ī**, [patr- (as stem of **pater**) + vus], m., *uncle.*
- patulus, -a, -um**, [†patō- (whence **pateo**) + lus], adj., *spreading, wide open, open.*
- paulātim**, [paulō- (reduced) + atim (as if paulā + tis, in acc.)], adv., *by degrees, gradually.*
- paulus, -a, -um**, [?, akin to **parvus**], adj., *little.* — n. as adv., *a little, somewhat.*
- pauper, -eris**, [?, perh. akin to **parvus, paulus**], adj., *poor, humble.* — As noun, *poor man.*
- paupertās, -ātis**, [pauper + tas], f., *humble circumstances, poverty.*
- pavēfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, [†pavē- (case-form akin to **paveo**) + facio], v. tr. 3, *terrify.*
- pavēns**, see **paveo**.
- paveō, -ēre**, no perf., no sup., [prob. †pavō- (cf. **pavidus**) + eo], v. intr. 2, *be afraid, be frightened, be struck with terror, shudder at* (inf.).
- pavidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †pavō- (cf. **paveo**) + dus], adj., *terrified, frightened, trembling.*
- pāvō, -ōnis**, [?], m., *peacock.*
- pavor, -ōris**, [pav- (as if root of **paveo**) + or], m., *fear, timidity.* — Personified, *Fear.*
- pāx, pācis**, [√PAC (PAG) as stem], f., *peace.*
- peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. 1, *sin, do wrong.*
- pecten, -inis**, [unc. form from stem of **pecto**], m., *comb, sleigh* (of loom).
- pectō, -ere, pexuī, pexum**, [√PEC (formed with to)], v. tr. 3, *comb.*
- pectus, -oris**, [pect- (as if root of **pecto**) + us], n., *breast* (prob. from its shape, like a comb). — Hence, as seat of heart, *heart, soul, mind* (purpose), *mind* (generally).
- pecus, -oris**, [?], n., *sheep.* — Pl., *flocks.*
- pecus, -udis**, [?, akin to **pecus, -oris**], f., *sheep.* — Pl., *flocks.*
- Pēgasis, -idis (-idos)**, [Gr. Πηγασίς], f. adj., *of Pegasus*: *undae* (the sacred spring of the Muses, Hippokrene, on Mt. Helicon, which was created by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus).
- Pēgasos (-us), -ī**, [Gr. Πήγασος], m., the winged horse of the Muses, that sprang from the blood of Medusa.
- pējor**, see **malus**.
- Pelagōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Πελάγων], m., a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- pelagus, -ī**, [Gr. πέλαγος], n., *the sea, the deep.*
- Pelagus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Πελασγός], adj., *Grecian* (from the supposed ancient inhabitants). — m. pl., *the Greeks.*
- Pēleus, -eī**, [Gr. Πηλεΐς], m., son of Æacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. He took part in the Calydonian hunt and the Argonautic expedition.

**Pēliacus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Πηλιακός], adj., of or from *Mt. Pelion* (in Thessaly, near the home of Achilles).

**Pēlias, -adis**, [Gr. Πηλιάς], f. adj., of *Mt. Pelion*.

**Peliās, -ae**, [Gr. Πελλάς], m., brother of Æson, king of Iolcus. He robbed his brother of his kingdom, and sent his nephew Jason on the Argonautic expedition. He was killed by his own daughters and Medea.

**Pēlignus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., of the *Peligni* (a tribe of Central Italy, in whose territory Sulmo, the native town of Ovid, was situated), *Pelignian*.

**Pēlion, -ii**, [Gr. Πήλιον], n., (also **Pēlios**, m.), a mountain of Thessaly fabled to have been used by the giants in scaling Olympus.

**pellex, -icis**, see **paelex**.

**pellis, -is**, [?], f., *skin, hide*.

**pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *drive, drive away, overcome, dispel: nervos (strike); moram (eschew, avoid, make no)*. — p.p., **pulsus**, *beaten, overcome*.

**Pelōros (-us, -um), -ī**, [Gr. Πέλωρος], m. and n., a promontory on the northeast coast of Sicily, now *Capo di Faro*, one of the headlands of the Straits of Messina.

**penātes, -um**, [pen- (in **penitus, penus**) + as (cf. **optimas**)], m. pl., *household gods, penates*. — They were the gods of the inner recesses of the house, and of the hearth, but of uncertain character and functions. — Also, *home, hearth, house*.

**pendeō, -ēre, pependī, pēnsūm**, [prob. †pendō- (cf. **pendulus**) + eo], v. intr. 2, *hang, be suspended, be poised*. — Fig., *depend*

*upon (ab, ex)*. — pres. p., *hanging, suspended*.

**pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsūm**, [√PEND], v. tr. 3, *hang*. — Hence, (hang on steelyards), *weigh*. — Hence, *pay: poenas (pay penalty, suffer punishment)*.

**pendulus, -a, -um**, [†pendō + lus (cf. **pendeo**)], adj., *hanging*.

**Pēnēis, -idos**, [Gr. Πηνειός], f. adj., of the *Peneus* (a river in Thessaly), *Peneian: nympha* (i.e. *Daphne*, daughter of the river-god).

**Pēnēius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Πηνήϊος], adj., of the *Peneus*, *Peneian*. — f. as subst., *Daphne* (daughter of the river-god *Peneus*).

**Pēnelopē, -ēs**, [Gr. Πηνελόπη], f., daughter of *Icarius*, wife of *Ulysses*, and mother of *Telemachus*.

**Pēnēōs (-us), -ī**, [Gr. Πηνειός], m., a river of Thessaly flowing through the vale of *Tempe*.

**penetrābilis, -e**, [penetrā + bilis], adj., *penetrable*. — Also, *penetrating, piercing*.

**penetrālis, -e**, [†penetrō- (reduced) + alis], adj., *interior*. — Esp. n., **penetrāle, -is**, *interior*. — Pl., *inner recesses, shrines, private home, hearthstone*.

**penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [†penetrō- (as if *penetra-*, cf. **penetralis**) + o], v. tr. 1, *penetrate, enter*.

**Pēnēus**, see **Pēnēōs**.

**penitus**, [stem akin to **penus** + tus (cf. **intus**)], adv., *within, below: penitus penitusque (far, far below)*.

**penna, -ae**, [prob. √PET, in *peto* + na], f., *feather, wing* (of bird, also of an arrow).

**pennātus, -a, -um**, [penna + tus, as if p.p. of †pennō], adj., *winged*.

**per**, [?], prep., *through, over, among, amid*. — Fig, *by means of, through* (of agent), *by*: *per se* (of itself). — In comp., *through, thoroughly, over, very* (perh. different case-form).

**peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, [per-ago], v. tr. 3, *lead through, carry out* (jussa), *complete, pass, accomplish*: *otia* (*pass a life of*).

**perarō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [per-aro], v. tr. 1, *plough over*. — Hence, *write* (by scratching).

**percenseō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [per-censeo], v. tr. 2, *search over, search through*.

**percipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum**, [per-capio], v. tr. 3, *gather* (fruits), *receive, catch, take on*. — Hence, *learn*.

**percurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**, [per-curro], v. tr. 3, *run over*.

**percussus**, p.p. of **percutio**.

**percutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum**, [per-cutio], v. tr. 3, *strike, beat*. — Less exactly, *reflect*. — p.p., *wounded*: *pennis* (*with the stroke of*); *undā* (*as she struck*).

**perdix, -icis**, [Gr. *πέδιξ*], c., *partridge*. — As proper name, *Perdix*, nephew of Daedalus, changed into a partridge.

**perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, [per-do (cf. *interficio*)], v. tr. 3, *destroy, waste, lose*.

**peregrinus, -a, -um**, [peregrō (reduced) + *inus*], adj., *foreign, abroad, of strangers, strange*. — As noun, *foreigner, stranger*.

**perennis, -e**, [per-annus, infl. as adj.], adj., *eternal*.

**pereō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, [per-eo (cf. *perdo*)], v. intr. irr., *fall, perish, be lost, be destroyed*.

**pererrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [per-

*erro*], v. tr. ī, *wander over, glide over, crawl over, wander through*.  
**perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, [per-facio], v. tr. 3, *finish, complete*.

**perfringō, -ere, -frēgī, -frāctum**, [per-frango], v. tr. 3, *break through, burst through*.

**perfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [per-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour over, pour on, flood, sprinkle, bathe*. — p.p., *bathed, bedewed*.

**Pergama, -ōrum**, [sing. not used in the *Metam.*], [Gr. *Πέργαμον*], n. pl., the citadel of Troy, *Troy* itself.

**Pergus, -ī**, [?], m., a lake near Henna in Sicily (now *Lago Pergussa*).

**perhorrescō, -ere, -horruī**, no sup., [per-horreo], v. tr. and intr. 3, *shudder* (all over), *shudder at*.

**periculum (-clum)**, [peri- (as stem of *†perior*) + *culum*], n., *trial*. — Hence, *danger, peril, source of danger*.

**Perilla, -ae**, [Gr. *Πέριλλα*], f., the name, real or fictitious, of Ovid's daughter.

**perimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, [per-emo, *take*], v. tr. 3, *destroy* (cf. *perdo*), *slay, put to death*.

**perlucidus, -a, -um**, [per-lucidus], adj., *very bright*. — Also, *transparent*.

**perluō, -ere, -luī, -lūtum**, [per-luo], v. tr. 3, *wash, bathe, rinse*. — Pass., *bathe* (intr.).

**permaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsum**, [†per-maneo], v. intr. 2, *continue, remain, last*.

**permātūrascō, -ere, -māturūī**, no sup., [per-maturesco], v. intr. 3, *become fully ripe*.

**permisceō, -ēre, -miscuī, -mix-**

- tum**, [per-misceo], v. tr. 2, *mingle*.
- permittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, [per-mitto], v. tr. 3, *hand over, leave to*. — Hence, *allow, permit*.
- permulceō, -ēre, -mulsī, -mulsum**, [per-mulceo], v. tr. 2, *stroke, caress*.
- pernox, -noctis**, [per-nox], adj., *all night (luna)*.
- perōsus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of per-odi], partic., *hating, abhorring, a deadly enemy to*.
- perpessus**, p.p. of **perpetior**.
- perpetior, -ī, -pessus**, [per-patior], v. dep. 3, *endure, suffer*.
- perpetuus, -a, -um**, [prob. perpetu- (cf. **impetus**) + **us** (or -vus)], adj., *(going through to the end), perpetual, eternal, continuous, forever, a row of*. — Abl., *perpetuo, perpetually, ever*.
- perquirō, -ere, -quaesivī, -quaesitum**, [per-quaero], v. tr. 3, *search for*.
- Persēs, -idis (-idos)**, f. adj., *daughter of Perses*.
- Persephonē, -ēs**, [Gr. Περσεφόνη], f., the Greek name for Proserpine.
- persequor, -ī, -secūtus**, [per-sequor], v. dep. 3, *follow (to the end), pursue*. — Hence, *narrate (fully)*.
- Perseus, -eī**, [Gr. Περσεύς], m., son of Jupiter and Danae (daughter of King Acrisius of Argos), slayer of the Gorgon Medusa.
- Persis, -idis (acc. -ida)**, [Gr. Περσίς], f. adj., *Persian*.
- perspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum**, [per-+specio], v. tr. 3, *look over, gaze at, survey, look upon*.
- perspicuus, -a, -um**, [per-+specuus, √SPEC + **vus** (cf. **conspiciuus**)], adj., *transparent*.
- perstō, -āre, -stitī, -stātum**, [per-sto], v. intr. 1, *persist*.
- perterritus, -a, -um**, [per-territus], adj., *much terrified, in terror*.
- pervenio, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, [per-venio], v. intr. 4, *come through to, come to, arrive at, reach*.
- pervigil, -is**, [per-vigil], adj., *wakeful all night, ever watchful*.
- pervius, -a, -um**, [per-via, infl. as adj.], adj., *passable, traversable, accessible, exposed (vento)*.
- pēs, pedis**, [√PED, as stem], m., *foot, hoof*. — Sometimes to be transl. *swift foot, swiftness of foot*. — Also, *foot (of verse), verse*.
- pestifer, -era, -erum**, [pesti-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *pestilent, pestiferous, noxious, destructive*.
- pestis, -is**, [unc. root + **tis**], f., *plague*. — Less exactly, *ruin, destruction, curse*.
- petō, -ere, -ivī, -itum**, [√PET], v. tr. 3, (*fly to, rush to*, cf. **impetus**), *hie to, approach, seek (go to), go for, aim at, seek to gain, seek (to gain), rise to, seek (in marriage), woo*. — Hence, *ask, beg*.
- Phaedimus, -ī**, [Gr. Φαίδιμος], m., a son of Niobe.
- Phaëthōn, -ontis**, [Gr. Φαέθων], m., a son of the Sun (Phœbus) and Clymene, who tried to drive his father's horses. They became unmanageable, and he was destroyed by a thunderbolt. His sisters, mourning for him, were changed into poplars.
- Phaëthūsa, -ae**, [Gr. Φαέθουσα], f., one of the Heliades, sisters of Phaëthon.
- Phantasos, -ī**, [Gr. Φάντασος], m., a god of dreams, who imitates inanimate objects.

- pharetra**, -ae, [Gr. *φαρέτρα*], f., *quiver*.
- pharetrātus**, -a, -um, [†*pharetra* + *tus* (cf. *armatus*)], adj., *armed with a quiver, quiver-bearing*.
- Pharsālia**, -ae, [Gr. *Φαρσαλία*], f., the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey.
- Phāsias**, -adis, [Gr. *Φασιάς*], f., *of or from the Phasis; Medea* (whose home was in Colchis on the Phasis).
- Phāsis**, -idis, [Gr. *Φᾶσις*], m., a river in Colchis.
- Phēgiacus**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φηγιακός*], adj., *of Phegia* (a town in Arcadia, afterwards called Psophis), *Phegian*.
- Pherētiadēs**, -ae, [Gr. *Φερητιάδης*], m., *son of Pheres, Admetus* (king of Pheræ, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt).
- Phialē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Φιάλη*], f., a nymph of Diana.
- Philēmōn**, -onis, [Gr. *Φιλήμων*], m., a pious Phrygian, husband of Baucis, changed into a tree.
- Philippī**, -ōrum, [Gr. *Φίλιπποι*], m. pl., a town of Macedonia, near the foot of the range of Hæmus. It was famous for the battle in which Octavius and Antony overcame Brutus and Cassius.
- Philomēla**, -ae, [Gr. *Φιλομήλη*], f., a daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, who, with her sister Procne, served up to Tereus, her sister's husband, his son Itys, prepared for food. They were all changed to birds, Philomela to a nightingale, for which bird her name often stands.
- Philyrēius**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φιλυρήιος*], adj., *of or belonging to Philyra or of Chiron* (the son of Philyra and Saturn).
- Phīneus**, -eī (-eos), [Gr. *Φινεύς*], m., a king of Thrace, who was struck blind and afterwards tormented by the Harpies.
- Phlegethontis**, -idis (-idos), [Gr. *Φλεγέθοντις*], f. adj., *of Plegethon* (a river of Hades).
- Phlegōn**, -ontis, [Gr. *Φλέγων*], m., one of the horses of the Sun.
- Phlegræus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φλεγραιός*], adj., *Phlegræan, of Phlegra* (the place, in Thrace or elsewhere, where Jupiter destroyed the giants).
- Phobētor**, -oris (acc. -ora), [Gr. *Φοβήτωρ*], m., a dream-god, also called Icelos.
- phōca**, -ae, [Gr. *φώκη*], f., *seal*.
- Phōcaïcus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φωκαϊκός*], adj., *Phocæan, of Phocæa* (a town on the coast of Ionia).
- Phōcēūs**, -a, -um, [as if Gr. *Φωκείος*], adj., *Phocian: juvenis, Pylades* (son of King Strophius of Phocis).
- Phōcis**, -idis, [Gr. *Φωκίς*], f., a mountainous country between Bœotia and Thessaly.
- Phoebē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Φοίβη*], f., a name of Diana (the moon-goddess), as sister of Phoebus (the sun-god).
- Phoebēius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φοιβήϊος*], adj., *of Phæbus or Apollo: juvenis, Æsculapius* (son of Apollo).
- Phoebēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Φοίβειος*], adj., *of Phæbus or Apollo: ignes* (the fiery rays of the sun).
- Phoebus**, -ī, [Gr. *Φοίβος*], m., a name of Apollo as god of the sun (*the bright one*). — Also, *the Sun, rays of the sun: uterque* (*the rising and the setting sun*).

- Phoenices, -um**, [Gr. Φοίνικες], m. pl., *the Phœnicians* (inhabitants of Phœnicia, the coast-land east of the Mediterranean).
- phoenix, -īcis**, [Gr. φοῖνιξ], f., *phœnix* (the fabulous bird).
- Phoenix, -īcis**, [Gr. Φοῖνιξ], m., son of Amyntor in Thessaly, teacher of Achilles, a sharer in the Calydonian hunt.
- Phorcis, -idis**, (acc. pl. **-idas**), [Gr. Φορκίς], f., *daughter of Phorcus* (Phorcus), *a Gorgon*. — Pl., *the Gorgons*.
- Phorcynis, -idis**, [Gr. patronymic], f., *Medusa*, as daughter of Phorcys.
- Phrixēus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Φρίξειος], adj., *of Phrixus*: *vellera* (*the golden fleece* of the ram that carried Phrixus over the sea).
- Phrygia, -ae**, [Gr. Φρυγία], f., a country of Asia Minor.
- Phrygius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Φρύγιος], adj., *Phrygian*: *vestis* (many-colored clothing, which was considered a Phrygian invention). — Less exactly, *Trojan*, as Troy was in Phrygia.
- Phryx, -ygis**, [Gr. Φρύξ], m., *a Phrygian*. — Less exactly, *a Trojan*.
- Phylacidēs, -ae**, [Gr. Φυλακίδης], m., *Protesilaus* (who was the grandson of Phylacus).
- Phyleus, -eī**, [Gr. Φυλεύς], m., son of King Augeas of Elis, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.
- piceus, -a, -um**, [pic + eus], adj., *pitchy*. — Esp. (from the color of resin smoke), *pitchy black*, *pitchy*, *pitch dark*. — f. as noun, *pitch pine*, *pine*.
- Pierides, -um**, [Gr. Πιερίδες], f. pl., *the Muses* (so-called from their haunt Pieria in Thessaly).
- pietās, -ātis**, [piō + tas], f., *filial duty*, *fatherly affection*, *brotherly love*, *family affection*, *conjugal affection*.
- piger, -gra, -grum**, [√PIG + rus (reduced)], adj., *slothful*, *slow*, *sluggish*.
- piget, -ēre, -uit** (**pigitum est**), [√PIG (cf. **piger**), perh. through adj. stem], v. tr. imp. 2, *it irks*, *one regrets*, *is tired of*.
- pignerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [pigner + o], v. tr. 1, *take a pledge*. — Pass. as dep., *bind by a pledge*, *receive as a pledge*.
- pignus, -eris (-oris)**, [?], n., *pledge*. — Hence, *assurance* (as if a pledge were given of the truth). — Pl., *offspring* (pledges of love).
- pigrē**, [old abl. of **piger**], adv., *lazily*.
- Pindus, -ī**, [Gr. Πίνδος], m., a mountain in Thessaly.
- pinētum, -ī**, [pinō- (reduced) + etum], n., *pine forest*.
- pingō, -ere, pinxī, pictum**, [√PIG], v. tr. 3, *paint*, *draw*, *embroider* (acu). — p.p., *ornamented*, *variegated*.
- pinguis, -e**, [?], adj., *fat*, *fattened*, *rich*. — Hence, *dull*, *stupid*.
- pinna, -ae**, [same word as **penna**], f., *wing*.
- pinus, -ūs**, [?], f., *pine* (tree or wood). — Hence, *ship*, *bark*, *torch*.
- piō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [pio- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, (*make pure*), *expiate*.
- Pirēnē, -ēs**, [Gr. Πιερίνη], f., a fountain in the citadel of Corinth, sacred to the Muses.
- Pirēnis, -idis** (acc. pl. **-idas**), [Gr. Πιερινίς], f. adj., *of Pirene*.
- Pirithous, -ī**, [Gr. Πειρίθοος], m., son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ

- in Thessaly, an inseparable friend of Theseus. He shared in the Calydonian hunt.
- Pisa, -ae**, [Gr. Πῖσα], f., a town in Elis, in the territory of which Olympia lay.
- Pisaeus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Πισαῖος], adj., *of Pisa*; oliva (the olive wreath given as a prize at the Olympic games); *Arethusa* (*from Pisa or from Elis*).
- Pisander, -drī**, [Gr. Πείσανδρος], m., son of Polyctor of Ithaca, a suitor of Penelope.
- piscis, -is**, [?], m., *a fish*. — Also (usually in pl.), *Pisces*, the constellation.
- piscōsus, -a, -um**, [pisci + osus], adj., *full of fish, fishy*.
- pīus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *dutiful* (in any domestic relation, esp. child to parent), *affectionate, paternal, pious, propitious* (of the gods to men). — Also, *hallowed, sacred*.
- placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [prob. †placō + eo (cf. placidus and placo)], v. intr. 2, *please, be agreeable, be approved*. — Often transl. by change of subject, *determine, be resolved on, desire, approve*: placet sibi (*is satisfied with himself, thinks well of himself*); cui placens (*who is your lover*): si placet hoc (*if this is your pleasure*). — p.p., placitus, *pleasing*.
- placidus, -a, -um**, [prob. †placō + dus (cf. placeo, placo)], adj., (*pleased, not angry?*), *gentle, calm, quiet*.
- plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [placa + o (cf. Viriplaca)], v. tr. 1, *pacify, appease*.
- plāga, -ae**, [Gr. πλῆγῃ], f., *blow, stroke*.
- plaga, -ae**, [Gr. πλάγος], f., (*side*), *region*.
- plangō, -ere, planxī, planctum**, [?, cf. plāga], v. tr. 3, *beat, strike, fall on* (so as to beat), *struggle* (of a bird). — Esp., *beat the breast, wail*.
- plangor, -ōris**, [plang- (as root of plango) + or], m., *beating, noise* (of beating the breast), m., *lamentation* (cf. plango).
- planta, -ae**, [?], f., *sole of the foot, foot*.
- plānus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *level, flat, plane*.
- platanus, -ī**, [Gr. πλάτανος], f., *plane tree, plane*.
- plaudō, -ere, plausī, plausum**, [?, cf. plastrum], v. intr. 3, *clap the hands, applaud, clap, flap*.
- plastrum, -ī**, [plaud- (cf. plaudō) + trum], n., *wagon*. — Also pl.
- plausus, -ūs**, [plaud- (cf. plaudō) + tus], m., *clapping of hands, clapping, applause*.
- plēbs, plēbis**, [akin to plenus], f., *the common people, the commons*. — Also of the gods, *the lower gods*.
- plēctrum, -ī**, [Gr. πλῆκτρον], n., *quill* (to strike the lyre), *plectrum*.
- Plēias, -adis**, [Gr. Πληιάς], f., *a Pleiad* (one of the seven daughters of Atlas who were changed into the constellation of the Pleiades). — Also, one of the stars. — Pl., *the Pleiades* (the constellation).
- plēnus, -a, -um**, [plē- (as stem of pleo) + nus], adj., *filled, full, distended, beset with, satisfied*: somnus (*deep*); annus (*productive*).
- Plēxippus, -ī**, [Gr. Πλήξιππος], m., one of the sons of Thestias of Calydon.
- plōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [prob.



- †**plorō-** (*wet, inundated*) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *weep for, lament, weep*.
- plūma, -ae**, [?], f., *feather*.
- plumbeus, -a, -um**, [plumbo- (reduced) + **eus**], adj., *lead*.
- plumbum, -ī**, [?], n., *lead, ball, bullet*.
- plūmeus, -a, -um**, [pluma- (reduced) + **eus**], adj., *of feathers*.
- plūrimus, -a, -um**, [plur- (stem of **plus**) + **imus**], adj. (as sup. of **multus**), *most, very many, very much, countless, copious, most copiously* (in agreement).
- plūs, plūris**, [ple- (in **pleo**) + **us**], adj. (as comp. of **multus**), sing. as noun, *more*. — As adv., *more*. — Pl. as adj. and noun, *more*.
- pluviālis, -e**, [pluviō + **alis**], adj., *of the rain: aqua (rain water)*.
- pluvius, -a, -um**, [unc. form from pl., as root of **pluo**], adj., *of the rain*. — With or without **aqua**, *rain*.
- pōculum, -ī**, [√**PO** (cf. **potus**) + **culum**], n., *bowl, cup*.
- Poeās, -antis**, [Gr. Ποίας], m., the son of Thaumacus and father of Philoctetes.
- Poemenis, -idis**, [Gr. Ποιμενίς], f., one of Actæon's hounds.
- poena, -ae**, [?], f., *penalty, punishment, vengeance*. — Personified, *Punishment*.
- poeniceus, -a, -um**, [poenicō + **eus**], adj., *scarlet* (the Phœnician color).
- poëta, -ae**, [Gr. ποιητής], m., *poet*.
- polenta, -ae**, [?, cf. **pollen**], f., *meal* (baked in cakes and crumbled).
- polleō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [?, perh. comp. with **valeo**], v. intr. 2, *be strong, be powerful, be able*. — pres. p., *powerful*.
- pollex, -icis**, [?], m., *thumb*.
- polliceor, -ēri, -licitus**, [†por- (*to, forth*) + **liceor** (cf. **licet**)], v. dep. 2, *offer, promise*.
- polluō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [†por-luo], v. tr. 3, (*wet, bathe*), *infect*. — Fig., *pollute*.
- polus, -ī**, [Gr. πῶλος], m., *the pole* (of the earth or heaven), *the heavens*.
- Polybus, -ī**, [Gr. Πόλυβος], m., one of the suitors of Penelope.
- Polyphēmos (-us) -ī**, [Gr. Πολύφημος], m., a Cyclops who loved Galatea and whose eye was put out by Ulysses.
- pōmārium, -ī**, [pomō + **arius**], n. (of adj.), *orchard*.
- pompā, -ae**, [Gr. πομπή], f., *procession*.
- pōmum, -ī**, [?, perh. akin to **potus**], n., *apple, fruit*.
- pondus, -eris**, [pond- (as root of **pendo**) + **us**], n., *weight, burden, load*. — Also pl.
- pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum**, [†por-sino], v. tr. 3, (*leave behind*), *lay down, set, place, arrange, establish, build*. — Also, *lay aside, lose*. — p.p., *set, placed, laid aside, lost: positus est (lies)*.
- pōns, pontis**, [?], m., *bridge*.
- Ponticus, -ī**, [†ponto (reduced) + **cus**], m., a Roman poet, who wrote a *Thebaid*.
- pontifex, -icis**, [ponti- (orig. stem of **pons**) + **fex** (√**FAC** as stem)], m., (from early functions of priest), *high priest*.
- pontus, -ī**, [Gr. πόντος], m., *sea, the ocean*.
- Pontus, -ī**, [Gr. Πόντος], m., *the Black Sea and the region south of it*.
- poples, -itis**, [?], m., *hamstrings, the knee* (both back and front).

- populābilis**, -e, [populā + bilis], adj., *destructible*.
- populāris**, -e, [populō + aris], adj., *of the country, native*. — Also, *of the people*.
- pōpulifer**, -era, -erum, [populō-fer (for -ferus)], adj., *poplar-bearing*.
- populor**, -ārī, -ātus, [prob. populō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. I, (*strip of inhabitants?*), *ravage, lay waste, consume* (of fire).
- populus**, -ī, [akin to pleo, redupl.], m., *the people* (as opposed to ruler), *a people, a nation, a throng*.
- pōpulus**, -ī, [?], f., *poplar*.
- †por**, (for port), [cf. Gr. πός], prep. (only in composition), *forth, towards, to*.
- pōrigō**, -ere, -rēxī, -rectum, [†por-rego], v. tr. 3, *extend, hold out, stretch out*.
- porta**, -ae, [?], f., *gate*.
- portitor**, -ōris, [porta + tor], m., *gatekeeper*.
- portō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [porta- (in some older meaning) + o], v. tr. I, (*bring in?*), *carry, bear*.
- portus**, -ūs, [akin to porta, with reference to commerce], m., *harbor, haven* (also fig.), *port*.
- poscō**, -ere, poposcī, poscitum, [?], v. tr. 3, *demand, ask for, claim, ask, call on for* (acc.).
- positus**, p.p. of pono.
- possideō**, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, [por-sedeo], v. tr. 2, (*sit in front of?*), *hold, occupy, cover, possess*.
- possum**, posse, potuī, no sup., [potis-sum], v. intr. irr., *be able, can, may, (might), be capable of, have power*. — With n. acc., *can do*.
- post**, [abl. of postis, orig. an augural word?], adv. and prep., *behind, after, since, later, afterwards*. — See also **postquam**.
- posteritās**, -ātis, [posterō + tas], f., *posterity, later ages, future ages*.
- posterus**, -a, -um, [post (or stem akin) + rus (or -terus)], adj., *later, the next*.
- postis**, -is, [†pos- (*behind*) + tis], m. (from augural usage), *doorpost, post*. — Also pl., *doors, door*.
- postmodo**, [post modo], adv., *just after, soon after, presently*.
- postpōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, [post-pono], v. tr. 3, *put after, postpone*.
- postquam**, [post quam], conj., (*later than*), *after, as soon as, now that*.
- potēns**, -entis, [potis-†ens (pres. p. of sum)], adj., *powerful, master of, potent, victorious*: jussi (*having fulfilled*); voti (*possessor of, having gained*).
- potentia**, -ae, [potent + ia], f., *power, potency, rule (rerum)*.
- potestās**, -ātis, [stem akin to potis (real or imaginary) + tas], f., *power*.
- potior**, -īrī, -ītus, [poti + o], v. dep. 4, *become master of, take possession of, possess, gain, reach*.
- pōtō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [potō- (as if, perh. really, a-stem) + o], v. tr. I, *drink, quaff*.
- prae**, [?, akin to pro], prep., *before, in front of, for* (of hindrance, something being between), *on account of*. — As adv. in comp., *before, in advance, very*.
- praeacūtus**, -a, -um, [prae-acutus], adj., *very sharp, sharpened*. — Also, *sharpened at the point* (in front).
- praebeō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prae-habeo], v. tr. 2, *hold out (before), offer, furnish, afford, show, expose: aures (lend)*.

- decl. as adj.], adj., *head foremost, headlong, swift, deep* (fossa), *steep, precipitous, downward*: in *praiceps* (headlong).
- praeceptum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of *praecipio*], n., *precept, injunction*.
- praecipitiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, [prae-capio], v. tr. 3, *take beforehand*. — Also, *prescribe, enjoin, command*.
- praecipitiō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prae-capit- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *send headlong, send down*. — Pass., *descend*. — p.p., *hastily descending* (nox).
- praecipuē**, [old abl. of *praecipuus*], adv., *especially, more than all*.
- praecipuus**, -a, -um, [prae-†capuus (√CAP + vus)], adj., *pre-eminent, especial*.
- praecliūdō**, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, [prae-claudo], v. tr. 3, *close in front, close, cut off*.
- praecordia**, -ōrum, [prae-†cordium (cord + ium)], n. pl., (*the region about the heart*), *the vitals, the breast*. — Also fig., *the mind, thoughts* (mentis).
- praecutiō**, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, [prae-cutio], v. tr. 3, *brandish before*: *taedas* (carry the brandished torch).
- praeda**, -ae, [?, prae- (with unc. syncopated stem)], f., *booty, prey*.
- praedēlassō**, -āre, no perf., no sup., [prae-delasso], v. tr. 1, *weaken in advance*.
- praedō**, -ōnis, [praeda + o], m., *robber, pirate*.
- praefērō**, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [prae-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear before*. — Also, *prefer*.
- praefigō**, -ere, -fixī, -fixum, [prae-figo], v. tr. 3, *fix in front*. — p.p., *armed with, tipped with*.
- praemium**, -ī, [prae-†emium, √EM (in emo) + ium], n., (*what is taken out beforehand*), *special prize, reward*.
- praemoneō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prae-moneo], v. tr. 2, *forewarn, give warning of*.
- praemonitus**, -ūs, [prae-monitus, perh. through *praemoneo*], m., *a forewarning, premonition*.
- praenōscō**, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum, [prae-nosco], v. tr. 3, *know before*.
- praenūntius**, -a, -um, [prae-nuntius], adj., *foreboding, foretelling, prophetic*.
- praepes**, -etis, [prae-pes (√PET, as stem)], adj., (*flying before*), *swift*. — Esp. as noun, *swift bird*.
- praepōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, [prae-pono], v. tr. 3, *set before* (in grade), *prefer*.
- praerumpō**, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, [prae-rumpo], v. tr. 3, *break off in front*. — p.p., *prae-ruptus*, *rugged, precipitous*.
- praesaepe**, -is, [prae-†saepes (decl. as adj.)], n. (of adj.), *stall*.
- praesāgium**, -ī, [praesagō + ium], n., *presage, prophecy*.
- praesāgus**, -a, -um, [prae-sagus], adj., *foreboding, a presage of*.
- praescius**, -a, -um, [prae-†scius (cf. inscius)], adj., *foreknowing, foreseeing, presaging*.
- praesēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of *praesum*], adj., *present, immediate, in person*. — Hence, *propitious, active, potent*.
- praesentia**, -ae, [praesent + ia], f., *presence*.
- praesentiō**, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsium,

- [*prae-sentio*], v. tr. 4, *foresee, know beforehand.*
- praeses, -idis**, [*prae-fses* ( $\sqrt{\text{SED}}$  as stem)], c., *guardian.*
- praesignis, -e**, [*prae-signum*, decl. as adj.], adj., (*marked in front*), *adorned, brilliant.*
- praestō, -āre, -stiti, -stātum**, [*prae-sto*], v. tr. 1, *set before, render, afford, secure, perform, show* (esp. one's self). — Also, *stand before, be superior.* — pres. p., *excellent, superior, surpassing.* — Comp., *superior.*
- praestruō, -ere, -strūxi, -strūctum**, [*prae-struo*], v. tr. 3, *build up in front, block up, fill up.*
- praesum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus**, [*prae-sum*], v. intr. irr., *be present.*
- praesūtus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *praesuo*], adj., (*sewed in front*), *bound at the end.*
- praetendō, -ere, -tendi, -tentum**, [*prae-tendo*], v. tr. 3, *stretch forward, hold forward, present, stretch out*: *praetenta cuspide* (*by holding out, etc.*).
- praeter, [prae + ter (n. of -terus)]**, prep., *along by, beyond, except.*
- praetereā, [praeter-ea (cf. interea)]**, adv., *further, besides, moreover, afterwards, again.*
- practereō, -īre, -iī, -itum**, [*praeter-eo*], v. tr. irr., *go by, outstrip, pass by, pass over, omit.*
- praetinguō, -ere, -tinxī, -tinctum**, [*prae-tinguo*], v. tr. 3, *moisten beforehand.*
- praevalidus, -a, -um**, [*prae-validus*], adj., *very strong, stout, strong, powerful.*
- praeuius, -a, -um**, [*prae-via*, infl. as adj.], adj., *in advance.*
- prātum, -ī, [?]**, n., *meadow.*
- precor, -ārī, -ātus**, [*prec-* (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, *pray, pray for, offer prayers to* (acc.). — pres. p. pl., *precantes, worshippers.*
- prehendō (prendō), -ere, prehendi (prendi), prēnsūm**, [*prae-hendo, seize*], v. tr. 3, *grasp, seize, take* (*dextram*).
- premo, -ere, pressi, pressum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *press, keep down, urge, press close, depress, rest on, ride on, close, burden, cover, hem in, narrow, light on, crush, repress, hide, suppress, hold fast, hold.* — With all ramifications of idea of applying weight or force to a thing. — p.p., *pressus, low, slow, low-lying, overwhelmed, deep set, imprinted (signum), suppressed, oppressed.*
- prendō**, see *prehendo.*
- pressus**, p.p. of *premo.*
- pretiōsus, -a, -um**, [*pretiō + osus*], adj., *precious, costly.*
- pretium, -ī, [?, cf. interpres]**, n., *price, prize, reward.*
- (prex), precis**, [cf. *precor*], f., *prayer, entreaty.*
- Priamus, -ī**, [Gr. *Πρίαμος*], m., the king of Troy, father of Hector, Paris, and others.
- primitiae, -ārum**, [*primo + tia*], f. pl., *firstfruits.*
- primō**, [abl. of *primus*], adv., *at first, first.*
- primum**, [acc. n. of *primus*], adv., *first, for the first time.*
- primus**, [*prae + mus*, (sup. of *prae*)], see *prior.*
- princeps, -ipis**, [*primō-* (reduced) + *ceps* ( $\sqrt{\text{CAP}}$ , as stem)], adj., *at the head of, chief.* — As noun, *the head, emperor.*
- principiō**, see *principium.*
- principium, -ī**, [*princip + ium*],

- n., *beginning*. — Abl. as adv., *in the beginning, at first*.
- prior, -us**, [prae- (or other case-form of same stem) + ior], adj., *former, earlier*. — n. as adv., *before, once, earlier, first*. — m. pl. as noun, *the ancients*. — Sup., **primus**, *first, the first of, first part of*: *prima via* (*at first*); *primis undis* (*the edge of*); *primi artus* (*the extremity of*).
- priscus, -a, -um**, [prob. prius + cus], adj., *ancient, of ancient times*.
- pristinus, -a, -um**, [prob. prius + tinus], adj., *former, earlier, ancient*.
- prius**, see **prior**.
- prō, [?]**, interj., *oh*.
- prō** (old form **prōd**), [abl. form akin to **prae**], prep., (*before*), *in place of, instead of, on behalf of, for, in proportion to*.
- proavus, -ī**, [pro-avus], m., *great-grandfather*.
- probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [probō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *ap-prove, express approval of, prove, show (to be)*.
- procellōsus, -a, -um**, [procella + osus], adj., *stormy, squally*.
- proceres, -um**, [†procēa + unc. term], m. pl., *chiefs, nobles*.
- prōcērus, -a, -um**, [perh. †procē- (stem of **proceo**, from †procus) + rus], adj., *tall, stately*.
- procul**, [n. of **proculus** (or -is) reduced (cf. **simul**)], adv., (*just off*), *at a distance, afar*.
- proculcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [pro-calco], v. tr. 1, *trample down* (lit. *as one goes forward*).
- prōcumbō, -ere, -cubui**, no sup., [pro-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *lie down, fall prostrate*.
- procus, -ī, [?]**, m., *suitor*.
- prōdeō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, [pro (prod) + eo], v. intr. irr., *come forth, go forth*.
- prōditio, -ōnis**, [pro-ditio, through **prodo**], f., *treachery*.
- prōdō, -ere, -didi, -ditum**, [pro-do], v. tr. 3, *thrust forward, put forward*. — Also, *betray (give away), disclose*.
- prōducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, [pro-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead forth: ignem ad flammās* (*bring to a blaze*).
- proelium, -ī, [?]**, n., *fight, battle*.
- profānus, -a, -um**, [pro-fanum, infl. as adj.], adj., (*uninitiated*), *unholy, impious, unhallowed, ill-omened, profane*.
- prōferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum**, [pro-fero], v. tr. irr., *bring out, put forth, advance, extend*.
- prōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, [pro-facio], v. intr. 3, *make forward* (cf. **proficiscor**), *advance* (intr.), *gain, profit*.
- proficiscor, -ī, -fectus**, [pro-†fa-ciscor, formed from **facio** with -sco], v. dep. 3, *go forth* (cf. **proficio**), *depart, set out*. — p.p., **profectus**, *proceeding from, having come away*.
- profugus, -a, -um**, [pro-†fugus (√FUG + us)], adj., *fugitive*. — As noun, *a fugitive, an exile*.
- prōfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [pro-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour forth: profusis lacrimis* (*with floods of tears*).
- profundus, -a, -um**, [pro-fundus], adj., *deep*. — n. as noun, *the deep, the sea*: *summo profundo* (*the lowest depths*).
- prōgeniēs, -ēī, [pro-†genies (√GEN + ies)]**, f., *offspring, son*.

- prohibeō, -ēre, -hibuī, -hibitum**, [pro-habeo], v. tr. 2, (*hold away*), *prevent, forbid*.
- prōlēs, -is**, [pro-+oles (akin to *adolesco*)], f., *progeny, offspring, children*: Clymeneia (*son of Clymene*); *gemina (whelps)*.
- Promēthiādēs, (-īdēs), -ae**, [Gr. patronymic], m., *Deucalion* (as son of Prometheus).
- prōmineō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [promineo], v. intr. 2, *stand out, project*.
- prōmissum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **promitto**], n., *promise, what one has promised*.
- prōmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, [pro-mitto], v. tr. 3, *promise*.
- prōmō, -ere, prōmpsī, prōmp-tum**, [pro-emo, *take*], v. tr. 3, *take out, draw out*. — p.p., **prōmptus**, *ready, easy, at hand*.
- prōmontorium** (promun-), -ī, [pro + stem akin to *mous*], n., *promontory*.
- prōmptus, -ūs**, [pro-emptus, through *promo*], m. only in abl. **in promptu**, *easy, in one's power*.
- prōmptus, -a, -um**, see **promo**.
- pronepōs, -ōtis**, [pro-nepos], m., *great-grandson*.
- prōnus, -a, -um**, [pro + nus (cf. *supernus*)], adj., *bending forward, on one's face, prone, head-long, downward, down, prostrate, descending*.
- propāgō, -inis**, [†propagō- (*propagus*, cf. **pango, propago**) + o], f., *offshoot*. — Hence, *progeny, race, stock, brood, offspring, son*.
- prope**, [prob. n. of †propis (cf. **propior**)], dialectic form for †pro-cis, akin to **procul**], adv., *near, nearly*. — Comp., **propius**, *more nearly, nearer*. — As prep. with acc., *near*.
- prōpellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum**, [pro-pello], v. tr. 3, *throw forward, throw down*.
- properō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [properō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *hasten on, accelerate in haste*. — intr., *make haste, hasten*. — pres. p., *hasty*. — p.p., *speedy*.
- Propertius, -ī, [?]**, m., a famous Roman elegiac poet (about 49–15 B.C.).
- properus, -a, -um**, [pro-parus (cf. **opiparus**)], adj., (*prepared beforehand?*), *in haste*.
- propinquus, -a, -um**, [†propi + eus, with unc. n], adj., *near*. — Trans. by adv., *nearly*.
- propior, -us**, [propi- (cf. **prope**) + ior], comp. adj., *nearer*.
- prōpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum**, [pro-pono], v. tr. 3, *set before, propose, purpose, intend*.
- prōpositum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **propono** as noun], n., *purpose*.
- proprius, -a, -um, [?]**, adj., *one's own*.
- propter**, [prope + ter (cf. **inter**)], adv. and prep., *near*. — Hence, *on account of*.
- prōscindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissum**, [pro-scindo], v. tr. 3, *break up (with plough)*.
- prōsectum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **proseco**, as noun], n., *clippings*.
- prōsequor, -ī, -secūtus**, [prosequor], v. dep. 3, *follow forth, escort, attend (festa), assist at*.
- Prōserpina, -ae**, [prob. corrupted from Gr. Περσεφόνη, with an idea of connection with **proserpo**], f., the wife of Pluto, daughter of Ceres. She was stolen by Pluto

- from her mother, who sought her over the world.
- prōsiliō**, -īre, -siluī, sup. late, [pro-salio], v. intr. 4, *leap forth, spring forth*.
- prōspectō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-specto], v. tr. 1, *look forth upon, look at, look forward to*.
- prōspiciō**, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum, [pro-†specio], v. tr. 3, *look forward to, look out and see, look out over*.
- prōsternō**, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum, [pro-sterno], v. tr. 3, *lay low, overturn*. — p.p., *laid low, prostrate*.
- prōstituō**, -ere, -stitui, -stitūtum, [pro-statuo], v. tr. 3, *prostitute (vocem foro)*.
- prōsum**, **prōdesse**, **prōfui**, **prōfutūrus**, [pro-sum], v. intr. irr., *be of advantage to* (cf. **obsum**), *avail, profit, help*.
- prōtegō**, -ere, -texī, -tectum, [pro-tego], v. tr. 3, *cover in front, cover, protect, defend*.
- prōterō**, -ere, -trivī, -trītum, [pro-tero], v. tr. 3, *trample down, tread down*.
- Prōtesilāus**, -ī, [Gr. Πρωτεσίλαος], m., son of Iphiclus, grandson of Phylacus. He was killed when the Greeks landed at Troy.
- Prōteus**, -ei, [Gr. Πρωτεύς], m., a prophetic sea-god, who changed himself into various shapes.
- prōtinus**, [pro-tenus], adv., *forthwith, at once, then, next*.
- prōturbō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-turbo], v. tr. 1, *drive away*. — Less exactly, *tear away, break down*.
- prōveniō**, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, [pro-venio], v. intr. 4, *come forward, grow, be produced*.
- prōvidus**, -a, -um, [pro-†vidus (cf. **invidus**)], adj., *foreseeing, careful, provident*.
- prōvocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pro-voco], v. tr. 1, *call forth*.
- proximus**, -a, -um, [procō- (reduced) + timus], adj. (sup. of **prope**), *nearest, next, very near*.
- prūdēns**, -entis, [pro-videns], adj., *far-seeing, wise*.
- pruīna**, -ae, [?, akin to **pruna**?], f., *frost*.
- pruīnōsus**, -a, -um, [pruina + osus], adj., *frosty*.
- prūna**, -ae, [?], f., *coal* (live coal).
- prūnum**, -ī, [?], n., *plum* (the fruit).
- Psecas**, (only nom.), [Gr. Ψεκάς], f., a nymph of Diana.
- psittacus**, -ī, [Gr. ψίτακος], m., *parrot*.
- Psōphis**, -īdis (acc. -īda), [Gr. Ψωφίς], f., a town in Arcadia.
- Pterelās**, (only nom.), [Gr. Πτερέλας], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- pūbēs**, -is, [?], f., *youth* (collectively), *young men*.
- pūblicus**, -a, -um, [populō + cus], adj., *of the people, common, universal (lux)*.
- pudet**, -ēre, **puduit** (**puditum** est), [?], v. impers. 2, *it shames*. — Trans. *by be ashamed*.
- pudīcus**, -a, -um, [pudi- (as if stem of **pudet**, or kindred stem) + cus], adj., *modest, chaste*.
- pudor**, -ōris, [pud- (as root of **pudet**) + or], m., *shame, modesty, disgrace*: **pudori** (*for a shame, to be ashamed of*).
- puella**, -ae, [puerō + ula (f. of -ulus)], f., *girl, maid, mistress* (of a lover).

- puellāris**, -e, [puella + ris], adj., *girlish*.
- puer**, **puerī**, [?], m., *boy, child*.
- puerilis**, -e, [puerō + ilis], adj., *boyish, childish*.
- pūgna**, -ae, [√PUG (in **pugno**) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *fight, battle*.
- pūgnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pugna + o], v. intr. 1, *fight*. — Fig., *struggle, contend*.
- pulcher**, -chra, -chrum, [?], adj., *lovely, beautiful, handsome*.
- pullus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *dark*.
- pulmō**, -ōnis, [?], m., *lungs*.
- pulsō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pulsō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *beat, strike, clash on, knock at, beat against*: **pulsatus equis** (*by the hoofs of*).
- pulvereus**, -a, -um, [pulver + eus], adj., *dusty*.
- pulverulentus**, -a, -um, [pulver- (as if pulvero-) + lentus], adj., *dusty*.
- pulvīnar**, -āris, [pulvinō + aris], n., *couch* (of the gods).
- pulvis**, -eris, [?], m., *dust*.
- pūmex**, -icis, [?], m., *pumicestone, pumice* (soft) *rock*.
- pūniceus**, -a, -um, [Punicō + eus], adj., *red, scarlet*.
- pūnicus**, -a, -um, [Poenō + cus], adj., *red, scarlet*.
- puppis**, -is, [?], f., *stern* (of ship), *ship*.
- pūrgō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [purigō- (puro-agus) + o], v. tr. 1, *cleanse, clear*.
- purpura**, -ae, [Gr. πορφύρα], f., *purple, purple cloth*.
- purpureus**, -a, -um, [Gr. πορφύρεος, or purpura + eus, in imitation of Greek], adj., *purple, crimson, red, bright, clad in purple*.
- pūrus**, -a, -um, [pu- (as root) + rus], adj., *clean, pure, clear*.
- putō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [putō- (clean, as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *clean*. — Hence (with or without rationem), *clear up accounts*. — So, *reckon*. — Hence the common meaning, *think, consider, suppose*.
- Pygmaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πυγμαῖος], adj., *of the Pygmies*: **mater, Gerana** (a woman of the Pygmies, who was changed into a crane).
- Pylius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Πύλιος], adj., *of Pylos, Pylian*. — Esp. m., **Pylius, Nestor** (king of Pylos. He is said by Homer to have lived through three generations of men). — Hence, **Pylii anni**, the years of Nestor.
- Pylos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Πύλος], f., the name of three cities in the Peloponnesus. The Pylos of Nestor was in Triphylia.
- pyra**, -ae, [Gr. πυρά], f., *funeral pile, pyre*.
- Pŷramus**, -ī, [Gr. Πύραμος], m., a Babylonian, lover of Thisbe.
- Pyrois**, -entis, [Gr. Πυρόεις], m., one of the horses of the sun.
- pyrōpus**, -ī, [Gr. πυρωπός], m., *firestone* (a gem).
- Pyrrha**, -ae, [Gr. Πύρρα], f., the wife of Deucalion, who with him was saved from the deluge.
- Pŷthōn**, -ōnis (acc. -ōna), m., *the Python* (a huge serpent killed by Apollo after the deluge).

## Q.

**quā** (rel.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of **qui**], adv., (*by which way*), *where, wherever, so far as*,



**quā**, (inter.), [unc. case-form (prob. instr.) of **quis**], adv., *which way, what way*.

**quācunque**, [qua + cunque (cum-que)], adv., *wherever*.

**quadrijugus**, -a, -um, [quadrō-  
ingum, decl. as adj.], adj., *four-  
horse-* (cursus). — Pl. as noun,  
*team* (four horses), *horses, steeds*.

**quadrupēs**, -pedis, [quadrō-pes],  
adj., *four-footed*. — As noun, *steed*.

**quaerō**, -ere, **quaesivī**, **quaesitum**, [?, orig. **quaeso**], v. tr. 3, *seek, look for*. — So, *secure, gain, win*. — Also, *ask, inquire, miss, feel the loss of*: **quaesiti causa** (of *what you ask*).

**quālis**, -e, [quo- (stem of **qui** and **quis**) + alis], adj., (of *which sort*), *such as* (with implied antecedent).

**quam**, [unc. case-form of **qui**], conj. (inter. and rel.), *how, than*.

**quamlibet**, [quam-libet], adv., *as it pleases, how much soever, however*.

**quamquam** (quan-), [quam-quam], conj., (*however*), *although, though*. — Often in a corrective sense (the correlative idea preceding), *though*.

**quamvis**, [quam vis], conj., *as you wish, however, although, though*.

**quandō**, [?], adv., *when, ever*: **siquando** (*if ever, whenever*).

**quantuluscunque**, -acunque, -umcunque, [quantulus-cunque (cum-que)], rel. adj., *however small*.

**quantus**, -a, -um, [stem akin to **qui** + tus], adj. inter., *how much (many), how large*. — Rel., *as much as, as great as* (with correlative idea previously expressed): **quanto** (abl. as adv.), *as much as*;

**quantus erat** (*great as he was, full length, with all his size*); **tantus in quantum** (*as great as that into which*).

**quārē**, [qua-re], conj., *why, wherefore, the reason for which*.

**quartus**, -a, -um, [quatuor- (reduced) + tus], adj., *fourth*.

**quasi**, [quam-si], conj., *as if*.

**quater**, [unc. form from **quatuor**], adv., *four times*.

**quatiō**, -ere, (perf. only in comp.), **quassum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *shake, move, brandish, shatter*.

**quattuor** (quatuor), [?], adj., *four*.

**-que** (enclitic), [akin to **qui**], conj., *and, also*: **-que . . . -que** (*both . . . and, and*; **ter quaterque** (*three or four times*)).

**quercus**, -ūs (-ī), [?], f., *oak* (tree or wood).

**querella** (-ēla), -ae, [unc. stem (akin to **queror**) + ela (or -la), cf. **loquela**], f., *complaint, lamentation*.

**quernus**, -a, -um, [quercō- (reduced) + nus], adj., *of oak, oaken*.

**queror**, **queri**, **questus**, [?, orig. †quesor], v. dep. 3, *complain, lament*.

**questus**, -ūs, [√QUES (in **queror**) + tus], m., *complaint, wailing*.

**quī**, **quae**, **quod**, gen. **cūjus**, [stems **quī** and **quō**], rel. pron., *who, which, what, and this, such* (with a change of point of view).

**quīa**, [unc. case-form of **qui**], conj., *because*.

**quīcunque**, **quae**, **quod**, [quīcunque (cum-que)], rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever, all . . . which (who)*.

**quīdam**, **quae**, **quod** (**quīd**-), [quī-dam (akin to **dum, dem**)],

- indef. pron., *a certain, some, something like*.
- quidem**, [unc. case (cf. **qui**) + dem (akin to **dam, dum**)], conj., (emphasizing the word it follows), *to be sure, it is true*. — Often omitted in transl.
- quiēs, -ētis**, [**quiē-** (cf. **quiesco**) + **tis** (reduced)], f., *rest, sleep*.
- quiēscō, -ere, -quiēvi, -quiētum**, [†**quiē** (of lost or assumed †**quieo**, √**QUI**, cf. **civis**, **κεῖμαι**) + **sco**], v. intr. 3, *come to rest, become quiet, rest, be still*. — p.p. as adj., *quiet, still*.
- quīlibet, quae-, quod-**, [**qui libet**], pron., *which it pleases, whoever, etc., any (whatever), anybody*.
- quīn**, [**quī** (*how*) -**ne**], conj., *by which not, so that not, but what* (after regular clause). — Also inter., *why not, come*: **aspice**.
- quinque**, [?], adj., *five*.
- quintus** (old **quinctus**), -**a, -um**, [**quinque** (reduced) + **tus**], adj., *the fifth*.
- quippe**, [dialectic form for **quid-que**], conj. (almost without translatable force), *for, of course, why yes*.
- Quirīnus, -ī**, [?, akin to **Quiris**], m., the name given to Romulus as the divinity of Rome.
- Quirīs, -ītis**, (usually pl.), [?, perh. †**Curi-** (of **Cures**), lengthened (cf. **civilis**) + **tis** (cf. **Carmen-tis**)], m, *inhabitant of Cures*. — Also, *Roman citizens*. — Sing. as collective noun, *Romans*.
- quis (quī), quae, quid (quod)**, gen. **cūjus**, [same as rel. stems], inter. pron., *who? which? what? how much?*: **quid nocebit** (*what harm, etc.*); **quid si**, etc. (*what if*); **quid tibi cum**, etc. (*what have you to do, etc.*); **quid** (*why? why!*). — For indef. uses see under **si**.
- quīs**, abl. pl. of **qui**.
- quisquam, quae-, quod- (quid-)**, [**quis-quam**], indef. pron., *any one (thing)*: **non quisquam** (*no one*).
- quisque, quae-, quod- (quid-)**, [**quis-que**], pron., *each, every*. — With sup., *all the*.
- quisquis, quaequae, quidquid (quicquid)**, [**quis** doubled], pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever*: **quicquid creamur** (*all of us who*).
- quīvis, quaevis, quod- (quid-) vis**, gen. **cūjusvis**, [**qui-vis**], pron., *any (one you wish)*.
- quō**, [abl. of **qui**], conj., *that, in order that*. — Also adv., *the*: **quo magis** (*the more*); **quo . . . hoc** (*the . . . the*).
- quō**, [old dat. of **qui**], adv., *whither, into which*.
- quōcumque**, [**quo-cumque**], adv., *whithersoever, wherever* (as end of motion).
- quod**, [n. nom. or acc. (prob. both) of **qui**], conj., *that, the fact that, because*: **quod quoniam** (*but since*).
- quodsi**, [**quod-si**], conj., *but if, now if*.
- quōminus**, [**quo** (abl.) + **minus**], conj., *that the less, that not*: **quoque minus** (*and that . . . not*).
- quondam**, [**quom** (cum) -**dam** (cf. **quidam**)], adv., *once, sometimes*.
- quoniam**, [**quom** (cum) -**jam**], conj., *when now, since, inasmuch as*.
- quoque**, [unc. form (of **qui**) + **que**], conj., *also, too, even, besides, so then*.

**quot**, [?, orig. †quoti- (cf. **quoti-**  
**die**)], indecl. adj., inter., *how*  
*many*. — Rel., *as many*.

**quotiēns**, [quoti + iens], adv., in-  
ter., *how often, how many times*.  
— Rel., *as often as*.

## R.

**rabiēs**, -ēi, [√RAB (in **rabo**) +  
ies], f., *rage, madness, fury*.

**radiō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [radiō-  
(as if a-stem) + o], v. intr. 1,  
*gleam, shine*. — pres. p., *radiant*,  
*shining*.

**radius**, -ī, [?], m., *ray, ray of the*  
*sun, spoke*. — Also, *shuttle*.

**rādix**, -icis, [unc. root + ix], f., *root*.

**rādō**, -ere, **rāsi**, **rāsum**, [?], v. tr.  
3, *scrape, graze, skim, wear*.

**rāmāle**, -is, [ramō- (reduced) +  
alis], n., *dry wood, chips*.

**rāmus**, -ī, [?], m., *branch, bough*.

**rapāx**, -ācis, [√RAP + ax], adj.,  
*greedy, rapacious*.

**rapidus**, -a, -um, [rapō- (√RAP  
+ us) + dus], adj., ('tearing'),  
*swift, rapid, swift-flying, raging*.

**rapina**, -ae, [rape- (as if rapi- in  
**rapio**) + na (f. of -nus)], f., *rob-  
bery*: **rapinae patuit terra** (*rav-  
isher*).

**rapio**, -ere, **rapuī**, **raptum**,  
[√RAP], v. tr. 3, *carry away*  
(with violence), *snatch away*,  
*carry off, snatch, drag* (in tri-  
umph), *vanish, catch quickly*,  
*sweep away, seize, rob of, take in*  
(on). — Pass., *be hurled, be borne*:  
**raptis umoribus**, *robbed of its*  
*moisture* (changing subject);  
**rapta** (*the stolen maid*); **raptis**  
**immisit** (*seized and flung*). — See  
also **raptum**.

**raptō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [raptō-  
(as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *hurry*  
*away, hurry on, drag on*.

**raptor**, -ōris, [√RAP + tor], m.,  
*robber, plunderer, ravisher*.

**raptum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of **rapio**], n.,  
*plunder, prey*: **ex raptō** (*in*  
*plunder, by rapine*).

**rārus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *loose, thin*,  
*loose-meshed, rare*.

**rāsilis**, -e, [rasō + lis], adj., *pol-*  
*ished, smooth*.

**rastrum**, -ī, [rad- (as root of  
**rado**) + trum], n., *hoe, mattock*,  
*rake* (*a heavy tool for breaking*  
*clods*).

**radiō**, -ōnis, [as if √RA + tio  
(prob. rati + o)], f., *reckoning*,  
*account*. — Hence, *reason, power*  
*of reason*.

**ratis**, -is, [?], f., *raft, boat, ship*.

**ratus**, see **reor**.

**raucus**, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin  
to **ravis**) + cus], adj., *hoarse*,  
*hollow* (sounding).

**re** (**rel**-), [?], inseparable prep., *back*,  
*again, un-, re-*.

**re** (**red**-), [abl. of unc. stem], prep.  
(adv.) in comp., *forth, again*,  
*back, out*.

**rebellis**, -e, [re-bellum, infl. as  
adj.], adj., *renewing war, rebel-*  
*lious*.

**recalfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum,  
[re-calfacio], v. tr. 3, *warm*  
*again*.

**recandeō**, -ēre, -canduī, no sup.,  
[re-candeo], v. intr. 2, *gleam*,  
*shine, be ablaze*.

**recēdō**, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum,  
[re-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw*,  
*retire, give way, take flight, go*  
*forth* (*anima in ventos*), *depart*:  
**ira** (*be assuaged, be appeased*).

**recēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of †receo]

- (†*recō*, cf. *reciprocus*, + *eo*),  
adj., *just back, fresh, recent, new,*  
*late, new-born*: *umbrae* (of the  
*lately dead*).
- receptus**, -ūs, [re-captus, through  
*recipio*], m., *recall, retreat*.
- recēssus**, -ūs, [re-cessus, through  
*recedo*], m., *retreat, recess, retirement*.
- recidō**, -ere, -cidī, -cāsūrus,  
[re-cado], v. intr. 3, *fall back, be*  
*turned (back), fall (away)*.
- recidō**, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum, [re-  
*caedo*], v. tr. 3, *cut off, cut away,*  
*prune, trim*.
- recingō**, -ere, -cīnxī, -cīnctum,  
[re-cingo], v. tr. 3, *ungird*. —  
Pass. in mid. sense, *loose one's gir-*  
*dle, ungird (one's own)*. — p.p.,  
*recinctus*, *flowing* (ungirded).
- recipiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum,  
[re-capio], v. tr. 3, *take back, re-*  
*cover, get back*. — Also, *receive*.
- recitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re-  
*cito*], v. tr. 1, *read (aloud)*.
- reclūdō**, -ere, -clūsi, -clūsum,  
[re-cludo], v. tr. 3, *unclose, lay*  
*open, open, sever* (jugulum).
- recōgnōscō**, -ere, -gnōvī, -gni-  
tum, [re-cognosco], v. tr. 3,  
*recognize again, recognize*.
- recolligō**, -ere, -lēgī, -lectum,  
[re-colligo], v. tr. 3, *gather again,*  
*take again*.
- recolō**, -ere, -coluī, -cultum,  
[re-colo], v. tr. 3, *recultivate*.
- recondō**, -ere, -didi, -ditum,  
[re-condo], v. tr. 3, *hide away,*  
*hide, bury, conceal*.
- recordor**, -ārī, -ātus, [prob.  
†*record*- (re-cor) + *o*], v. dep. 1,  
*remember, recollect*.
- rector**, -ōris, [√*REG* + *tor*], m.,  
*ruler, director, helmsman, pilot*.
- rectus**, see *rego*.
- recubō**, -āre, -cubui, -cubitum,  
[re-cubo], v. intr. 1, *recline*.
- recumbō**, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum,  
[re-cumbo], v. intr. 3, *recline,*  
*fall*.
- recurrō**, -ere, -curri, -cursum,  
[re-curro], v. intr. 3, *run back,*  
*hurry back*.
- recurvō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re-  
*curvo*], v. tr. 1, *curve back, bend*  
*back*: *recurvatae undae* (*wind-*  
*ing on themselves*).
- recurvus**, -a, -um, [re-curvus],  
adj., *bending backward, recurved,*  
*curved*.
- recūsō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re-  
*causo*], v. tr. 1, (*give a reason in*  
*refusing*), *refuse*.
- reddō**, -ere, -didi, -ditum, [red-  
*do*], v. tr. 3, *give back, restore, re-*  
*turn, answer*. — Also, *give forth,*  
*give up, deliver, repeat, render up,*  
*render, make, cause*.
- redeō**, -ire, -iī, -itum, [red-eo],  
v. intr. irr., *go back, return, come*  
*back*.
- redigō**, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum, [red-  
*ago*], v. tr. 3, *drive back, bring*  
*back, bring* (something to where  
it belongs), *reduce*.
- redimiō**, -ire, iī, (-iī), -itum,  
[?], v. tr. 4, *bind up, crown* (with  
garlands).
- reditus**, -ūs, [red-itus], m., *return,*  
*chance of return* (adimere).
- redoleō**, -ēre, -oluī, no sup., [red-  
*oleo*], v. intr. 2, *smell*. — pres. p.,  
*fragrant*.
- redūcō**, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum,  
[re-duco], v. tr. 3, *lead back, draw*  
*back, bring back*.
- redundātus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of  
*redundo*], part., *flowing back,*  
*rolled back*.
- referō**, -ferre, rettulī, relātum,

- [re-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear back, bring back, bring in again, draw back, withdraw, repay, reply, repeat, consider, revolve, recount, turn, relate, tell, utter, refer to.* — With reflex., *betake one's self again.* — p.p., **relātus**, in all senses. — n. as noun, **relātum**, *statement, words.*
- rēfert, -ferre, -tulit**, [unc. case of res-fert], v. intr. imp. irr., *it concerns, it matters, it interests.*
- reflectō, -ere, -flēxi, -flexum**, [re-flecto], v. tr. 3, *bend back, turn back, turn away.* — Pass. in mid. sense, *turn one's, etc.*
- refluō, -ere, -flūxi**, no sup., [re-fluo], v. intr. 3, *flow backward, flow back.*
- refluus, -a, -um**, [re-+fluus (flu, as root, + us, cf. circumfluus)], adj., *flowing back, refluxent.*
- refoveō, -ere, -fōvi, -fōtum**, [re-foveo], v. tr. 2, *fondle again, fondle, caress.*
- refringō, -ere, -frēgi, -frāctum**, [re-frango], v. tr. 3, *break off, tear off.*
- refugiō, -ere, -fūgi, -fugitum**, [re-fugio], v. tr. 3, *flee back from, flee from, shrink from, avoid, fly.*
- refugus, -a, -um**, [re-+fugus (cf. profugus)], adj., *retreating.*
- refundō, -ere, -fūdi, -fūsum**, [re-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour back, pour over: refusus fletus (pouring over).*
- rēgalis, -e**, [rēg + alis], adj., *regal, royal, of the king: domus (royal palace).*
- rēgāliter**, [regali + ter], adv., *in royal wise, as a king, royally.*
- regerō, -ere, -gessi, -gestum**, [re-gero], v. tr. 3, *throw back, heap back.*
- rēgina, -ae**, [rēg- (as stem of rex) + ina], f., *queen.*
- regiō, -ōnis**, [stem akin to rego + io (or -o)], f., *direction.* — Hence, *quarters, space, region: regionibus abest (is far distant in place).*
- rēgius, -a, -um**, [rēg + ius], adj., *of a king, royal.* — fem., sc. **domus**, *palace: regia virgo (princely).*
- rēgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [regnō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *reign over.* — Intr., *reign, hold sway.*
- rēgnum, -ī**, [√REG + num (n. of -nus)], n., *realm, kingdom, rule, throne.*
- regō, -ere, rēxi, rectum**, [√REG], v. tr. 3, *direct.* — Hence, *rule, control, sway.* — pres. p., **regēns**, *king.* — p.p., **rectus**, *straight, direct.* — Hence, *right, upright.* — n. as noun, *right.*
- reiciō (rejiō), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [re-jacio], v. tr. 3, *throw back, reject.*
- relābor, -ī, -lapsus**, [re-labor], v. dep. 3, *slide back, glide back, fall back.*
- relanguēscō, -ere, -langui**, no sup., [re-languesco], v. intr. 3, *faint, collapse.*
- relātus, -ūs**, [re-latus (through refero)], m., *report, story.*
- relaxō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [re-laxo], v. tr. 1, *open wider, open, loosen.*
- relegō, -ere, -lēgi, -lectum**, [re-lego], v. tr. 3, *retrace.*
- relevō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [re-levo], v. tr. 1, *lift up again, relieve, assuage, rest.*
- religō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [re-ligo], v. tr. 3, *bind back, bind.*
- relinquō, -ere, -liqui, -lictum**,

- [re-linguo], v. tr. 3, *leave behind, leave, abandon.*
- relūceō**, -ēre, -lūxī, no sup., [re-luceo], v. intr. 2, *shine forth, shine.*
- remaneō**, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, [re-maneo], v. intr. 2, *remain behind, remain, continue.*
- remeō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-meo], v. intr. 1, *go back, return.*
- rēmīgium**, -ī, [remig- (in **remex**) + ium], n., (*arrangement for rowing*), oars. — Less exactly, *machinery* (of wings).
- reminiscor**, -ī, no sup., [re-†mini-scor (cf. **comminiscor**)], v. dep. 3, *recall, remember.*
- remittō**, -ere, -mīsī, -missum, [re-mitto], v. tr. 3, *send back, send off, let go, let loose, send out, emit.*
- remōlior**, -īrī, -ītus, [re-molior], v. dep. 4, *lift up, roll off.*
- remollēscō**, -ere, no perf., no sup., [re-mollesco], v. intr. 3, *soften, be softened.*
- remoror**, -ārī, -ātus, [re-moror], v. dep. 1, *stay back, delay, stay.* — p.p., *delaying, waiting a while, delayed.*
- removeō**, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [re-moveo], v. tr. 2, (*move back*), *remove, put aside, put away, put off, disperse.*
- Remus**, -ī, [?], m., the brother of Romulus.
- rēmus**, -ī, [?], m., oar. — So, **alarum remi** (*propelling wings*).
- renārro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [renarro], v. tr. 1, *recount* (going over again what happens).
- renidēns**, -entis, [pres. p. of **renideo**], adj., *shining.*
- renovatus**, p.p. of **renovo**.
- renovō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-novo], v. tr. 1, *renew, retill (agrum).*
- renuō**, -ere, -uī, no sup., [re-nuo], v. intr. 3, (*nod in opposition*), *dis-sent, refuse.*
- reor**, **rēri**, **ratus**, [akin to **res**, with lost y, perh. for †rayor], v. dep. 2, *reckon, think.* — p.p., **ratus**, in active sense. — Also pass., *ratified, confirmed, accomplished, true, sure.*
- repāgula**, -ōrum, [re-, with stem akin to **pango**], n. pl., *fastening* (of a door), *bar.*
- reparābilis**, -e, [reparā + bilis], adj., *that can be repaired, repairable.*
- reparō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re-paro], v. tr. 1, *refurnish, replace, repair, refit.*
- repellō**, -ere, **reppulī**, **repulsum**, [re-pello], v. tr. 3, *drive back, throw back, repel, spurn, drive away, avert.*
- repercutiō**, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, [re-percutio], v. tr. 3, *strike back, reflect.* — p.p., *rebounding*: **repercusso aere** (*in the reflecting bronze*).
- reperiō**, -ire, -perī (**repperī**), -pertum, [re-pario], v. tr. 4, *find out, discover, find.*
- repetō**, -ere, -petīvī, -petītum, [re-peto], v. tr. 3, *go back to, renew, go over, resume, seek again, attack again, recall*: **suspiria** (*heave repeated sighs*); **repetita pectora percussit**, *struck*, etc., *repeatedly* (*again and again*).
- repleō**, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum, [re-pleo], v. tr. 2, *refill.* — Also, *fill up, fill.*
- repōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, [re-pono], v. tr. 3, *lay away, lay aside, lay down.*
- reprimō**, -ere, -pressī, -pressum,

- [re-premo], v. tr. 3, *repress, restrain, suppress.*
- repugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-pugno], v. intr. 1, *resist, spurn, rebel at.*
- repulsa, -ae**, [prob. f. of p.p. of **repello**], f., *repulse, refusal.*
- requiēs, -ētis**, [re-quiet], f., *rest.*
- requiēscō, -ere, -quiēvi, -quiētum**, [re-quietesco], v. intr. 3, *rest, lie down to rest, rest (be buried), rest upon (fig.).*
- requirō, -ere, -quaesivī, -quaesitum**, [re-quaero], v. tr. 3, *seek out, search out, seek to know, ask for, ask, request.*
- rēs, rei**, [akin to **reor**], f., *thing, property, object.* — Pl., *all things, the universe, the world, property, circumstances, fortunes, brave deeds, exploits, affairs, situations, interests: rerum summa (the general welfare).*
- rescindō, -ere, -scidi, -scissum**, [re-scindo], v. tr. 3, *cut off.* — Also, *undo.*
- rescribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum**, [re-scribo], v. intr. 3, *write back, answer.*
- resecō, -āre, -secui, -sectum**, [re-seco], v. tr. 1, *cut off, cut, gather, carve.*
- resequor, -ī, -secutus**, [re-sequor], v. dep. 3, *pursue, inveigh against.*
- reserō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-sero], v. tr. 1, *unbar, unlock.*
- reservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-servo], v. tr. 1, *hoard up, preserve, keep.*
- resideō, -ēre, -sēdī**, no sup., [re-sideo], v. intr. 2, *sit down, sit (retired).*
- residō, -ere, -sēdī**, no sup., [re-sido], v. intr. 3, *sit down, subside.*
- resistō, -ere, -stiti, -stitum**, [re-sisto], v. intr. 3, *withstand, resist, stop, stay.*
- resolvō, -ere, -solvi, -solūtum**, [re-solvo], v. tr. 3, *unloose, open, release, relax, dissolve, thaw, melt.*
- resonō, -āre, -āvī**, no sup., [re-sono], v. intr. 1, *resound, roar, rattle, ring.*
- respectus, -ūs**, [re-spicio, through **respicio**], m., *regard.*
- respiciō, -ere, -spēxi, -spectum**, [re-†spacio], v. tr. 3, *look back at, look upon, regard.*
- respirāmen, -inis**, [respira + **men**], n., *breathing.*
- respondeō, -ēre, -spondi, -spōnsūm**, [re-spondeo], v. intr. 2, *reply, answer.* — Less exactly, *re-echo.*
- restituō, -ere, -stitui, -stitūtum**, [re-statuo], v. tr. 3, *set up again, restore.*
- restō, -stāre, -stiti**, no sup., [re-sto], v. intr. 1, *remain, survive, be left.*
- resumō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmp-tum**, [re-sumo], v. tr. 3, *take again, resume.*
- resupīnus, -a, -um**, [re-supinus], adj., *falling backward, stretched at length (on the back).* — Less exactly, *with head raised (from pride).*
- resurgō, -ere, -surrēxi, -surrēc-tum**, [re-surgo], v. intr. 3, *rise again.*
- resuscitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-suscito], v. tr. 1, *revive again, revive.*
- retardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-tardo], v. tr. 1, *stay, check, hinder, retard one's career, ward off.*
- rēte, -is**, [?], n., *net, toils.*

- retegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tectum**, [re-tego], v. tr. 3, *uncover, disclose*.
- retemptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-tempto], v. tr. 1, *try again*.
- retendō, -ere, -dī, -tum** [re-tendo], v. tr. 3, *slacken, unbend*.
- retexō, -ere, -texuī, -textum**, [re-texo], v. tr. 3, *unweave (fata, the web of fate)*.
- reticeō, -ēre, -ticuī**, no sup., [re-taceo], v. intr. 2, *keep silence, keep silent, be silent*.
- retināculum, -ī**, [retinē- (as if retinā) + culum], n., *cable, hawser*.
- retineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum**, [re-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold back, hold off, detain, hold, restrain, stop*: see under **retendo**; **radice retentus** (*caught*).
- retorqueō, -ēre, -torsī, -tortum**, [re-torqueo], v. tr. 2, *turn back, turn round*.
- retrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum**, [re-traho], v. tr. 3, *draw back*.
- retrō, [dat. of †retrus (cf. contra, etc.)]**, adv., *backward, back*.
- retrōversus, -a, -um**, [retro-ver-sus], adj., *turned back, turned away*.
- revellō, -ere, -velli, -vulsum**, [re-vello], v. tr. 3, *tear away, tear off, tear*.
- reverentia, -ae**, [reverent (cf. reveror) + ia], f., *respect, regard*.
- revertor, -ī, -versus**, [re-verto, pass. as dep.], v. tr. 3, *return*.
- revirēscō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [re-viresco], v. intr. 3, *live again, bloom again*.
- revivō, -ere, -vixī, -victum**, [re-vivo], v. intr. 3, *live again, revive*.
- revocābilis, -e**, [revocā + bilis], adj., *revocable (sagitta)*.
- revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [re-voco], v. tr. 1, *call back, recall*. — Hence, *take away* (a gift).
- revolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum**, [re-volvo], v. tr. 3, *roll back, turn back*.
- rēx, rēgis**, [√REG, as stem], m., *king, ruler*.
- Rhanis, -idis**, [Gr. 'Ρανίς], f., a nymph of Diana.
- Rhēnus, -ī**, [?], m., *the Rhine* (the river separating Gaul and Germany).
- Rhēsus, -ī**, [Gr. 'Ρῆσος], m., a king of Thrace, who was killed, and whose horses were taken away before they had eaten Trojan food or drunk Trojan water by Ulysses and Diomed.
- Rhodanus, -ī**, [?], m., *the river Rhone*, in Gaul.
- Rhodopē, -ēs**, [Gr. 'Ροδόπη], f., a mountain in Thrace.
- Rhodopēius, -a, -um**, [Gr. 'Ροδοπήιος], adj., *of Rhodope, Rhodopean*. — Less exactly, *Thracian*: **vates, Orpheus** (the Thracian bard).
- rictus, -ūs**, [rig- (as root of **ringo**) + tus], m., *open jaws, jaws, mouth*. — Also pl.
- rideō, -ēre, -rīsī, -risum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *laugh, smile*.
- rigeō, -ēre, rigui**, no sup., [?, cf. **rigidus**], v. intr. 2, *stiffen, be stiff, become solid, stand on end* (of the hair), *stand out, project*.
- rigēscō, -ere, rigui**, no sup., [rigē- (in **rigeo**) + sco], v. intr. 3, *harden*.
- rigidus, -a, -um**, [stem akin to **rigeo** + dus], adj., *hard, stiff, tough, solid, unyielding, unbending*.
- rigor, -ōris**, [rig- (as root of **rigeo**) + or], m., *stiffness, rigidity*. — Hence, *icy cold*.



- riguus**, -a, -um, [?, cf. *irrigo*], adj., *well-watered*.
- rīma**, -ae, [?], f., *cleft, crack, chink*.
- rīpa**, -ae, [?], f., *bank, shore, channel* (as bounded by the banks).
- rīsus**, -ūs, [√RID (in *rideo*) + tus], m., *laughter, laugh*.
- rītus**, -ūs, [?], m., *custom, manner, rite*.
- rīvus**, -ī, [?], m., *rivulet, stream*.
- Rōbīgō** (Rūb-), -inis, [stem akin to *rubeo* + *go* (cf. *aerugo*)], f., *Rust* or *Blight* personified; the *Demon of Blight*. See also **rubigo**.
- rōbur**, -oris, [?], n., *wood*. — Pl., *oaks, trees, wood*.
- rogō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *ask for, ask, inquire, pray, entreat*.
- rogus**, -ī, [?], m., *funeral pile, pyre*.
- Rōma**, -ae, [prob. akin to Gr. *ῥῆμα*, the *stream-city*], f., *Rome*.
- Rōmānus**, -a, -um, [Rōmā + nus], adj., *Roman, of Rome*. — Masc., *a Roman*.
- Rōmethius** (-um), -ī, [?], m. or n., an unknown place on the coast of Southern Italy.
- Rōmuleus**, -a, -um, [†Romulō- (reduced) + eus], adj., *of Romulus*.
- Rōmulus**, -ī, [stem akin to *Roma* + lus], m., the mythic founder of Rome.
- rōrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ror- (in *ros*) + o], v. intr. 1, *drip, drop dew*. — pres. p., **rōrāns**, *dripping, moist*. — p.p., **rōrātus**, *sprinkled*: *aquae* (*spray*).
- rōs**, **rōris**, [?], m., *dew, water, fluid, moisture*.
- rosa**, -ae, [?], f., *rose*.
- rosārium**, -ī, [*rosa* + *arius*], n., *rosebed*.
- roseus**, -a, -um, [*rosa* (reduced) + eus], adj., *of roses*. — Less exactly, *rose-colored, rosy*.
- rostrum**, -ī, [√ROD- (in *rodo*) + trum], n., *beak, muzzle*. — Hence, *prow, ram, beak* (of a ship).
- rota**, -ae, [?], f., *wheel*. — Pl., *chariot, car*.
- rotō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*rota* + o], v. tr. 1, *whirl*. — p.p., **rotātus**, *whirling*.
- rubefaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [*rube-* (akin to *rubeo*) + *facio*], v. tr. 3, *redden*.
- rubeō**, -ēre, **rubuī**, no sup., [*rubō* (cf. *rubus*, *bramble*) + eo], v. intr. 2, *be red, be reddened*. — pres. p., *red, grown red, crimsoned*.
- rubescō**, -ere, **rubuī**, no sup., [*rubē* + *scō*], v. intr. 3, *grow red, redden, brighten*.
- rubēta**, -ōrum, [*rubē* + *tum* (n. of -tus)], n. pl., *bramble bushes, thicket*.
- rūbīgō** (rōb-), -inis, [akin to *rubeo*], f., *rust*. — Hence, *decay*.
- rubor**, -ōris, [*rub-* (as root of *rubeo*) + *or*], m., *redness, blush, flush, red gleam* (in the eyes).
- rudis**, -e, [?], adj., *rough, rude, uncultivated, fierce, coarse, untaught, inexperienced, raw*.
- rūga**, -ae, [?], f., *wrinkle*.
- rūgōsus**, -a, -um, [*ruga* + *osus*], adj., *wrinkled*.
- ruīna**, -ae, [*ruō-* (or kindred stem) + *ina*], f., *fall, ruin, destruction*.
- ruīnōsus**, -a, -um, [*ruina* + *osus*], adj., *in ruins, ruined*.
- rūmor**, -ōris, [?], m., *rumor, mere hearsay, hearsay, idle rumor*.
- rumpō**, -ere, **rūpī**, **ruptum**, [√RUP, formed with *u*], v. tr. 3, *break, cleave, break through, tear, burst*: *rupta terra* (*fissured*).

**ruō, -ere, ruī, rutum**, [√RU], v. tr. 3, *overturn*. — Also intr., *hurry, rush, start, run away, rush on, fall in ruins, fall, roll down*.

**rūpēs, -is**, [√RUP + es], f., *rock, cliff*.

**rūricola, -ae**, [ruri- (as stem of rus) + †cola (cf. incola)], m., *cultivator of the field, countryman*. — In app. as adj., *of the field (boves)*.

**rursus**, [reversus, with loss of inflection], adv., *back, again*.

**rūs, rūris**, [?], n., *the country, the fields*.

**rūsticus, -a, -um**, [rus- (old stem of rus) + ticus], adj., *of the country, rustic*.

**rutilus, -a, -um**, [akin to rubeo], adj., *red, crimson, auburn (hair)*.

**rutrum, -ī**, [√RU + trum], n., *pickaxe*.

## S.

**Sabīnus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *Sabine, of the Sabines* (a powerful people of Central Italy). Some of them united with the Romans; hence, *Sabini patres* (*Roman elders*); *Sabina herba* (*juniper*). — M. pl., *the Sabines*.

**sacer, -era, -erum**, [√SAC (in sancio) + rus], adj., *sacred, venerable*. — N. pl. as noun, *sacred rites, sacred things, sacred contents* (of penetralia), *sacrifice, sacred food*.

**sacerdōs, -ōtis**, [sacrō + †dos (√DA + tis)], c., *priest, priestess*.

**sacrilegus, -a, -um**, [sacrō-†legus (√LEG + us)], adj., (stealing sacred things), *sacrilegious, impious*.

**sacrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [sacrō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *consecrate*.

**saeclum**, see **saeculum**.

**saeculum** (**saeclum, seculum**), [?, prob. akin to sero], n., *generation, age*.

**saepe**, [n. of †saepis, akin to saepes], adv., *often*. — Comp., **saepius**, *many times*.

**saepēs, -is**, [akin to saepio], f., *hedge*.

**sacta**, see **seta**.

**saetiger**, see **setiger**.

**saeviō, -īre, -iī, -ītum**, [saevō- (as if saevi-) + o], v. intr. 4, *rage, be enraged, be angry, vent one's rage, aim with rage* (with inf.).

**saevus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *fierce, savage, bloody (caedes), cruel, wild*.

**sagāx, -ācis**, [as if √SAG (in sagio) + ax (prob. from kindred stem)], adj., *keen-scented, sagacious, wise, keen*.

**sagitta, -ae**, [?], f., *arrow*.

**sagittifer, -era, -erum**, [sagittifer (for -ferus)], adj., *arrow-bearing, arrow-laden*.

**salictum, -ī**, [salic + tum (n. of -tus)], n., *willow grove, willow copse*.

**salignus, -a, -um**, [salic + nus], adj., *of willow, willow-*.

**saliō, -īre, -uī (-iī), saltum**, [√SAL], v. intr. 4, *leap, dance*.

**salix, -icis**, [?], f., *willow*.

**saltē** [acc. of lost word saltis, of unc. kin.], adv., *at least* (if nothing more or better), *at any rate*.

**saltus -ūs**, [√SAL, + tus], m., *leap, spring, plunge*. — Also, *glade, woody pasture*.

**salūs, -ūtis**, [akin to salvus, prob. salvō + tis], f., *safety, life* (as saved).

**salūtifer, -era, -erum**, [saluti-

- (as stem of *salus*) + *fer* (for *-ferus*), adj., *health-giving*. — As noun, *saviour*.
- salūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [salūt- (as stem of *salus*) + *o*], v. tr. I, (*wish health, salve*), *salute*.
- salvus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *safe, preserved*.
- Samius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σάμιος], adj., *Samian, of Samos*: *senex, Pythagoras* (a famous philosopher, born at Samos about 580 B.C.).
- Samos (-us), -i**, [Gr. Σάμος], f., a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Juno.
- sānābilis, -e**, [sana + bilis], adj., *curable*.
- sancitus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of *sancio*], adj., *sacred, revered*.
- sanguineus, -a, -um**, [sanguin + eus], adj., *bloody*.
- sanguinolentus (-olentus), -a, -um**, [sanguino- (as if stem of *sanguis*) + *lentus*], adj., *bloody, weltering in blood*.
- sanguis (-uen), -guinis**, [?], m., *blood* (as shed), *blood* (race): *materno a sanguine* (on his mother's side); *Caesario sanguine* (by shedding the blood of).
- saniēs, -ēi**, [?], f., *corrupt blood, venom*.
- sānus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *sound* (in body or mind), *sane*. — Comp., **sānior, less mad**.
- sapa, -ae**, [?], f., *juice* (of grape), *must*.
- sapiēs, -entis**, [pres. p. of *sapio*], adj., *wise, discreet*.
- sapienter**, [sapient + *ter*], adv., *wisely*.
- sarcina, -ae**, [†*sarci-* (akin to *sarcio*) + *na*], f., *pack, burden*.
- sarculum, -i**, [sar- (as root of *sarrio*) + *culum*], n., *hoe*.
- Sardēs, -ium**, [Gr. Σάρδεις], f. pl., *Sardis* (the capital of Lydia).
- Sarmatae, -ārum**, [Gr. Σαρμάται], m. pl., *the Sarmatians* (a Scythian tribe on the northern coast of the Black Sea).
- Sarmaticus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σαρματικός], adj., *Sarmatian, of the Sarmatians*. — m. pl., *the Sarmatians*.
- Sarmatis, -idis**, [Gr. Σαρματίς], f., adj., *Sarmatian*.
- sat**, see *satis*.
- satiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [sati- (stem of *satis*, as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. I, *satiate, satisfy, feed full*.
- satis**, [?], akin to *satur*, adv., *sufficiently, enough, very*. — As noun, *enough* (with gen.).
- satum, -i**, [p.p. of *sero*], n., *crop* (pl.).
- satur, -ura, -urum**, [?], akin to *satis*, adj., *full, well fed*.
- Sāturnius, -a, -um**, [†*Saturnō-* (reduced) + *ius*], adj., *of Saturn, son of Saturn, daughter of Saturn* (used of Jupiter, of Neptune, of Pluto, and of Juno). — So, **Sāturnia** (alone), *Juno*: **Saturnius pater** (*Jupiter*).
- Sāturnus, -i**, [prob. akin to *sero*], m., the father of Jove. An old Italian divinity of the crops.
- saturō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [saturō- (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. I, *fill full*. — Hence, *soak, dye*.
- satus**, p.p. of *sero*.
- Satyrus, -i**, [Gr. Σάτυρος], m., a *Satyr* (one of a subordinate class of deities of the woods, of a frolicsome and mischievous disposition, represented with goat's legs and horns. They often appear as companions of Bacchus, whose attend-

- ant, Silenus, seems to have been one of them. They are hardly distinguishable from the Latin Fauns).
- saucius, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *wounded*.
- Sauromatae, -ārum**, [Gr. Σαυρομάται], m. pl., *Sarmatians*, the same as **Sarmatae**.
- saxeus, -a, -um**, [saxō + eus], adj., *of stone*.
- saxum, -ī**, [?], n., *rock, stone*.
- scaber, -bra, -brum**, [√SCAB + rus], adj., *rough*.
- scelerātus, -a, -um**, [p p. of **scelerō**], adj., *polluted by crime, criminal, impious, accursed*.
- scelus, -eris**, [?], n., *crime, wickedness, wicked words*.
- scēptrum, -ī**, [Gr. σκήπτρον], n., *staff, sceptre*. — Also pl.
- Schoenēius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σχοινῆιος], adj., *of Schœneus* (father of Atalanta). — Hence fem., *Atalanta*.
- scilicet**, [prob. sci- (imp. of **scio**) + licet], adv., *one may know, forsooth* (in irony), *now of course, naturally, for pray*.
- scindō, -ere, scidi, scissum**, [√SCID, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *cleave, split, tear, tear off, burst, divide*.
- scintilla, -ae**, [?, perh. akin to **scindo**], f., *spark*.
- sciō, scire, scivī, scītum**, [?], v. tr. 4, *know* (a fact, cf. **nosco**).
- scitor, -āri, -ātus**, [scitō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, (*seek to know*), *ask, inquire*.
- scopulus, -ī**, [prob. Gr. σκόπελος], m., *rock, cliff*.
- scorpius, -ī**, [Gr. σκορπίος], m., *scorpion*. — Esp., *the Scorpion* (the constellation).
- scribō, -ere, scrīpsī, scriptum**, [√SCRIB], v. tr. 3, *write*.
- scriptum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of **scribo**], n., *writing, inscription*.
- scrobis, scrobis**, [?], f., (m.), *ditch, trench*.
- Scylacēus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σκυλάκειος], adj., *of Scylaceum* (a town on the coast of Bruttium in Southern Italy, near a promontory supposed to be dangerous for ships).
- Scylla, -ae**, [Gr. Σκύλλα], f., a nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Crataeis, changed by Circe into a monster, girt about the middle with dogs. This monster inhabited some rocks on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina.
- Scythia, -ae**, [Gr. Σκυθία], f. (of adj.), the country north of the Black Sea.
- Scythicus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σκυθικός], adj., *Scythian, of Scythia*.
- sē, see suī.**
- sē- (sēd-)**, [?, cf. **sed**], insep. prep. in comp., *apart, aside, away*.
- sēcēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, [se-cedo], v. intr. 3, *withdraw, retire, go apart*.
- sēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum**, [se-cerno], v. tr. 3, *separate, distinguish*. — p.p., **sēcērētus**, *retired, secret, occult*. — N. pl., *hidden depths, secrets*.
- sēcīus, see setius.**
- secō, -āre, secuī, sectum**, [?], v. tr. 1, *cut, cleave*.
- sēcērētus, p.p. of secerno.**
- secundus, -a, -um**, [ger. form of **sequor**], adj., *following, second, favorable, favoring, fortunate, prosperous* : **mensae** (*dessert*).
- secūris, -is**, [akin to **seco**], f., *axe*.
- sēcūrus, -a, -um**, [se-cura, decl. as adj.], adj., *free from care, fearless, sure (futuri), safe* (almost equal to **tutus**).

**secus**, [?, perh. akin to **sequor**],  
adv., *otherwise*.

**sed**, [same word as **se-** (**sed-**)],  
conj., *but* (adversative or transi-  
tional), *still*.

**sedeō**, **-ēre**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, [prob.  
**sedō-** ( $\sqrt{\text{SED}} + \text{us}$ ) + **eo**], v. intr.  
2, *sit down, sit, rest, lie, sink, take  
effect (plaga), settle*.

**sēdēs**, **-is**, [ $\sqrt{\text{SED}} + \text{es}$ ], f., *seat*,  
*abode, dwelling-place, house, spot*,  
*place, footing* (place to rest): *in-*  
*fernæ sedes* (*the world below*).

**sedile**, **-is**, [stem akin to **sedis** +  
**ilis**], n., *seat, chair, stool*.

**sēditō**, **-ōnis**, [**sed-itiō**], f., *mu-*  
*tiny, revolt, dissension, sedition*.

**sēdūcō**, **-ere**, **-dūxi**, **-ductum**,  
[**se-duco**], v. tr. 3, *lead apart*,  
*draw aside, set aside, remove*.

**sēdulus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**†sedō-** ( $\sqrt{\text{SED}}$   
+ **us**) + **lus**], adj., (*sitting down*),  
*attentive, diligent*.

**seges**, **-etis**, [?], f., *standing grain*,  
*growing crop, fields, sowing* (of the  
earth for a crop), *crop*.

**sēgnis**, **-e**, [?], adj., *slow, tardy*.

**semel**, [**similis** (or kindred stem)  
reduced], adv., *once, only once*.

**sēmen**, **-inis**, [some form of root of  
**sero** + **men**], n., *a seed, seed*.

**sēmēsus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**semi-esus**],  
adj., *half-eaten*.

**†sēmi-**, [?], adv. only in composi-  
tion, *half*.

**sēmianimis**, **-e**, [**semi-animus**,  
decl. as adj.], adj., *half lifeless*  
(prop. *half in life*).

**sēmīcaper**, **-prī**, [**semi-caper**], m.,  
(*half goat*), *Pan* (in allusion to his  
form).

**sēmīdeus**, **-ī**, [**semi-deus**], m.,  
*demigod*.

**sēmīlacer**, **-era**, **-erum**, [**semi-**  
**lacer**], adj., *half butchered*.

**sēmīnex**, (**-necis**), **-ecis**, [**semi-**  
**nex**], adj., *half dead, half living*.

**Sēmīramis**, **-idis**, [Gr. **Σεμίραμις**],  
f., mythical queen of Assyria, wife  
and successor of Ninus, and builder  
of the walls of Babylon.

**sēmīsepultus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**semi-**  
**sepultus**], adj., *half buried*.

**semper**, [**sem-** (in **semel**, **simul**)  
+ **per** (cf. **parumper**)], adv.,  
*ever, always*.

**senātus**, **-ūs**, [**†senā-** (stem akin  
to **senex**) + **tus**], m., (*being an  
elder*), *body of elders, senate*.

**senecta**, **-ae**, [**†senec-** (as stem of  
**senex**) + **ta** (cf. **juventa**)], f.,  
*old age, years* (as many or old).

**senectūs**, **-ūtis**, [**†senec-** (as stem  
of **senex**) + **tus** (cf. **virtus**)], f.,  
*age, old age*.

**senēscō**, **-ere**, **senuī**, no sup., [stem  
akin to **senex**, **senātus**, + **sco**],  
v. intr. 3, *grow old, wear out*,  
*decay*.

**senex**, **senis**, [two stems, **sen-** (as  
root) + **is** and **icus** (reduced)],  
adj., only m., *old, aged*. — As noun,  
*old man*. — Comp., **senior**, *old*.

**sēnī**, **-ae**, **-a**, [**sex** + **nus**], adj., *six*  
(at a time), *six*.

**senīlis**, **-e**, [**seni-** (as stem of **senex**)  
+ **lis**], adj., *of an (the) old man, of  
age, advanced (in years)*.

**sēnsim**, [acc. (real or imagined) of  
**†sensis** (**sent** + **tis**, cf. **sensus**)],  
adv. (of unc. conn. of ideas), *grad-*  
*ually*.

**sēnsus**, **-ūs**, [ $\sqrt{\text{SENT}}$  (of **sentio**) +  
**tus**] m., *taste, feeling, perception*.  
Concretely, *a feeling, the mind*,  
*the senses, sense*.

**sententia**, **-ae**, [**†sentent-** (parti-  
cipial stem akin to **sentiens**) +  
**ia**], f., *feeling, sentiment, resolve*,  
*opinion, verdict, vote*.

**sentiō, -ire, sēnsī, sēnsūm**, [?],  
v. tr. 4, *feel, be aware, know, notice, find out*: illum Pharsalia  
(*feel his power*).

**sentis, -is**, [?], m., *briar*.

**sentus, -a, -um**, [?, akin to *sentis*],  
adj., *briary, overgrown with briars, neglected, rough, wild*.

**sēparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [se-  
paro], v. tr. 1, *set apart, divide*.

**sepeliō, -ire, -ivī, sepultum**, [?],  
v. tr. 4, *bury, entomb*.

**sēpēs, -is**, see *saepēs*.

**sēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**,  
[se-pono], v. tr. 3, *set apart, separate*.

**septem**, [?], adj., *seven*.

**septemfluus, -a, -um**, [septem-  
+fluus], adj., *seven streamed, seven  
mouthed*.

**septimus, -a, -um**, [septem +  
mus], adj., *seventh*.

**sepulcrālis, -e**, [sepulcrō- (re-  
duced) + alis], adj., *funereal*.

**sepulcrum, -ī**, [†sepel- (as if root  
of *sepelio*) + crum], n., *tomb, grave*.

**sequor, -ī, secūtus**, [√SEQU], v.  
dep. 3, *follow, pursue*.

**sera, -ae**, [?], f., *bolt, bar*.

**serēnus, -a, -um**, [perh. akin to  
*serus*], adj., *clear, fair, serene*.

**seriēs, -ēī**, [√SER (in *sero*) + ies],  
f., *row, order, succession, series*.

**sermō, -ōnis**, [√SER (in *sero*)  
+ mo, prob. through intermediate  
stem], m., *discourse, talk, conver-  
sation, words, gossip*.

**sērō**, see *serus*.

**serō, -ere, sēvī, satum**, [√SE re-  
dupl.], v. tr. 3, *plant, sow, pro-  
duce* (by sowing). — p.p., *satus*,  
*planted, produced, sprung from, son of, daughter of*. — N. pl., *crops*.  
**serpēs, -entis**, [pres. p. of *serpo*],

c., *serpent*. — Esp., *the Serpent*  
(constellation).

**serpentigena, -ae**, [serpenti- (as  
stem of *serpens*) + gena (√GEN  
+ a, cf. *incola*)], m., *snake-born*.

**serpō, -ere, serpsī, serptum**, [?,  
perh. akin to *repo*], v. intr. 3,  
*creep, crawl*.

**serra, -ae**, [?], f., *saw*.

**sertum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of *sero*, *twine*],  
n., *garland*.

**serum, -ī**, [?], n., *whey*.

**sērus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *late, too  
late*: anni (*advanced*). — Abl.,  
**sērō**, as adv., *late, too late*.

**servātor, -ōris**, [servā + tor], m.,  
*preserver, saviour*.

**servātrix, -īcis**, [servā + trix],  
f., *preserver, saviour*.

**serviō, -ire, -ivī (-īi), -itum**,  
[servō- (as if *servi*) + o],  
v. intr. 4, *be a slave, be subject, obey, serve*.

**servitium, -ī**, [servō + tium], n.,  
*slavery, servitude*.

**servō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [servō-  
(as if *serva*) + o], v. tr. 1, *guard, keep, watch, keep watch over, pre-  
serve*.

**servus, -ī**, [√SER (in *sero*) + vus],  
m., *slave* (orig. *captive?*), *servant*.

**sēta, (saeta), -ae**, [?] f., *bristle*.

**sētiger, (saetiger), -era, -erum**,  
[seta-ger (for -gerus, ger +  
us)], adj., *bristle-bearing*. — As  
noun, *the bristly* (*creature, mon-  
ster, foe*).

**sētius**, [?, cf. *secus*], adv., *less, not so, worse*.

**seu**, see *sive*.

**sēvocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [se-  
voco], v. tr. 1, *call aside, call away*.

**sex**, [?], adj., *six*.

**sextus, -a, -um**, [sex + tus], adj.,  
*sixth*.

**sī**, [?, akin to **se**], conj., (*so* ?), *if*.  
**sibilus**, -ī, (pl., -a, -orum), [?]  
 m. and n., *hissing, hiss, whistling*  
*note*.

**Sibylla**, -ae, [Gr. Σίβυλλα], f., a  
*Sibyl, a female seer*. A large  
 number of such persons are men-  
 tioned, of which the most famous  
 is the Cumæan. The idea of such  
 persons seems to have been of  
 foreign origin (prob. Hebrew),  
 though their functions were  
 closely connected with the wor-  
 ship of Apollo.

**sic**, [si-ce], adv., *so, thus: ut . . .*  
*sic (although . . . yet)*.

**Sicānia**, -ae, [Sicanō- (reduced)  
 + ia], f. of adj. (sc. *terra*), *Sicily*.

**siccō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [siccō-  
 (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. I, *dry*,  
*dry up, stanch*.

**siccus**, -a, -um [?], adj., *dry*,  
*parched*.

**Sicelis**, -idis, [Gr. Σικελίς], f. adj.,  
*Sicilian, a Sicilian woman*.

**Siculus**, -a, -um, [†Sicō- (cf.  
**Sicānus**) + lus, akin to Σικελός],  
 adj., *Sicilian, of Sicily*.

**sicut**, [sic ut], conj., *just as*.

**Sicyōnius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σικυώ-  
 νιος], adj., *of Sicyon* (a city of the  
 Peloponnesus), *Sicyonian*.

**sidereus**, -a, um, [sider- (as  
 stem of **sidus**) + eus], adj., *of*  
*the stars, celestial*.

**Sidōnis**, -idis (acc. -ida), [Gr. Σι-  
 δωνίς], f. adj., *Sidonian, of Sidon*  
 (the famous city of Phœnicia). —  
 Less exactly, *Phœnician*.

**Sidōnius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιδώνιος],  
 adj., *Sidonian, of Sidon*. — Less  
 exactly, *Phœnician*.

**sidus**, -eris [√SED + us], n., (*po-*  
*sition, in augural sense*), *constella-*  
*tion, star, heavenly body*. — Pl.

*the stars, the heavens, the stars of*  
*heaven*.

**Sigēius**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σιγήϊος],  
 adj., *of Sigeum* (a promontory of  
 the Troad). — Less exactly, *Tro-*  
*jan*.

**Sigēus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Σίγειον],  
 adj., *of Sigeum*. — Less exactly,  
*Trojan*. — Neut., *the promontory*  
*Sigeum*.

**sigillum**, -ī, [akin to **signum**,  
 prob. †sigulō- + lum], n., *sign*,  
*small figure or picture, seal*.

**signō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [signō-  
 + o], v. tr. I, *mark, inscribe*.

**signum**, -ī, [sig- (as root, cf. **si-**  
**gillum**) + num], n., *mark, sign*,  
*indication, signal, trace, track*,  
*standard* (of soldiers), *statue*,  
*constellation, sign* (of the Zodiac),  
*figure* (embroidered or painted).

**silentium**, -ī, [silent- (pres. p. of  
**sileo**) + ium], n., *silence*. —  
 Also, pl.

**Silēnus**, -ī, [Σειληνός], m., an old  
 satyr, the chief attendant of Bac-  
 chus. He is represented as a fat  
 old man, generally intoxicated.

**sileō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [?], v  
 intr. 2, *be silent*. — pres. p., *silent*.  
 — M. pl., *the shades*.

**silex**, -icis, [?], c., *flint, stone, rock*.

**silva**, -ae, [?], f., *wood, woods, for-*  
*est*. — Also, *timber, wood*.

**Silvānus**, -ī, [†silva + nus, cf.  
**Neptunus**], m., an Italian,  
 woodland deity, presiding over  
 woods, tillage, and earth. — Also  
 in the pl., **Silvani**, thought of as  
 similar to the Fauns.

**silvestris**, -tre, [silva- (with s from  
 unc. analogy) + tris], adj., *of the*  
*woods, woodland*.

**silvicola**, -ae, [silva- + cola (cf.  
**incola**)], c., *lover of the woods*.

**similis, -e**, [†unc. stem (akin to **semi**) + **lis** (cf. **simplex**)], adj., *like, similar*.

**Simois, -entos, (-entis)**, [Gr. Σιμοίς], m., a river of the Troad.

**simplex, -icis**, [perh. †simō- (akin to **similis**) + †plex (cf. **duplex**)], adj., *simple, single, in simplicity*.

**simplicitās, -ātis**, [simplici- + **tas**], f., *simplicity, singleness*.

**simul**, [prob. n. of **similis**, reduced], adv., *at the same time, at once, together, as soon as, along with*.

**simulācrum, -ī**, [simulā + **crum**], n., *form, image, semblance, figure* (as false), *empty form*.

**simulātor, -ōris**, [simulā- + **tor**], m., *imitator, pretender*.

**simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [†simulō (as early stem of **similis**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *imitate, put on appearance of, simulate*. — pres. p., *imitative*. — p. p., *imitated*.

**sincērus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *unmixed, pure, untainted, unaffected* (by disease, etc.), *unscathed*.

**sine**, [?], prep., *without*.

**singultus, -ūs**, [singulō- (reduced) + **tus**] m., (prob. words forced out one at a time), *sob, sobbing*.

**singuli, -ae, -a**, [unc. stem (akin to **similis**) + **lus**], adj., *one at a time, each, single*. — N. pl., *everything, particulars, details* (in full).

**sinister, -tra, -trum**, [†sinis- (of unc. meaning) + **ter** (cf. **dexter**)], adj., *the left, ill-omened*. — Comp. **sinisterior**, (*the left*).

**sinō, -ere, sivī, situm**, [√SI, found with **n**], v. tr. 3, *leave*. — Hence, *allow, permit*. — p.p., *situated, lying*: situs est (*lies*).

**Sinuessa, -ae**, [akin to **sinus**], f.,

a town in the northern part of Campania, formerly called Sinope.

**sinuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum** [sinu (as if a-stem) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *bend*. — Pass., *be bent, float* (in folds), *be blown, be curved*. — p.p., *bent, round, curved, arched*.

**sinus, -ūs**, [?], m., *fold, winding*. — Hence, *robe*. — So from form of garments, *lap, bosom, arms* (of a mother). — Also pl.

**Sipylus, -ī**, [Gr. Σίπυλος], m., 1. a mountain in Lydia; 2. a son of Niobe.

**sīquandō**, see **quando**.

**sīquidem**, [si quidem], conj., *at least if, since, in as much as*.

**sīquis, -qua, -quid, (-quod)**, [si-quis (as indef.)], pron., *if any, if one, whoever (whatever)*.

**Sīrēnes, -um**, [Gr. Σερῆνες], f. pl., *the Sirens*, monsters who enticed sailors to destruction by their songs. They had the heads of women and the wings and legs of birds, having been changed from their original form of maidens. They were the daughters of Achelous and Melpomene.

**sistō, -ere, stitī, statum** [√STA, redupl.] v. tr. (and intr.) 3, *stay*. — Also, *stand, cease, stop, alight*.

**Sisyphus, -ī**, [Gr. Σίσυφος], m., a crafty, cruel king of Corinth, brother of Athamas. In the lower world, he was condemned to roll up hill a huge stone which always rolled down just before reaching the top.

**sitiō, -īre, -ivī (-iī)**, no sup., [siti + **o**], v. intr. 4, *thirst, be athirst, be thirsty*.

**sitis, -is**, [?], f., *thirst, drought*.

**situs, -ūs**, [√SI (in **sino**) + **tus**], m., *neglect, decay, rust*.



**situs, -a, -um**, see **sino**.

**sīve (seu)**, [si (sei) -ve], conj., *if either, or if, whether . . . or*.

**smaragdus, -ī**, [Gr. σμαράγδος], *f., emerald*.

**socer, -erī**, [unc. stem + rus (cf. ἑκπρος)], *m., father-in-law*. — Pl., *parents-in-law*.

**sociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [sociō- (as if a-stem) + o], *v. tr. 1, share, join, unite, accompany (music)*.

**socius, -a, -um**, [? (akin to **socer**)], *adj., sharing, allied: manus (the Social War)*. — As noun, *companion, sharer, partner*.

**sodālicius, -a, -um**, [sodali + icius], *adj., of a companion*.

**sodālis, -is**, [unc. stem + lis], *c., companion, intimate friend, 'crony'*.

**sōl, -is**, [?], *m., the sun*. — Pl., *rays of the sun, heat*.

**sōlācium, (-ātium), -ī**, [stem akin to **solor** + ium], *n., solace*. — Also, *pl.*

**sōlāmen, -inis**, [solā + men], *n., solace, consolation*.

**sōlemnis, (soll-), -e**, [†sollō- (cf. **sollicitus**) -annus (decl. as *adj.*)], *adj., annual*. — Hence, *customary, festival, solemn, sacred*.

**soleō, -ēre, solitus sum**, [?], *v. intr. 2, be wont, be accustomed, use*. — *p.p., wonted, usual, accustomed*.

**sōlicitus**, see **sollicitus**.

**solidus, -a, -um**, [solō- (in **solum**) + dus], *adj., solid, firm, steady, massive: ad solidum, (in the earth)*.

**solitus**, *p.p. of soleo*.

**solum, -ī**, [?], *n., throne*.

**sollemnis**, see **solemnis**.

**sollers, -ertis**, [†sollō- (cf. **sollicitus**) + ars], *adj., cunning, artful*.

**sollerter**, [sollert + ter], *adv., cunningly, cleverly, artfully*.

**sollertia, -ae**, [sollert + ia], *f., cunning, cleverness*.

**sollicitō, (sol-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [sollicitō- (as if a-stem) + o], *v. tr. 1, worry, importune, stir, strike (strings)*.

**sollicitus, (sol-), -a, -um**, [†sollō- (cf. **sollers**) + citus], *adj., completely aroused, anxious, disturbed, restless: preces (earnest)*.

**sōlor, -ārī, -ātus**, [?], *v. dep. 1, console*.

**sōlum, (adv.)**, see **solus**.

**solum, -ī**, [? (cf. **solidus**)], *n., the soil, the earth, land, floor, bare ground, the depths of Hades*.

**sōlus, -a, -um, (gen. solius)**, [?], *adj., alone, only, merely, lonely*. — *N. as adv., only: nec . . . solum (and not only)*.

**solvō, -ere, solvi, solūtum** [prob. *se-luo*], *v. tr. 3, dissolve, loose, thaw, melt, unbind*. — Hence, *pay (loose an obligation), open, break, (jejunium), wrap in sleep, give (in payment), annul*. — *p.p., loose, unbound, flowing (capilli)*.

**somnium, -ī**, [somnō- + ium], *n., dream*.

**somnus, -ī**, [√SOP (in **sopio**) + nus], *m., sleep, sleepiness*. — Also, *pl.* — Personified, *the god of Sleep*.

**sonitus, ūs**, [soni- (as stem of **sono** + tus)], *m., sound, roar, rattle, ring, noise*.

**sonō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, [sonō- (as if a-stem) + o], *v. intr. 1, sound*. — Often *trans.* by special words of *sound, hiss, roar, rattle, ring, cry, resound, crack, sing, speak, murmur, grate*.

**sonus, -ī**, [√SON + us], *m., sound, voice, words (cf. sono)*.

**Sophoclēus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σοφόκλειος], adj., of *Sophocles*, the great Athenian tragic poet of the fifth century B.C.

**sōpiō, -ire, -ivī, (-iī), -itum**, [prob. causative of √SOP], v. tr. 4., *put to sleep, lull*.

**sopor, -ōris**, [√SOP + or], m., *sleep*.

**sopōrifer, -era, -erum**, [sopori- (as if stem of **sopor**) + fer (for **ferus**)], adj., *sleepbringing, narcotic*.

**sorbeō, -ēre, sorbuī**, no sup., [?], v. tr. 2, *suck in, draw in, take in*. — Also, *consume*.

**sordidus, -a, -um**, [sordi- (stem of **sordes**) + dus], adj., *dirty, dark, stained*.

**soror, -ōris**, [unc. root, same formation as **pater**], f., *sister*.

**sors, sortis**, [√SER (in **sero** + tis, reduced)], f., *lot, destiny, fortune, fate, allotment, lot in life*. — Also (prob. orig. meaning), *response of oracle* (written on billet of wood), *oracle*.

**sortior, -irī, -itus**, [sorti + o], v. dep. 4, *gain by lot, have allotted* (to me). — Also, *allot*. — p.p., *destined to* (acc.).

**sospes, -itis**, [?], adj., *safe, unharmed*.

**spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *scatter, fling wide, sprinkle* (of the thing scattered and of that covered). — Less exactly, *spread*. — p.p., *loose, scattered, flowing, sprinkled* (of the thing covered).

**Spartānus, -a, -um**, [†Sparta + nus], adj., *Spartan*.

**Spartē, -ēs, (-a, -ae)**, [Gr. Σπάρτη], f., also called *Lacedæmon*, the capital of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus.

**spatior, -āri, -ātus**, [spatiō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. 1, *walk, wander, stroll*. — pres. p. as noun, *wanderer*.

**spatiōsus, -a, -um**, [spatiō + osus], adj., *roomy, spacious, huge, long*; **aevum** (*advanced*): **vetustas** (*remote, long*).

**spatium, -i**, [unc. root + ium], n., *space* (prob. as measured), *extent, distance, size, length, span, track, region* (extent of country). — Also of time, *division* (season), *space of time, time*; in **spatium** (*in length*): **spatio distante** (*at a distance*).

**speciēs, -ēi**, [√SPEC + ies], f., *appearance, form, beauty* (cf. 'looks').

**speciōsus, -a, -um**, [specie- (reduced) + osus], adj., *beautiful, comely, specious*.

**spectābilis, -e**, [spectā + bilis], adj., *beautiful, lovely*.

**spectāculum, -i**, [spectā + culum], n., *spectacle, sight, show, spectators* (i.e. 'grand stand').

**spectātor, -ōris**, [spectā + tor], m., *spectator* (one who views the games).

**spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spectō- (as a stem, or perh. **specta**) + o], v. tr. 1, *gaze at, behold, see, look at*. — p.p., *looked at* (with approval), *approved, tried*.

**speculum, -i**, [†specō- (√SPEC + us) + lum (n. of -lus)], n., *mirror*.

**specus, -ūs**, [?], m., *cave*.

**spēlunca, -ae**, [?, cf. **spelaea**], f., *cave*.

**Sperchēis, -idis**, [Gr. Σπερχηίς], f. adj., of *Spercheus* (see next word).

**Sperchēus, (-iūs), -ī**, [Gr. Σπερ-

- χεῖδος*], m., a river in southern Thessaly, flowing from Mt. Pindus to the Maliac Gulf.
- spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētum**, [√SPER formed with *n*], v. tr. 3, *spurn, scorn, disdain*.
- spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spēs- (as stem of *spes*) + *o* (as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, *hope for, hope*.
- spēs, spēi**, [?], f., *hope*. — Also, as in Eng., *hope* (object hoped for).
- spīca, -ae**, [?], f., *ear* (of grain).
- spīceus, -a, -um**, [spīca (reduced) + *eus*], adj., *of ears*.
- spiculum, -ī**, [unc. stem (akin to *spīca*) + *lum*], n., *dart, spear*.
- spīna, -ae**, [akin to *spīca*], f., *thorn, spine*. — Hence, *backbone, bone, back*.
- spīneus, -a, -um**, [spīna- (reduced) + *eus*], adj., *thorny*.
- spīra, -ae**, [?], f., *fold, coil* (of a snake).
- spīritus, -ūs**, [spīri- (as if stem of *spīro*) + *tus*], m., *breath, breath of life, soul*.
- spīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. 1, *breathe*.
- spīssus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of unc. verb], adj., *thick, solid, frequent: litus (thick with sand)*.
- splendēō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [prob. *splendō*- (cf. *splendīdus*) + *eo*], v. intr. 2, *shine*. — pres. p., *shining, bright*.
- splendēscō, -ere**, no perf., no sup., [splendē- + *sco*], v. intr. 3, *shine*.
- splendīdus, -a, -um**, [†splendō- (cf. *splendēo*) + *dus*], adj., *shining, brilliant*.
- spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spoliō- (as if a-stem) + *o*, v. tr. 1], *strip, despoil*. — Less exactly, *rob*.
- spolium, -ī**, [? cf. *σκῦλον*], n., *spoil, skin*.
- sponda, -āe**, [?], f., *side of bed, frame*.
- sponte**, [abl. of †spons (akin to *spondeo*), as adv.], *of one's accord, spontaneously*.
- spūma, -ae**, [? cf. *spuo*], f., *froth, foam*.
- spūmiger, -era, -erum**, [spuma-ger (for *gerus*)], adj., *foambearing, foamy*.
- spūmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [spuma + *o*], v. intr. 1, *foam, froth*. — pres. p., *foaming*.
- spūmōsus, -a, -um**, [spuma + *osus*] adj., *foaming, foamy*.
- squālēō, -ēre, -uī**, no sup., [squalō- (only as name of a fish) + *eo*], v. intr., *be rough*. — pres. p., *squalid, foul, rough, unkempt*.
- squālīdus, -a, -um**, [squalō + *dus*], adj., *rough, unkempt, untidy, foul*.
- squāma, -ae**, [akin to *squaleo*], f., *scale* (of a fish).
- squāmeus, -a, -um**, [squama + *eus*], adj., *scaly*.
- squāmiger, -era, -erum**, [squama-ger (for *gerus*)], adj., *scalebearing, scaly*.
- squāmōsus, -a, -um**, [squama + *osus*], adj., *scaly*.
- Stabiae, -ārum**, [?], f. plur., a town on the Gulf of Naples.
- stabulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, (also *stabulor*, dep.), [sta-bulō (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *fold* (sheep), *stable*.
- stabulum, -ī**, [√STA + *bulum*], n., *sheepfold, stable*.
- stāgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [stagnō + *o*], v. intr. 1, *be overflown, lie stagnant, be immersed*.
- stāgnum, -ī**, [unc. root + *num*], n., *pool, marsh, fen*.
- stāmen, -īnis**, [√STA + *men*], n.,

*warp, threads* (of web), *strings* (of lyre).

**statiō, -ōnis**, [as if  $\sqrt{\text{STA}} + \text{tio}$  (prob.  $\dagger\text{stati} + \text{o}$ )], f., *station, post, position*.

**statuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, [statu + o], v. tr. 3., *set up, establish*. — Hence, *resolve, agree, determine*.

**status, -ūs**, [ $\sqrt{\text{STA}} + \text{tus}$ ], m., *position, attitude, pose, state*. — Fig., *state, condition*.

**stella, -ae**, [?], f., *star*.

**stellātus, -a, -um**, [stella + tus (as if p.p. of  $\dagger\text{stellō}$ )], adj., *starred, spotted*.

**sterilis, -e**, [ $\dagger\text{sterō}$  (*hard* ?) + lis], adj., *sterile, unproductive*. — Fig., *fruitless*.

**sternō, -ere, strāvī, strātum**, [ $\sqrt{\text{STER}}$ , formed with n], v. tr. 3, *strew, spread, cover, lay low*. — p.p., **stratae herbae**, (*a couch of herbs*).

**Sthenelēius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Σθενης λήϊος], adj., *of Sthenelus* (father of Cycnus): *proles* (*Cycnus*, a son of Sthenelus).

**Stictē, -ēs**, [Gr. Στίκτη], f., one of Actæon's hounds.

**stillō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [stilla + o], v. intr. 1, *drop, distil*. — pres. p. *dripping*. — p.p., **stillātus, dropping, exuding**.

**stimulus, -ī**, [ $\dagger\text{stimō}$  ( $\sqrt{\text{STIG}} + \text{mus}$ ) + lus], m., *goad, spur*: *stimulum adicere* (*goad on*).

**stipes, -itis**, [stipi- (as stem of stips) + tis (reduced)], m., *trunk, stalk, stock*.

**stipō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ $\dagger\text{stipō}$  (cf. *obstipus*) + o], v. tr. 1, *crowd, hem in, surround, attend* (as in a crowd of followers).

**stipula, -ae**, [stip- (stem of stips, as if stipō-) + la], f., *little*

*stalk, straw, stubble, (bean) straw*.

**stirps, stirpis**, [?], f., *stock, race, progeny, offspring*.

**stīva, -ae**, [?, akin to sto], f., *plough handle*.

**stō, stāre, steti, statum**, [ $\sqrt{\text{STA}}$ ], v. intr. 1, *stand, stand still, stop, be fixed, alight, be still, stand up, stand by, hold out, last*. — Also, *cost*. — Often merely, *be*.

**stolidus, -a, -um**, [ $\dagger\text{stolō}$  (cf. stolo) + dus], adj., *dull* (cf. 'like a stick'), *foolish*: *palma* (*foolishly desired*).

**strāmen, -inis**, [stra- (as root of sterno) + men], n., *straw, thatch*.

**strātum, -ī**, [n., p.p. of sterno], n., *couch* (as spread).

**strēnuus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *active, energetic*.

**strepitus, -ūs**, [strepi- (as stem of strepo) + tus], m., *noise, din, murmur*.

**strīdeō, -ēre, (strīdō, -ere), strīdī**, no sup., [?], v. intr. 2 and 3, *make a noise, hiss*. — p.p., *hissing, whizzing, creaking, snorting*.

**stridor, -ōris**, [strid- (as root of strido) + or], m., *noise, creaking, growling*.

**strīdulus, -a, -um**, [ $\dagger\text{strīdō}$  + lus], adj., *hissing, whizzing, creaking, sputtering (fax)*.

**stringō, -ere, strinxī, strictum**, [unc. root], v. tr. 3, *strip, graze, skim, follow, close (vestigia), touch lightly, draw* (sword, stripping off scabbard).

**strix, strigis**, [?], f., *owl*.

**struō, -ere, struxī, structam**, [ $\sqrt{\text{STRU}}$ ], v. tr. 3, *build, pile, erect, set, lay, contrive*.

**Strýmon, -onis**, [Gr. Στρυμόν], m., a river in Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.

**studiōsē**, [old abl. of studiosus], adv., *eagerly, assiduously, zealously*.

**studiōsus, -a, -um**, [studiō + osus], adj., *eager, interested, zealous, friendly*.

**studium, -ī**, [?, akin to studeo], n., *eagerness, zeal, interest, favorite pursuit (pleasure), study, industry, favor, devotion*.

**stultē**, [old abl. of stultus], adv., *foolishly*.

**stultus, -a, -um**, [?], adj., *foolish*.

**stupeō, (stip)-, -ēre, -uī**, no sup. [stipi- (or kindred stem) + eo] v. intr. 2, (*be like a stick*), *stand aghast, stand dazed, be dazed, be at a loss, stand dumb*.

**Stygius, -a, -um**, [Gr. Στύγιος], adj., *of the Styx, Stygian*. — Also, *of the lower world, of Hades*. — Hence, *dark, pestilent, deadly*. — Less exactly, *underground*.

**Stymphālis, -idis**, [Gr. Στυμφαλῖς], f. adj., *of Stymphalus*, a lake in Arcadia, where Hercules killed the Stymphalian birds.

**Styx, -ygis**, [Gr. Στύξ], f., the river that surrounded the lower world, and by which the gods swore. — Less exactly, *the world below, Hades*.

**suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsum**, [suavi- (or stem akin) + eo], v. intr. 2, *advise, persuade, urge*.

**sub (subs)**, [akin to super], prep., *under, beneath, below, at the end of, just before, up to*: *sub noctem, at nightfall*. — As adv. in composition, *down, under*. — Also, *from beneath, up, after*.

**subdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, [sub-

do], v. tr. 3, *put underneath, plunge, set (under)*. — Also, *supply*.

**subeō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, [sub-eo], v. tr. and intr. irr., *go down, go under, enter, come in, take upon oneself, bear, occur (to one)*. — Also, *come up, come on, succeed*.

**subfimen**, see **suffimen**.

**subfundō**, see **suffundo**.

**sūbiciō (-jiciō), -ete, -jēcī, -jectum**, [sub-jacio], v. tr. 3, *place below, put under, put beneath*. — Hence, *subject*. — Also, *throw up, suggest*. — p.p., *lying below, beneath, subject*.

**subigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, [sub-ago], v. tr. 3, *bring into subjection, bring into order, cultivate, plough, mould*.

**subitō**, [abl. of p.p. of subeo, as adv.], adv., *suddenly*.

**subitus, -a, -um**, [p.p. of subeo], adj., *sudden, suddenly grown, new, late born, newly risen*.

**subjectus**, p.p. of subicio.

**sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [sub-levo] v. tr. 1, *lift up*. — Fig., *assist, relieve*.

**sublimis, -e**, [sub-limus (infl. as adj.)], adj., (*up to the crossbeam, cf. limen ?*), *high, on high, sublime*. — N. pl., *the heights*.

**submitto**, see **summitto**.

**submovēō**, see **summoveo**.

**subolēs, -is** [sub- + oles (√OL + es, cf. *adoleasco*)], f., (*out-growth*), *progeny, race, generation*.

**subpōnō**, see **suppono**.

**subprimō**, see **supprimo**.

**subsequor, -ī, -secūtus**, [√SEQU], v. dep. 3, *follow up, follow after, follow*.

**subsīdō, -ere, -sēdī**, no sup., [sub-sido], v. intr. 3, *settle down, sink down, subside (of a river)*.

**subsistō, -ere, -stitī**, no sup., [sub-sisto], v. intr. 3, *stop, cease, subside*.

**substringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum**, [sub-stringo], v. tr. 3, *bind underneath, restrain, confine*. — p.p., *contracted, pinched*.

**subsum, -esse**, no perf., [sub-sum], v. intr. irr., *be beneath*.

**subtēmen, -inis**, [sub- + temen (tex + men)], n., *woof, filling*.

**subter**, [sub-ter (cf. inter)], prep., *beneath*.

**suburbānus, -a, -um**, [sub urbe + anus], adj., *suburban*.

**succēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, [sub-cedo], v. intr. 3, *go under, come under, go beneath, enter*. — Also, *come on, come over, come up, grow over, go to, succeed (come next)*. — Impers. with dat., *one succeeds*.

**succendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsum**, [sub- + cando (cf. incendo)], v. tr. 3, *kindle, light*.

**succēssor, ōris**, [sub-cessor, through succedo], m., *successor*.

**succēssus, ūs**, [sub- + cessus, through succedo], m., *success* (cf. succedit.)

**succidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum**, [sub-caedo], v. tr. 3, *cut under, cut down, sever*.

**succingō, -ere, -cinxī, -cinctum**, [sub-cingo], v. tr. 3, *gird up*. — p.p. *succinctus, high girt, girded up*: *comas pinus* (*high growing, long-stemmed*).

**succrēscō, -ere, -crēvī**, no sup., [sub-cresco], v. intr. 3, *grow up, be supplied* (to fill a want).

**succumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum**, [sub-cumbo], v. tr. 3, (*fall under*), *yield, succumb*.

**succurrō, -ere, -curri, -cursum**,

[sub-curro], v. intr. 3, *run to support, come to one's aid, succor*.

**succutiō, -ere, -cussi, -cussum**, [sub-quatio], v. tr. 3, *throw up, shake up*.

**sūcus (succus), -ī**, [?, akin to sugo], m., *juice, liquid, moisture, richness, sap, dye*.

**sūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. 1, *sweat*.

**sūdor, -ōris**, [√SUD + or], m., *sweat, exuding moisture*.

**suffīmen (subfi-), -inis**, [suffi- (as stem of suffio) + men], n., *incense*.

**suffundō (subfundo), -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, [sub-fundo], v. tr. 3, *pour slowly*. — Also, *suffuse, imbue*.

**suī, sibi, sē**, [√SVA], refl. pron., *him- (her-, its-) self, themselves*.

**sulcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [sulcō- (as if a-stem + o)], v. tr. 1, *furrow, plough, make a furrow*.

**sulcus, -ī**, [?], m., *furrow*.

**sulfur (sulph-, sulph-), -uris**, [?], n., *sulphur*.

**Sulmō, -ōnis**, [?], m., a town in the territory of the Peligni, the birthplace of Ovid.

**sulphur**, see **sulfur**.

**sulpur**, see **sulfur**.

**sum, esse, fui, futūrus**, [√ES and √FU], v. intr. irr., *exist, be, live*. — As copula, *be* (with predicate): *est* (*there is*); *est mihi* (*I have*). — fut. p., *futūrus, future, coming*.

**summa, -ae**, [f. of summus, unc. noun supplied], f., *sum, total, substance*: *summa rerum* (*the general welfare, the highest interests*).

**summittō (subm-), -ere, -misi, -misum**, [sub-mitto], v. tr. 3,

- send up*. — Also, *send down*, *lay*, *rest*, *drop*, *lower*, *submit*. — p.p., *subdued*, *low*.
- summoveō** (subm-), -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [sub-moveo], v. tr. 2, *remove*, *disperse*, *keep off*.
- summus**, -a, um, [†sup- (cf. **superus**) + mus], adj. (used as superl. of **superus**), *highest*, *the top of*, *the height of*, *the surface of*, *the lowest*, *the last*. — N. pl., *the heights*, *the surface of*: **summa arx** (*the citadel of heaven*).
- sūmō**, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, [sub-emo, take], v. tr. 3, *take*, *put on*, *assume*, *make* (conamen).
- suō**, suere, suī, sūtum, [√SU], v. tr. 3, *sew*.
- super**, [petrified case form of **superus**], adv. and prep., *over*, *above*, *upon*, *into*, *beside*, *besides*. — In comp. with same meanings.
- superātor**, -ōris, [superā + tor], m., *conqueror*.
- superbia**, -ae, [superbō + ia], f., *pride*, *arrogance*.
- superbus**, -a, -um, [super- (as if stem of **superus**) bus (of unknown origin)], adj., *proud*, *arrogant*, *exultant*, *haughty*.
- superēmineō**, -ēre, -minuī, no sup., [super-emineo], v. intr. 2, *tower above*.
- superīniciō** (-inīcio), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum, [super-inīcio], v. tr. 3, *throw over*, *throw upon*.
- superō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [superō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *overtop*, *reach above*, *surpass*, *exceed*, *conquer*, *outstrip*, *be above*.
- superstes**, -itis, [super + stes (√STA + tis, reduced)], adj., *surviving*.
- supersum**, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, [super-sum], v. intr. irr., *be over* and *above*, *survive*, *be left from*, *remain*.
- superus**, -a, -um, [comp. of stem akin to sub], adj., *upper*, *on high*. — Pl. m., *the gods*. — See also **summus** and **supremus**, used as superlatives.
- supervolō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [supervolo], v. intr. 1, *fly over*.
- supīnus**, -a, -um, [?, prob. stem akin to sub- + nus, (cf. **pronus**)], adj., *lying on the back*, *upturned* (of the hands in supplication).
- suppleō**, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [subpleo], v. tr. 2, *fill up*, *fill*, *bathe*, *wash* (vulnera lacrimis).
- supplex**, -icis, [sub-plex (√PLIC, as stem, cf. **simplex**)], adj., *suppliant* (from the bending of the knees). — As noun, *a suppliant*.
- supplicium**, -ī, [supplic- + ium], n., *punishment* (from the position on the knees for the death-stroke).
- supponō** (subp-), -ere, -posuī, -positum [sub-pono], v. tr. 3, *put beneath*, *shelter under*, *substitute*, *set* (ignem), *plant*, *subject* (to the yoke).
- supprimō** (subp-), -ere, -pressī, -pressum, [sub-premo], v. tr. 3, *press under*, *suppress*. — Also, *up*, *press*, *press against*.
- suprā**, [case form (prob. instr.) of **superus**], adv. and prep., *above*, *over*.
- suprēmus**, -a, -um, [superl. of **superus**], adj., *highest*, *topmost*, *uttermost*, *last*.
- sūra**, -ae, [?], f., *ankle*.
- surdus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *deaf*.
- surgō**, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctum, [sub-rego], v. intr. 3, *rise*.
- Surrentinus**, -a, -um, [Surrentō + inus], adj., *of Sorrento* (Sur-

- rentum), a town on the bay of Naples.
- sūs, suis**, [?], c., *boar, sow, swine*.
- suscitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [subscito], v. tr. 1, *rouse up, call up, revive, rekindle*.
- suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēsum**, [sub-pendo], v. tr. 3, *hang up, suspend*.—Fig., *keep in suspense, restrain*.—p.p., *hanging on, raised on*.
- suspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectum**, [sub- + specio], v. tr. 3, *look up to, look up at*.—Fig., *suspect, lie beneath* (of land).—p.p., *suspected, suspicious*.
- suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus**, [†suspicio (stem of †suspect, cf. *auspex*)], v. dep. 1, *suspect*.
- suspīrium, -ī**, [unc. stem (akin to *suspiro*) + ium], n., *sigh*.
- sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, [sub-teneo], v. tr. 2, *hold up, bear, endure, sustain, withstand, support, wear* (in *pectore angues*).
- sustulī**, perf. of *tollo*.
- susurrus, -ī**, [?], m., *whisper*.—Also, personified.
- suus, -a, -um**, [stem of *se* + *us*], pron., *his, her, its* (reflexive, referring to subject, cf. *se*), *on one's side, favoring*.—In pl. as noun, *one's friends, countrymen, and the like*.
- Symaethis, -idis**, [Gr. *Συμαῖθις*], f., adj., *daughter of Symæthus* (a Sicilian river-god), the mother of Acis.
- Symaethius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Συμαῖθος*], adj., *of or descended from Symæthus*.
- T.**
- tābēs, -is**, [?], f., *thick liquid, matter, poison, venom*.
- tābescō, -ere, tābui**, no sup., [tabē + scō], v. intr. 3, *dissolve, melt, waste away*.
- tabulārium, -ī**, [tabula + arius], n., *archives*.
- tābum, -ī**, [akin to *tabes*], n., *corrupt blood, gore, venom*.
- taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, [?], v. intr. 2, *be silent, cease speaking*.—p.p., *silent, inaudible*: *tacita mente* (*silently in the heart*).
- taciturnus, -a, -um**, [taci- (stem akin to *taceo*) + *turnus* (cf. *diuturnus*)], adj., *silent, silently* (in agreement).
- tāctus, -ūs**, [√TAG (in *tango*) + tus], m., *touch, contact*.
- taeda, -ae**, [?], f., *pitchwood, torch*.—Esp., *marriage torch, marriage*.
- taedium, -ī**, [stem akin to *taedeo* + ium], n., *disgust, weariness*.—Also pl.
- Taenaridēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Ταινάριδης*], m., *of or from Tænarus*, promontory of Laconia.—Hence, *Laconian, Lacedæmonian*.
- Taenarius, -a, -um**, [Gr. *Ταινάριος*], adj., *of Tænarus* (cf. prec. word).—Hence, *Lacedæmonian*.
- Tagus, -ī**, [Gr. *Τάγος*], m., a river in Spain (now *Tajo*).
- tālāris, -e**, [talō + aris], adj., *of the heel*.—Esp. n. pl., *tālāria*, *hem of robe, wings* (on the feet).
- tālis, -c**, [√TA (in *tantus*) + alis], adj., *such, of this kind, this* (such as follows).—N. pl., *such deeds*.
- tālus, -ī**, [?], m., *ankle bone, heel*.
- tam**, [unc. case of √TA, cf. *talis* (cf. *nam*)], adv., *so, such, thus*.
- Tamasēnus, -ī**, [†Tamasō (reduced) + ēnus], m., (of adj.), a plain near Tamasus in Cyprus.



**tamen**, [?], conj., *yet, however, still, nevertheless, after all.*

**tamquam** (**tanquam**), [tamquam], conj., (*so as*), *as if, like, just as.*

**Tanaïs**, -is, [Gr. Τάναϊς], m., a river in Scythia (now the *Don*); also the god of the river.

**tandem**, [tam-dem, (cf. idem)], conj., *at length, at last.*

**tangō**, -ere, **tetigi**, **tāctum**, [√TAG, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *touch, reach, affect, move, attain.*

**Tantalus**, -idis, [Gr. Τανταλός], f. adj., *daughter or descendant of Tantalus.*

**Tantalus**, -ī, [Gr. Τάνταλος], m.: 1. Son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe. He was a guest at the table of the gods, but betrayed their secrets, and offered them his son's flesh for food. For this, he was punished in the lower world; 2. a son of Niobe.

**tantum**, [n. of **tantus**], adv., *only.*

**tantummodo**, [tantum modo], adv., *only.*

**tantus**, -a, -um, [stem akin to **tam** + **tus**], adj., *so great, such, so much, such great.*—Abl. as adv., *so much, so.*—N. as adv., *so much* (and no more), *only* (see **tantum**).—Gen. of price, *worth so much, of so much importance.*

**tardē**, [old abl. of **tardus**], adv., *slowly, with delay, late.*

**tardō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [tardō- (as if a-stem)], v. tr. 1, *retard, hold back, detain, prevent.*

**tardus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *slow.*

**Tarpēius**, -a, -um, [†Tarpa + ius (of unc. kin)], a Roman gentile name, in some unknown manner connected with the rock of

the Capitol.—**ārx** (**arces**) (*the Capitol of Rome*).—Fem., **Tarpeia**, the maiden who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines.

**Tartara**, -ōrum, (also **Tartarus**, -ī), [Gr. Τάρταρος, -α], n., (m.), (a deep abyss below the infernal world).—Hence **Tartarus** (the abode of the damned), *the lower world* (generally), *death.*

**Tatius**, -ī (-īī), [an adj. of unc. kin (**tata** ?)], m., **Titus Tatius**, a Sabine king with whom Romulus was supposed to have shared his kingdom.

**taurus**, -ī, [prob. for †staurus, cf. ταῦρος], m., *bull, steer.*

**Taurus**, -ī, [same word as **taurus**], m.: 1. *The Bull, Taurus* (the constellation); 2. A mountain range in Asia Minor.

**taxus**, -ī, [?], f., *yew-tree, yew.*

**tectum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of **tego**], n., *dwelling, roof, abode.*—Also pl.

**Tegeaeus** (-ēus), -a, -um, [fr. Gr. Τεγέα (as if Τεγεαῖος)], adj., *of Tegea* (a town of Arcadia).—Less exactly, *Arcadian.*—Esp. fem., **Tegeaea**, **Atalanta**, daughter of Iasius. She first wounded the boar in the Calydonian hunt.

**tēgmen**, -inis, [√TEG + **men**], n., *covering.*

**tegō**, -ere, **tēxī**, **tectum**, [√TEG], v. tr. 3, *cover, envelop, conceal, veil, engulf.*

**tegumen** (**tegi**-), [tegu (**tegi**), (as stem of **tego**) + **men**], n., *covering.*

**tēla**, -ae, [?], f., *web.*

**Telamōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. Τελαμών], m., son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Phocus, father of Ajax.

**Tēlemachus**, -ī, [Gr. Τηλέμαχος], m., son of Ulysses and Penelope.

**Tēlemus**, -ī, [Gr. Τήλεμος], m., a prophetic Cyclops, son of Eurymus.

**Tēlephus**, -ī, [Gr. Τήλεφος], m., son of Hercules, king of Mysia. He was wounded and also cured by the spear of Achilles.

**tellūs**, -ūris, [?], f., *the earth, the land, (a) land*.—Also person., *Earth (Tellus)*.

**tēlum**, -ī, [?, perh. akin to *tela*], n., *shaft, spear, trident, weapon, thunderbolt*.

**temerārius**, -a, -um, [†*temerō* (cf. *temere*) + *arius*], adj., *unthinking, heedless, reckless, rash*.

**Temesaeus**, -a, -um, [Gr. Τεμεσαῖος], adj., *of Temese, Temesæan*.

**Temesē**, -ēs, [Gr. Τεμέση], f., a town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines.—Hence, *Temeses metalla*.

**temō**, -ōnis, [?], m., *pole (of a chariot)*.

**Tempē**, indecl., [Gr. n. pl., Τέμπη], n. pl., a valley in Thessaly famous for its beauty.

**temperō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [temper- (as stem of *tempus*) + o], v. tr. 1, *mix (in proper proportions)*.—Hence, *regulate, govern, control, restrain*.

**temperiēs**, -ēī, [temper- (stem of lost adj., really same word as *tempus*) + ies], f., *mixture, climate, temperature*.

**tempestās**, -ātis, [†*tempes* (stem of lost adj., cf. *temperies*) + tas], f., *weather (cf. temperies), season*.—Hence, *time*.

**tempestivē**, [old abl. of *tempestivus*], adv., *seasonably, timely, in good time*.

**tempestivus**, -a, -um, [†*tempestō* (cf. *robustus*) + ivus], adj., *seasonable, timely, suitable*.

**templum**, -ī, [akin to *tempus* (prob. †*tempō* + *lum*, n. of *lus*)], n., (prob. *spot, space* in augural language), *consecrated spot, temple*.

**temptāmentum** (*tentā*-), -ī, [temptā + mentum], n., *trial, attempt, effort*.

**temptō**, (*tentō*), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *try*.

**tempus**, -oris, [unc. root, (perh. akin to τέμνω + us], n. (*limit*), (*spot*), *temple (of the head)*.—Transf., *limit (of time), time, lapse of time, season, day, age, life (as lapse of time)*.

**tenāx**, -ācis, [√TEN (root of *teneo*) + ax], adj., *tenacious, persistent*.

**tendō**, -ere, tetendī, tentum (*tēnsu*m), [?, akin to *teneo*], v. tr. 3, *stretch, spread, stretch out, strain, set (net)*.—Absolutely, *hold one's course, aim at (perh. from aiming the bow)*.

**tenebrae**, -ārum, [?], f. pl., *darkness, shades*.

**tenebrōsus**, -a, -um, [*tenebra* + osus], adj., *dark, gloomy*.

**Tenedos**, -ī, [Gr. Τέδεδος], f., an island in the Ægean, off the Troad.

**teneō**, -ēre, -uī, tentum, [√TEN, prob. through noun stem, cf. *tenu*s], v. tr. 2, *hold, hold fast, grasp, cling to, clasp, keep, retain, possess, occupy, maintain*.—So, *attain, reach, gain, catch*.—Also, *hold, restrain, prevent, stop, detain, delay*.

**tener**, -era, -erum, [√TEN (in sense of 'stretch,' cf. *tendo*) + rus], adj., *delicate, tender, thin, yielding, feeble, young*.

**tenor**, -ōris, [√TEN + or], m., (*holding of a course*), *movement (in a certain direction)*.

**tenuis**, -e, [ $\sqrt{\text{TEN}}$  + uis], adj., (*stretched*), *thin*, *delicate*, *fine*, *narrow*, *little*, *slight*, *light* (*firmis*), *small*.

**tenuō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [tenui- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *make thin*, *shrink*, *attenuate*. — Pass., *grow thin*, *grow shrill* (*vox*).

**tenus**, [prob. acc. n. of same word as *tenor*], prep., (following its noun), *as far as*, *up to*.

**tepefaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, [tepē- (stem akin to *tepeo*) + facio], v. tr. 3, *make warm*, *warm* (with one's blood, *hastam*).

**tepeō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [unc. stem (akin to *tepor*) + eo], v. tr. 2, *be warm*. — pres. p., *warm*.

**tepeſcō**, -ere, tepui, no sup., [tepē- (stem of *tepeo*) + seo], v. intr. 3, *grow warm*, *warm*.

**tepidus**, -a, -um, [†tepi- (stem akin to *tepeo*) + dus], adj., *warm*, *tepid*. — Esp. of blood, *reeking* (the earth by bloodshed).

**ter** [unc. case form of *tres*], adv., *thrice*, *three times*.

**terebrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [terebra + o], v. tr. 1, *bore*, *pierce*.

**teres**, -etis, [ $\sqrt{\text{TER}}$  (in *tero*) + tis (reduced)], adj., (*rubbed*), *smooth round*, *round* (and usually *smooth*).

**tergeō**, -ēre, (and *tergo*, -ere), **tersi**, **tersum**, [?, prob. adj. stem, akin to *tergus*], v. tr. 2 and 3, *clean*, *scur*.

**tergum**, -ī, [?, akin to *tergeo*], n., (*hide* ?), *back*. — Hence, *side* (of pork), *fleece* (of sheep): *tergō* (*from behind*, *behind*); *terga dare*, etc. (*turn the back*, in flight).

**tergus**, -oris, [akin to *tergum*], n., *back*, *flitch* (of bacon).

**terni**, -ae, -a, [ter- (as stem of *tres*) + nus], adj., *three at a time*, *three*.

**terō**, -ere, trivī, tritum, [ $\sqrt{\text{TER}}$ ], v. tr. 3, *rub*, *pound* (in a mortar), *mix*, *grind*, *sharpen*, *whet*, *graze*. — p.p., *beaten* (track).

**terra**, -ae, [akin to *torreo*], f., *earth* (dry land as dist. from sea), *land*, *earth* (clay): **terrarium orbis**, *the circle of lands* (*the lands*, *the world*). — Also pl. — Also, personified, *the Earth*, mother of the Titans and the giants.

**terrēnus**, -a, -um, [terra- (as if terrē-) + nus, (cf. *egenus*)], adj., *earthy*, *earthen*, *of the earth*.

**terreō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [?, prob. adj. stem †terrō + o], v. tr. 2, *frighten*, *alarm*.

**terribilis**, -e, [terri- (as if stem of *terreo*) + bilis], adj., *dread*, *fearful*, *terrible*, *dire*.

**terrificus**, -a, -um, [†terrō- (akin to *terreo*, perh. its origin) + ficus ( $\sqrt{\text{FAC}}$  + us)], adj., *terrifying*, *dreadful*, *dread*.

**terrigena**, -ae, [terra-gena ( $\sqrt{\text{GEN}}$  + a)], m., *earthborn*.

**terror**, -ōris, [terr- (as if root of *terreo*) + or], m., *terror*, *panic*, *fright*. — Also person., *Terror*, *the god of Terror*.

**tertius**, -a, -um, [ter- (as stem of *tres*) + tius], adj., *third*.

**tesca**, -ōrum, [unc. root + cus], n. pl., *thicket* (apparently spots left uncultivated as sacred), *forest*, *wild woods*.

**testa**, -ae, [?, perh. akin to *torreo*], f., (*baked earthenware*), *jar*, *potsherd*. — Less exactly, *shell* (of ice).

**testificor**, -ārī, -ātus, [†testificō-

- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep. I, *bear witness, disclose* (as a witness).
- testis, -is**, [?], c., *witness*.
- testor, -āri, -ātus**, [testi- (as if a-stem) + o], *bear witness to, show, express*. — Also, *call to witness*.
- Tēthys, -yos**, [Gr. Τηθύς], f., a sea-goddess, nurse of Juno, wife of Oceanus, and mother of Clymene.
- Teuthrantēus, -a, -um**, [as if Gr. Τευθραντειος], adj., of *Teuthrania*, a district in Mysia. — Less exactly, *Mysian*.
- texō, -ere, texuī, textum** [?], v. tr. 3, *weave*.
- textum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of *texo*], n., *web, cloth*.
- thalamus, -ī**, [Gr. θάλαμος], m., *marriage-chamber, marriage-bed, marriage*. — Also pl.
- Thalīa, -ae**, [Gr. Θάλεια], f., the Muse of Comedy.
- Thaumantias, -adis**, [Gr. Θαυμαντίας], f. adj., *daughter of Thaummas, Iris*.
- Thaumantis, -idos**, [Gr. Θαυμαντίς], f. adj., *daughter of Thaummas, Iris*.
- theātrum, -ī**, [Gr. θέατρον], n., *theatre: structum utrimque* (i.e. *amphitheatre*).
- Thēbae, -ārum**, [Gr. Θήβαι], f. pl., *Thebes*, the famous city of Boeotia.
- Thēbānus, -a, -um**, [Theba + nus], adj., *Theban, of Thebes: soror* (*Antigone*, who buried her brother against the command of the king).
- Themis, -idos**, (acc. **Themis**, voc. **Themis**), [Gr. Θέμις], f., daughter of Heaven and Earth, goddess of law, predecessor of Apollo in the oracle at Delphi. — Hence *Parnasia*, for Delphi was on the slope of Parnassus.
- Thēridamas, (only nom.)**, [Gr. Θηριδάμας], n., one of Actæon's hounds.
- Thermōdōn, -ontis**, [Gr. Θερμῶδων], m., a river of Pontus, famous as being in the region of the Amazons.
- Thermōdontiacus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Θερμωδοντιακός], adj., of or from the *Thermodon*. — Less exactly, *Amazonian*.
- Thērōn, -ōnis**, [Gr. Θήρων], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Thersitēs, -ae**, [Gr. Θερσίτης], m., the ugliest, most impudent, and most talkative of the Grecian army at Troy.
- Thesēūs, -a, -um**, [Gr. Θησεῖος], adj., of *Theseus*.
- Thēsēūs, -eī (-eos)**, [Gr. Θησεύς], m., a king of Athens, who took part in the Calydonian hunt, killed the Minotaur, and did many other great deeds.
- Thessalia, -ae**, [Gr. Θεσσαλία], f., *Thessaly*, the eastern part of northern Greece.
- Thessalus, -a, -um**, [Gr. Θεσσαλός], adj., *Thessalian, of Thessaly*.
- Thestiadēs, -ae**, [Gr. Θεστιάδης], m., son of *Thestius*. The sons of Thestius, Plexippus and Toxeus, were killed by their nephew Meleager.
- Thestias, -adis**, [Gr. Θεστιάς], f., daughter of *Thestius, Althæa*, mother of Meleager.
- Thestius, -ī**, [Gr. Θέστιος], m., king of Ætolia, father of Althæa, Toxeus, Plexippus, etc.
- Thestoridēs, -ae**, [Gr. Θεστορίδης], m., the son of *Thestor, Cal-*

- chas*, the soothsayer of the Greek army at Troy.
- Thinēus**, (occurs only once), [as if Gr. *Θινῆος*], adj., of *Thineum*, or a place of some similar name, at or near which Philemon and Baucis lived.
- Thisbē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Θίσβη*], f., a Babylonian maiden, beloved by Pyramus.
- Thous**, -i, [Gr. *Θόος*], m., one of Actæon's dogs.
- Thracius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Θράκιος*], adj., *Thracian*.
- Thrax**, -eis, [Gr. *Θραξ*], m., a *Thracian*.
- Threēcē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Θρήκη*], f., *Thrace*, the country north of the Ægean Sea.
- Threēcius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Θρήκιος*], adj., of *Thrace*, *Thracian*. — Fem. pl., *the Thracian women*.
- Thybris** (**Ty**-), -is, [?], m., *the Tiber*, the river of Rome.
- thyrsus**, -i, [Gr. *θύρσος*], m., *thyrsus* (the wand of Bacchus).
- tiāra**, ae, [Gr. *τιάρα*], f., *cap*, *tiara*, *head-dress*.
- Tiberinus**, -a, -um, [Tiberi + nus], adj., of *the Tiber*: *Ostia* (*at the mouth of the Tiber*).
- tibia**, -ae, [?], f., *pipe* (resembling a clarinet).
- Tibullus**, -i, [?], m., a Roman lyric poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.
- tignum**, -i, [unc. root + num (n. of -nus)], n., *log*, *beam*.
- tigris**, -is (-idis), [Gr. *τίγρις*], c., *tiger*.
- Tigris**, -idis, [Gr. *τίγρις*], f., *Tiger*, one of Actæon's hounds.
- tilia**, -ae, [?], f., *linden*.
- timeō**, -ēre, -ui, no sup., [prob. timō- (cf. *timidus*) + eo], v. tr. 2, *fear*.
- timidē**, [old abl. of *timidus*], adv., *timidly*.
- timidus**, -a, -um, [stem (prob. timō-, akin to *timeo*) + dus], adj., *frightened*, *timid*. — As noun, a *coward*.
- Timōlus**, -i, m., see *Tmolus*.
- timor**, -ōris, [tim- (as root of *timeo*) + or], m., *fear*, *fright*, *alarm*. — Person., *Fear*.
- tinctilis**, -e, [tinctō + lis], adj., *fluid*.
- tinguō** (**tingō**), -ere, **tinxi**, **tinctum**, [√TIG, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *moisten*, *wet*, *dip*, *bathe*, *plunge*, *dye*, *stain*, *tinge*. — Pass., in middle sense, *plunge*.
- tinus**, -i, [?], f., *viburnum* (a shrub).
- Tiphys**, -yos, [Gr. *Τίφης*], m., the pilot of the ship *Argo*.
- Tirynthus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τίρυνθος*], adj., of *Tiryns* (an ancient city of Argolis), *Tirynthian*. — Masc., *Hercules*. — Fem., *Alcmene*, the mother of Hercules.
- Tisiphonē**, -ēs, [Gr. *Τισιφώνη*], f., one of the Furies.
- Titan**, -ānis, [Gr. *Τίταν*], m., a *Titan*, one of a race of giants, sons of Heaven and Earth, who warred against Jupiter. One of the Titans was Hyperion, father of the Sun and the Moon, and these latter are called Titans also.
- Titānis**, -idis (-idos), [Gr. *Τιτανίς*], f. adj., *daughter of a Titan*. — Esp., *Latona*, daughter of Coeus.
- Titānius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τιτανίος*], adj., of *the Titans*, *Titanian*. — Esp. fem., *Diana*. — Also, *Pyrrha*, as daughter of the Titan Epime-theus,

- titubō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?]**, v. intr. 1, *stagger*.
- titulus, -ī, [?]**, perh. *titō + lus*, m., *inscription, tablet*.—Hence, *fame, honor*.
- Tityos (-us), -ī**, [Gr. Τίτυός], m., a giant of Eubœa who offered violence to Latona. He was punished in Tartarus, stretched out on the ground, and having his liver torn by vultures.
- Tityrus, -ī**, [Gr. Τίτυρος, Doric form of Σάτυρος], m., a shepherd's name in Virgil's bucolic poems.
- Tlēpolemus, -ī**, [Gr. Τληπόλεμος], m., a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians in the Trojan war.
- Tmōlus (Tim-), -ī**, [Gr. Τμῶλος], m., a mountain in Lydia.—Also the god of the mountain.
- tōfus (tōphus), -ī, [?]**, m., *tufa* (a kind of stone).—Also pl.
- toga, -ae, [√TAG + a]**, f., *toga* (the Roman robe).—Hence, *peace* (as opposed to 'arms').
- tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [†toler-]** (as stem of *†tolus*, *√TOL + us*) + o], v. tr. 1, *bear, endure*.
- tollō, -ere, (√TOL formed with y)**, *sustulī, sublātum*, [perf. and sup. of *suffero*], v. tr. 3, *raise, lift up, take up, pick up*.—Hence, *take away, remove*.—With reflex., *rise*.—Also in imperative, *cease, away with*.
- Tomitae, -ārum**, [Gr. Τομίται], m. pl., *the inhabitants of Tomi*, the town on the Black Sea to which Ovid was banished.
- tonāns**, see *tono*.
- tondeō, -ēre, totondī, tōnsum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *shear*.
- tonitrus, -ūs, [toni-]** (as if stem of *tono*) + *trus*], m., *thunder, lightning*.
- tonitruum, -ī, [tonitru + um]**, n., *thunder*.
- tonō, -āre, tonuī, tonitum, [?]**, v. intr. 1, *thunder*.—pres. p., *tonāns, thundering*.—As noun, *the Thunderer* (Jove).
- tormentum, -ī, [torqu-]** (as root of *torqueo*) + *mentum*], n., *sling* (of twisted rope), *engine* (of war).
- torpēscō, -ere, torpuī**, no sup., [torpē- (as stem of *torpeo*) + *scō*], v. intr. 3, *become inactive, become torpid*.
- torpor, -ōris, [torp-]** (as root of *torpeo*) + *or*], m., *lethargy, torpor*.
- torqueō, -ēre, torsi, tortum, [?]**, v. tr. 2, *twist, whirl, roll*.—Hence, *hurl*.—Also, *torture*.
- torreō, -ēre, torruī, tostum, [√TOS, of unc. formation, cf. torris]**, v. tr. 2, *roast, parch, bake, scorch, burn*.
- torris, -is, [torr-]** (as if root of *torreo*) + *is*], m., *firebrand, brand*.
- tortilis, -e, [torto + lis]**, adj., *twisted, twined, winding*.
- tortus**, p.p. of *torqueo*.
- torus, ī, [?]**, m., *bed, couch*.—Esp., *marriage-bed, marriage*.—Also, *bier*.—Also, *muscle*.
- torvus, -a, -um, [?]**, adj., *angry, stern, lowering, gloomy, frowning*.
- tot, [orig. †toti]** (akin to *tam*, etc.), adj., *so many* (cf. *quot*).
- totidem, [toti + dem (cf. idem)]**, adj., *as many, an equal number*.
- totiēns, [tot + iens (cf. quotiens)]**, adv., *so often, so many times*.
- tōtus, -a, -um, [akin to tot]**, adj., *whole, entire, the whole, wholly* (in agreement).

- Toxeus, -ei**, [Gr. Τοξεύς], m., a son of Thestius and uncle of Meleager.
- trabeātus, -a, -um**, [trabea + tus, as if p.p.], adj., *clad in the trabea* (cf. 'booted and spurred').
- trabs, trabis**, [?], f., *beam, log, trunk*.
- Trāchas, -antis**, [Gr. Τράχας], f., an old name of the town of Tarracina near the Pomptine Marshes.
- Trāchin (-s), -inis**, [Gr. Τραχίνα], f., a town in Malis, the home of Ceyx and Alcyone.
- tractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [tractō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. I, *handle*.
- tractus, -ūs**, [trah- (as root of traho) + tus], m., *course, path, flight*. Also, *region, tract*.—Also, *handling, drawing*.
- trādō, -ere, trādidi, trāditum**, [trans-do], v. tr. 3, *hand over, give over, hand, give, pass* (from one to another), *exchange, transfer, communicate, assign*.
- trahō, -ere, trāxi, tractum**, [√TRA(G)H], v. tr. 3, *drag, draw, drag on, drag out (senectam), draw in, draw away, take in, bring on, carry (with one), distract: ignem (become inflamed); in pestem (drag into pestilence, by contagion)*.
- trāclīō (trajicio), -ere, -jēcī, -jectum**, [trans-jācio], v. tr. 3, *throw across, throw through*.—Hence, *pierce, transfix*.
- trāmes, -itis**, [trans + mes (√ME, in meo + tis), cf. comes], m., *by-path, path*.
- trāns, [?]**, prep., *through, across*.
- trānscribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptum**, [trans-scribo], v. tr. 3, *transcribe*.—Hence, *transfer* (on military rolls).
- trānseō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, [trans-eo], v. tr. irr., *go across, pass over, go by, pass, pass into*.
- trānsferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum**, [trans-fero], v. tr. irr., *bear across, bear over, send over, allow to go over, transfer*.
- trānsiliō (trānssilio), -ire, -silui (-iui)**, no sup., [trans-salio], v. tr. 4, *leap over, leap through*.
- trānsitus, -ūs**, [trans-itus (perh. through transeo)], m., *a going over, passage, change*.
- trāsmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum**, [trans-mitto], v. tr. 3, *let go through, hurl through, send through*.
- tremebundus, -a, -um**, [treme- (as stem of tremo) + bundus], adj., *trembling, quivering*.
- tremescō (-isco)**, [treme- (as stem of tremo) + sco], v. intr. 3, *tremble*.
- tremō, -ere, tremui**, no sup., [√TREM], v. intr. 3, *tremble, quiver, shudder*.
- tremor, -ōris**, [trem- (as root of tremo) + or], m., *tremor, shudder, trembling*.—Hence, *earthquake*.
- tremulus, -a, -um**, [prob. †tremō- (trem + us) + lus], adj., *trembling, quivering, shaking, fluttering*.
- trepidō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [trepidō + o], v. intr. I, *bustle about*.—Hence, *be alarmed, tremble, quiver*.—pres. p., *trembling, timid, terrified*.
- trepidus, -a, -um**, [as if trepō- (cf. trepo) + dus], adj., *restless, bustling, trembling, shuddering, quivering, alarmed, in terror*.
- trēs, tria, [?]**, (stem tri-), adj., *three*.

- tribula**, -ae, [tri- (as root of **tero**) + bula], f., *drag* (for threshing), *thresher*, *harrow*.
- tribulus**, -ī, [Gr. *τρίβολος*], m., *thorn*, *thistle*.
- tribuō**, -ere, **tribui**, **tribūtum**, [tribu- (in **tribus**) + o], v. tr. 3, (assign to each tribe its share ?), *assign*, *grant*, *assume* (sibi): *me tribuente* (at my hands).
- tribūtum**, -ī, [n. p.p. of **tribuō**], n., *tribute* (that part assigned to one to pay).
- triceps**, -cipitis, [tri- (as stem of **tres**) + ceps(**caput**, reduced, and decl. as adj.)], adj., *three-headed*.
- tricuspis**, -idis, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + cuspis], adj., *three-forked*, *three-pointed*: *telum* (i.e. *trident*).
- tridēns**, -dentis, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + dens], adj., *three-toothed*. — As noun, *trident*.
- trifidus**, -a, -um, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + fidus (√FID, in **findo**, + us)], adj., *three-cleft*, *forked*.
- triformis**, -e, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + forma (forma, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adj., *three-formed*.
- Trīnācria**, -ae, [Gr. *Τρινακρία*], f. (of adj.), *Sicily* (the three-cornered island).
- Trīnacris**, -idis, [Gr. *Τρινακρίς*], f. (adj.), *Sicily*.
- Triōnes**, -um, [?], m. pl., *the Great Bear* (constellation).
- triplex**, -plices, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + plex (cf. **duplex**)], adj., *triple*, *threefold*: *sorores* (born three at a birth).
- Triptolemus**, -ī, [Gr. *Τριπτόλεμος*], m., son of King Celeus of Eleusis. He was sent by Ceres to teach agriculture.
- tristis**, -e, [?], adj., *gloomy*, *cruel*, *sad*: *tristia officia* (complaint).
- trisulcus**, -a, -um, [tri- (cf. **tres**) + sulcus], adj., (making three furrows), *three-forked*.
- triticeus**, -a, -um, [triticō (reduced) + eus], adj., *of wheat*, *wheaten*.
- tritīcum**, -ī, [tritō- + cum (n. of -cus)], n., (the threshed grain ?), *wheat*.
- Trītōn**, -ōnis, [Gr. *Τρίτων*], m., a sea-god, son of Neptune, represented as blowing a conch-shell. — Pl., *sea-gods*.
- Tritōnia**, -ae, [Gr. *Τριτώνιος*], f., a name or appellation of Pallas (Minerva), prob. derived from a Boeotian stream (Triton).
- Tritōnis**, -idis, [acc. ida], f. adj., *of Tritonia*, *of Pallas*. — Also, as subst., *Pallas*, *Minerva*.
- tritūs**, p.p. of **tero**.
- triumphō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [triumphō + o], v. intr. 1, *triumph* (lit. and fig.). — p.p., *led in triumph*.
- triumphus**, -ī, [Gr. *θρίαμβος*], m., *triumph*.
- Trōes**, -um, see **Tros**.
- Trōicus**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τρωικός*], adj., *Trojan*, *of Troy*, *of the Trojans*.
- Trōius**, -a, -um, [Gr. *Τρώιος*], adj., *Trojan*, *of Troy*, *of the Trojans*.
- Trōja**, -ae, [fem of **Troius**], f., *the city of Tros*, *Troy*.
- Trōjānus**, -a, -um, [†**Troja** + nus], adj., *Trojan*. — As subst., *a Trojan*.
- Trōs**, -ōis, [Gr. *Τρώς*], m., a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy and the Trojans were said to have been named. — As adj., *Trojan*. — As subst., *a Trojan*. — Pl., *the Trojans*.



**truculentus**, -a, -um, [stem akin to **trux** + **lentus**], adj., *savage, churlish*.

**truncō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [truncō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *cut off, strip*.

**truncus**, -ī, [?], m., *trunk* (of tree), *body* (of a man).

**trux**, **trucis**, [?], adj., *savage*.

**tū**, **tuī**, [√TU], pron., *thou, you*.

**tuba**, -ae, [?], f., *trumpet*.

**tueor**, -ēri, **tuitus** (**tūtus**), [prob. †tuō- (cf. **aedituus**) + eo], v. dep. 2, (*look after* ?), *guard, protect, behold, see, gaze at*.—See also **tutus**.

**tum**, [pron. stem †tō- (cf. **iste**), perh. acc. (cf. **num, dum**)], adv., *then, thereupon*.

**tumēō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [prob. †tumō- (cf. **tumulus**, etc.) + eo], v. intr. 2, *swell, be swollen, be puffed up* (as with pride).

**tumēscō**, -ere, **tumui**, [tumē (as stem of **tumeo**) + sco], v. intr. 3, *swell, be puffed up*.

**tumidus**, -a, -um, [†tumō- (cf. **tumeo**) + dus], adj., *swelling, swollen*.

**tumulō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [tumulō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *entomb*.

**tumultus**, -ūs, [tumulō- (reduced) + tus], m., *swelling crowd or noise, disturbance*.

**tumulus**, -ī, [†tumō- (cf. **tumeo**) + lus], m., (*swelling*), *hill, mound, tomb*.

**tunc**, [tum-ce], adv., *then, at that time* (more demonstrative than **tum**), *at that point*.

**tundō**, -ere, **tutudī**, **tūsum** (**tūsum**), [√TUD, formed with n], v. tr. 3, *beat, pound*.

**tunica**, -ae, [?, perh. corrupted

and further formed from Gr. χι-  
τῶν], f., *tunic* (the inner garment of the ancients).

**turba**, -ae, [apparently √TUR ? + **ba**], f., (*whirl*), *throng, crowd, number* (great), *body*.—Hence, *the people* (as opposed to princes).

**turbō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [turba + o], v. tr. 1, (*make a disorderly crowd disperse*), *drive away* (in disorder), *drive*.—Also, *confuse, disturb*.—p.p., *in disorder, angry* (mare).

**turbō**, -inis, [turba + o], m., *whirl, whirlwind, spiral*.—Less exactly, *rush* (*militiae*).

**Turnus**, -ī, m., a Rutulian king, who, as a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, resisted the settlement of Aeneas in Latium, and was finally slain by him.

**turpis**, -e, [?], adj., *unsightly, ugly, unbecoming, vile*.—Morally, *base*.

**turpiter**, [turpi + ter], adv., *vilely, basely, foully*.

**turris**, -is, [Gr. τῦρρις], f., *tower, towering roof*.

**turtur**, -uris, [prob. from sound], m., *turtle dove*.

**tūs**, **tūris**, [?], n., *incense*.—Also pl.

**tūtēla**, -ae, [tutō- (or kindred stem) + ela], f., *guardianship*.—Concretely, *guardian*.

**tūtor**, -āri, -ātus, [tutō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. dep., *guard, protect*.

**tūtus**, -a, -um, [p.p. of **tueor**], as adj., *protected, defended, safe* (cf. **securus**), *secure, in safety*.—Abl., **tūtō**, *safely*.

**tuus**, -a, -um, [tu + us], adj., (*thine*), *your, yours*.—Pl. as nom., *your* (*friends, subjects, etc.*).

**Tydidēs, -ae**, [Gr. patronymic],  
m., son of Tydeus, *Diomedes*.

**tympanum, -ī**, [Gr. *τύμπανον*], n.,  
*drum*.

**Tyndaridēs, -ae**, [Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*],  
m., son of Tyndarus (king of  
Sparta). — Esp. pl., *Castor and  
Pollux*, sons of Tyndarus.

**Typhōeus, -eī**, (eos), [Gr. *Τυφω-  
εύς*], m., a giant also called *Typhon*.  
According to a fable, he was  
struck by lightning, and buried  
under the island of Sicily, his  
fiery breath issuing from the vol-  
cano Mt. Ætna. He seems to  
have been a type of volcanoes in  
general.

**tyrannus, -ī**, [Gr. *τύραννος*], m.,  
*king, monarch*.

**Tyrius, -a, -um**, [†*Tyrō*- (re-  
duced) + *ius*], adj., of *Tyre*,  
*Tyrian*. — As Tyre was famous for  
its purple (red) dye, *purple, red*,  
*brilliant*.

## U.

**ūber, -eris**, [? cf. *uber, fertile*], n.,  
*udder*.

**ūber, -eris**, [? cf. *uber, udder*],  
adj., *fruitful, plentiful, abound-  
ing, fertile*.

**ubi**, [?], dat. or loc. of *qui*, adv.,  
*where, when*.

**ubique**, [*ubi-que*, cf. *quisque*],  
adv., *everywhere*.

**ūdus, -a, -um**, [†*uvō*- (cf. *uueo*),  
+ *dus*], adj., *moist, wet, dripping*.

**ulcisor, -ī, ultus**, [*ulc-* (as root)  
formed with *-sco*], v. dep. 3,  
*avenge, revenge, punish*.

**Ulixēs, -is, (-eī, -ī)**, [dialectic  
form of Gr. *Ὀδυσσεύς*], m., *Ulys-  
ses*, a Greek hero of the Trojan  
war famed for his cunning. His  
wife was Penelope.

**ūllus, -a, -um**, [prob. for †*unulus*  
(*unō* + *lus*)], adj. pron., *any*. —  
Without noun, *anybody*.

**ulmus, -ī**, [?], f., *elm*.

**ulna, -ae**, [?], f., *elbow, arm* (as  
used in an embrace).

**ulterior, -ius**, [†*ulterō* (cf. *ultra*)  
+ *ior*], adj., *farther, later*. — n.,  
*ulterius*, as adv., *farther, longer*.  
— Superl., *ultimus*, *last, last of*,  
*farthest*.

**ultimus**, see *ulterior*.

**ultor, -ōris**, [*ulc-* (as root of *ul-  
cisor*) + *tor*], m., *avenger*.

**ultrā**, [unc. case-form (prob. instr.)  
of †*ulterus* (*ul* + *terus*)], adv.,  
*farther, longer, more*. — As prep.,  
*beyond*.

**ultrix, -icis**, [*ulc-* (as root of  
*ulcisor*) + *trix*], f., *avenger*. —  
As adj., *avenging, vengeful*.

**ultrō**, [dat. (cf. *eo*) of †*ulterus*  
(cf. *ultra*)], adv., (*to the farther*  
*side*). — Hence, *beyond* (what is  
expected, etc.), *unprovoked, in*  
*offensive war, gratuitously, of*  
*one's own accord*.

**ululātus, -ūs**, [*ululā* + *tus*], m.,  
*scream, cry*.

**ululō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [stem  
formed from the sound + *o*], v.  
intr. 1, *howl, cry, scream*.

**ulva, -ae**, [?], f., *sedge*.

**umbra, -ae**, [?], f., *shade, dark-  
ness, shadow*. — Esp., *a shade* (de-  
parted spirit). — Pl., *the Shades*,  
*the world below*.

**umbrōsus, -a, -um**, [*umbra* +  
*osus*], adj., *shady*.

**ūmeō (hūm-), -ēre**, no perf., no  
sup., [?, perh. *humō* + *eo*], v.  
intr. 2, *be wet, be moist*. — pres. p.,  
*moist, wet, damp*.

**umerus (hum-), -ī**, [?], m., *shoul-  
der*.

**ūmidus**, (hūm-), -a, -um, [?, perh. *humō* + *du*], adj., *moist, wet*.

**ūmor** (hūm-), -ōris, [um- (as if root of *umeo*) + *or*], m., *moisture, liquid*.

**umquam** (unq-), [prob. *cum* + *quam*, cf. *ubi* and *quisquam*], adv., *ever, at any time*.

**ūnā**, [case (prob. instr.) of *unus*], adv., *together, at the same time, with (anybody)*.

**uncus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *hooked, curved*.

**unda**, -ae, [?], f., *wave, water* (in any form).—Pl., *waves, sea, water, waters, stream*.

**unde**, [?, akin to *ubi*], adv., (interr. and rel.), *whence, wherefrom, from whence, whereupon*.

**undecimus**, -a, -um, [undecim + *mus*], adj., *eleventh*.

**undique**, [unde-que, cf. *quisque*], adv., *from every quarter, on all sides, on every hand*.

**ungō** (unguo), -ere, *unxi*, *unctum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *anoint*.

**unguis**, -is, [?], m., *nail, talon, claw*.

**ungula**, -ae, [ungui- (or kindred stem) + *la*], f., *hoof*.

**unguō**, see *ungo*.

**unicolor**, -ōris, [unō-color], adj., *of one color*.

**unicus**, -a, -um, [unō + *cus*], adj., *single, the only, unique, one*.

**ūnus**, -a, -um, [?, old *oenus*, unc. root], adj., *one, a single, alone: non unus (not one only)*.—Also, *not the same: in unum (together)*.—Also pl., with plural nouns.

**urbs**, *urbis*, [?], f., *city*.—Esp., *the City (Rome)*.

**urgeō** (-gueo), -ēre, *ursi*, no

sup., [?], v. tr. 2, *press, press upon, press on, roll up, pursue*.

**urna**, -ae, [?], f., *jar, water-jar, burial urn*.

**ūrō**, -ere, *ūssi*, *ūstum*, [?], v. tr. 3, *burn, consume*.—Pass., *burn, (intrans.), be seared, be scorched*.—Also, *burn with love, burn*.—p.p., *ūstus, burning*.

**ursa**, ae, [?], f., *she-bear*.

**usquam**, [case-form akin to *ubi* (cf. *usque*, obs. subs) + *quam* (cf. *quisquam*)], adv., *anywhere* (with negatives).

**usque** [us (cf. *usquam*) + *que* (cf. *quisque*)], adv., *all the way (to a place), to that degree, as far as, even to*.—Also, *ever, constantly* (of time).

**ūstus**, p.p. of *uro*.

**ūsus**, -ūs, [unc. root (in *utor*) + *tus*], m., *use, experience, advantage, service, result*.—Also, *use (habit), habit, enjoyment, loan* (use of a thing).—Hence, *need: praebere usum (take the place of)*.

**ūsus**, -a, -um, p.p. of *utor*.

**ut** (*uti*), [unc. form akin to *unde*, etc.], conj. (interr. and rel.), *how? when?*—With indicative, *when, as, just as, as if* (with a noun), *in proportion as*.—With subjunctive, *that, in order that, so that, to, although, though: ut . . . sic (although . . . yet); ut quisque, etc., whenever any one, etc.*

**uter, utra, utrum**, [u- (as in *ubi*) + *terus*], pron. (interr. and rel.), *which* (of two).

**uterque, utraque, utrumque**, [uter-que (cf. *quisque*)], pron., *each* (of two), *both: Phoebus* (i.e. *rising and setting sun*); *inter utrumque* (*between the*

two); *utrumque prohibeo* (either).  
**uterus**, -ī, [?], m., *belly, womb*. — Hence, *offspring*.  
**utī**, see *ut*.  
**ūtilis**, -e, [as if *†utō* (akin to *utor*) + *lis*], adj., *useful, beneficial, valuable*.  
**ūtilitās**, -ātis, [*utili* + *tas*], f., *usefulness, advantage*.  
**ūtiliter**, [*utili* + *ter*], adv., *advantageously, to advantage, better (to more profit), to one's help*.  
**utinam**, [*uti-nam* (cf. *quisnam*)], conj., (*how in the world*), *would that*.  
**ūtor**, -ī, *ūsus*, [?, cf. *utilis*], v. dep. 3, *use, employ, avail one's self of, take advantage of, take (consiliis)*.  
**utrimque**, [*utrim* (cf. *hinc, illim*) + *que* (cf. *quisque*)], adv., *on both sides*.  
**ūva**, -ae, [?], f., *bunch of grapes, grapes*.  
**uxor**, -ōris, [?], f., *wife*.

## V.

**vacca**, -ae, [?], f., *cow, heifer*.  
**vacō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [?, cf. *vacuus*], v. intr. 1, *be empty, be devoid of, have room for*.  
**vacuus**, -a, -um, [prob. for *vacīvus* (stem akin to *vaco*) + *vus*], adj., *empty, void (of), unoccupied, vacated, deserted*.  
**vādō**, -ere, no perf., no sup., [?], v. intr. 3, *go, come, depart, begone (vade procul)*.  
**vadum**, -ī, [?], n., *shallows, channel*.  
**vāgīna**, -ae, [?], f., *sheath*.  
**vagor**, -ārī, -ātus, [*vagō* (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. dep. 1, *rove, ramble, wander*.  
**vagus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *roving,*

*wandering, unsteady, uncertain, wild, flying*.  
**valeō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [?], *be strong, be well, be able, have power, prevail, avail: valē (farewell)*. — pres. p., **valēns**, *stout, strong*.  
**validus**, -a, -um, [as if *vale* (stem of *valeo*) + *dus*], adj., *stout, strong, sturdy, violent*.  
**vallis** (-ēs), -is, [?], f., *valley*.  
**valva**, -ae, [?], f., *door* (one side of double doors). — Pl., *doors*.  
**vānēscō**, -ere, **vānuī**, no sup., [*vanō* (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. intr. 3, *vanish*.  
**vānus**, -a, -um, [?, perh. *vac* (in *vacuus*) + *nus*], adj., *empty, useless, idle, ineffectual, vain, false, untruthful*.  
**vapor**, -ōris, [?, unc. root (cf. *vapidus*) + *or*], m., *steam, smoke, heat, fiery breath, vapor*.  
**variō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*variō* (as if a-stem) + *o*], v. tr. 1, *change*. — Also, intr., *waver, be at variance*.  
**varius**, -a, -um, [*varō* + *ius*], adj., (*crooked, irregular?*), *various, variegated, spotted, parti-colored*. — Also, *various parts of, many kinds of*.  
**Varrō**, -ōnis, [?], m., a Roman name. — Esp., *Varro Atacinus* (82–37 B.C.), who translated into Latin the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius.  
**vastātor**, -ōris, [*vastā* + *tor*], m., *devastator, ravisher*.  
**vastus**, -a, -um, [?], adj., *vast, monstrous, enormous*. — Also (wh. meaning is original is uncertain), *waste, desolate*.  
**vātēs**, -is, [?], c., *soothsayer, seer*. — Hence, *bard* (inspired), *poet, singer, poetess*.

**-ve**, [?], conj. (enclitic), *or* : *neve* (and not).

**vectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [vectō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *carry, bear*. — Pass., *ride*.

**vectus**, p.p. of *veho*.

**vehō, -ere, vēxī, vectum**, [√VE(G)H], v. tr. 3, *bear, carry*. — Pass., *be borne, ride*. — p.p. *vectus*, *riding, sailing*.

**vel**, [prob. imperative of *volo*], conj., *or* : *vel . . . vel, either . . . or*. — Also, *even*.

**vēlāmen, -inis**, [vēlā + men], n., *covering, garments*.

**vēlifer, -era, -erum**, [vēlō-fer (for *ferus*)], adj., *sail-bearing, sail-clad*.

**vellō, -ere, vulsī, vulsum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *pluck, pull up, pull, tear*.

**vellus, eris**, [vell- (as root of *vello*) + us], n., *fleece* (plucked), *fleece, coat* (of hair), *wool, skin*. — Less exactly, *sheep*.

**vēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [vēlō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *cover, veil*. — p.p., *vēlātus, clothed*.

**vēlōciter** [veloci- (as stem of (*velox*) + ter], adv., *swiftly*.

**vēlōx, -ōcis**, [stem akin to *volo* (perh. its root) + ox], adj., *swift, fleet, active* (*ingenium*).

**vēlum, -ī**, [?, cf. *velo*], n., *awning, sail, veil*.

**velut** (*velutī*), [vel ut], conj., *as if, like, as it were*.

**vēna, -ae**, [?], f., *vein* (of the body, of earth, or a stream of water), *metal, vitality*.

**vēnābulum, -ī**, [vēnā + bulum], n., *hunting-spear*.

**vēnātus, -ūs**, [vēnā + tus], m., *hunting, the chase*.

**venēfica, -ae**, [unc. stem (akin to *venenum*) + ficus (√FAC +

us)], f., *poisoner*. — Also (from use of drugs), *enchantress*.

**venēnifer, -era, -erum**, [venenō-fer (for *ferus*)], adj., *poisonous, venomous*.

**venēnum, -ī**, [?, perh. †venē- (stem of lost verb, poss. akin to *venor*) + num], n., *poison, drug, charm, venom*.

**veneror, -ārī, -ātus**, [vener- (as stem of *Venus*) + o], v. dep. 1, *worship* (orig. *Venus*), *venerate*.

**venia, -ae**, [?, akin to *Venus*], f., *grace, indulgence, pardon, excuse*.

**veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum**, [√VEN formed with i], v. intr. 4, *come, arrive*.

**venter, -tris**, [?], m., *belly*.

**ventus, -ī**, [unc. root + tus], m., *wind*.

**Venus, -eris**, [√VEN (akin to Sk. √VAN) + us (cf. *genus*)], f., *grace, beauty*. — Esp., *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty. — Also (cf. *Ceres, corn*), *love*. — Concretely, *a loved one*.

**vepris (-ēs), -is**, [?], f., *bramble*.

**vēr, vēris**, [?], n., *spring* (time).

**verbēna, -ae**, [?], f., *sacred herb*.

**verber, -eris**, [?], n., *lash*.

**verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [verber + o], v. tr. 1, *lash, beat*. — Less exactly, *ply* (with).

**verbōsus, -a, -um**, [verbō + osus], adj., *wordy, prolix*.

**verbum, -ī**, [?], n., *word, words, language*.

**vērē**, [old abl. of *verus*], adv., *truly* (*with truth*), *really*.

**verēcundus, -a, -um**, [vērē + cundus], adj., *shy, diffident, modest*.

**vereor, -ērī, veritus**, [?], v. dep. 2, *fear* (weaker than *timeo*), *be fearful of, be alarmed*. — Ger.,

**verendus, venerable**.

- Vergilius** (the proper Latin spelling, not **Virg-**), **-ī** (**iī**), [?, cf. **Vergiliae**], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Publius Vergilius Maro*, *Virgil* (the established English word, cf. *Horace*, *Livy*, *Leghorn*), the poet of the *Æneid*, etc.
- vergō**, **-ere**, no perf., no sup., [?], v. tr. 3, *incline*. — Hence, *pour*.
- vernō**, **-āre**, **āvī**, **-ātum**, [**vernō-** (as if **a-stem**) + **o**], v. intr. 1, *bloom*.
- vernus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**ver** + **nus**], adj., *of the spring*, *spring*.
- vērō**, [abl. of **verus**], adv., *in truth*, *truly*, *in fact*. — Transitional (introducing a new moment), *but*: *ut vero* (*but when*); *tum vero*, *then* (with emphasis).
- Vērōna**, **-ae**, [akin to **Verus**], f., a city of Cisalpine Gaul, the birth-place of the poet Catullus (still called *Verona*).
- verrō**, **-ere**, **verrī**, **versum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *sweep*. — Often fig., as in English.
- versō** (**vorso**), **-āre**, **āvī**, **-ātum**, [**versō-** (as if **a-stem**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *turn* (repeatedly), *stir*, *twirl*, *whirl*.
- versus**, **-a**, **-um**, p.p. of **verto**.
- versus**, **-ūs**, [**√VERT** (of **verto**) + **tus**], m., *a turn*, *a turning*. So, *a furrow*, *a line*, *a row*, and esp., *a verse* (of poetry), *poetry*.
- vertex** (**vortex**), **-icis**, [**†vertō-** (akin to **verto**) + **ex**], m., (*whorl on the head*, *crown*). — Hence, *eddy*, *head*, *top*, *summit*, *crown*.
- vertīgō**, **-inis**, [**†vertō-** (cf. **vertex**) + **go** (perh. really **vertic** + **o**?], f., *whirling*.
- vertō** (**vorto**), **-ere**, **vertī** (**vortī**), **versum** (**vorsum**), [**√VERT**], v. tr. 3, *turn*, *change*, *convert*, *overturn*. — Hence, *drive* (of cattle). — Pass., *be turned*, *turn* (intrans.).
- vērūm**, [n. acc. of **verus**], adv., *in truth*, *however*, *but*.
- vērus**, **-a**, **-um**, [?], adj., *true*, *undoubted*, *real*. — N. as noun, *truth*.
- vesper**, **-erī** (**-eris**), [?, cf. **Hesperus**], m., *evening-star*. — Hence, *evening*, *the west*.
- Vesta**, **-ae**, [?, cf. *ἑστία*, poss. **√VES**, *dwelling*? (cf. Sk. *vas* and *वसु*, but also *ver*) + **ta**], f., the goddess of household fire. She is the emblem of household purity and family life. Her sacred fire was kept constantly burning in charge of the vestal virgins at Rome. — Also, *the household fire*, *the hearth*.
- vester**, **-tra**, **-trum**, [**vos** + **ter**], adj., *your*, *yours*.
- vestigium**, [**†vestigō** + **ium**], n., *track*, *footstep*, *print* (of foot), *sole* (of foot). — Hence, *trace* (generally).
- vestigō**, **-āre**, **āvī**, **-ātum**, [**†vestigō-** (as if **a-stem**) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *trace*, *track*.
- vestiō**, **-īre**, **-īvi**, (**-iī**), **-itum**, [**vesti** + **o**], v. tr. 4, *clothe*, *cover*, *adorn*.
- vestis**, **-is**, [**√VES** (cf. *ἑσθῆς*, Skt. **√VAS**, *clothe*) + **tis**], f., *clothing*, *clothes*, *garment*, *robe*.
- vetō**, **-āre**, **-uī**, **-itum**, [prob. akin to **vetus**], v. tr. 1, *forbid*, *bid not* (to, etc.).
- vetus**, **veteris**, [?, cf. *ἔτος*, *year*], adj. (proper. orig. noun), *old*, *ancient*.
- vetustās**, **-ātis**, [**vetus** + **tas**], f., *antiquity*, *lapse of time*.
- vetustus**, **-a**, **-um**, [**vetus** + **tus**, (cf. **robustus**)], adj., *ancient*.

**via**, -ae, [?, perh. for †vehia, akin to **veho**], f., *path, way, road, course, journey*.

**viātor**, -ōris, [viā- (prob. stem of †vio, cf. **invio**) + tor], m., *way-farer*.

**vibrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [?], v. tr. 1, *shake, brandish*. — Also, intrans., *quiver*. — p.p., *quivering*.

**vīcīnia**, -ae, [vicinō + ia], f., *proximity, vicinity, the vicinity, neighborhood*. — Concretely, *neighbors*.

**vīcīnus**, -a, -um, [vicō + inus], adj., (*belonging to the same vicus*), *near, neighboring, near by*. — N. pl., **vīcīna**, *the neighborhood*.

†**vīcis**, **vicis**, [?], f., (defect.), *change, vicissitude*: *in vices, in vicem* (*in turn*).

**victima**, -ae, [victō + ma (f. of **mus**)], f. (orig. *conquered enemy or the like*), *victim* (*in sacrifice*).

**victor**, -ōris, [√VIC (in **vinco**) + tor], m., *victor*. — As adj., *victorious, conquering*.

**victōria**, -ae, [victor + ia], f., *victory*.

**victrix**, -īcis, [√VIC (in **vinco**) + trix], f., *victor* (*female*). — As adj. (f. and n.), *victorious, successful*.

**victus**, -ūs, [unc. root (of **vivo**) + tus], m., *food, subsistence*.

**victus**, -a, -um, p.p. of **vinco**.

**videō**, -ēre, **vidi**, **visum**, [partly fr. †vidō- (cf. **invidus**)], v. tr. 2, *see, behold, look upon*. — Pass., *be seen, seem, appear*. — Hence, *seem good*: **visi dolores** (*the sight of, etc.*): **videndo** (*at the sight*).

**viduus**, -a, -um, [√VID (*separate*) + vus], adj., *widowed, lonely, solitary* (*noctes, lectus*).

**vigeō**, -ēre, -uī, no sup., [prob.

†vigō (cf. **vigil**) + eo], v. intr. 2, *flourish, be strong, be vigorous, be great (fama)*.

**vigil**, **vigilis**, [†vigō- (cf. **vigeo**) + lis (reduced)], adj., *awake, wide awake, watchful, wakeful*.

**vigilāx**, -ācis, [vigilā + cus (reduced)], adj., *watchful, wakeful*.

**vigilō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vigil- (as if a-stem)], v. intr. 1, *wake, lie awake, watch*. — pres. p., *awaking, wakeful, watchful*.

**vigor**, -ōris, [vig- (as root of **vigeo**) + or], m., *strength, vigor, power*.

**vilis**, -e, [?], adj., *cheap*. — Hence, *of little account, worthless, poor, mean*.

**villa**, -ae, [poss. for †vinola, cf. **villum**], f., (*vineyard?*), *farm-house*.

**villōsus**, -a, -um, [villō + osus], adj., *shaggy, hairy*.

**villus**, -i, [?, cf. **vellus**], m., [usually plu.], *hair* (*of animals*), *coat*. — Hence, *nap* (*of cloth*).

**vīmen**, -inis, [vi- (as root or stem of **vico**) + men], n., *osier, twig* (*flexible*).

**vinciō**, -īre, **vinxi**, **vinctum**, [?, prob. †vincō- (or i-) + o], v. tr. 4, *bind, fasten, chain, wind, entwine*.

**vinclum**, see **vinculum**.

**vincō**, -ere, **vici**, **victum**, [unc. root (prob **vico**)], v. tr. 3, *overcome, overpower, vanquish, conquer, prevail over*. — p.p., *overthrown, prevailed on, exhausted, baffled*.

**vinculum** (**vinclum**), -ī, [vincō- (cf. **vincio**) + lum], n., *fastening, band, bond, chain, cord, lacing* (*of sandals*), *strings*.

**vinde**, -icis, [unc. stem (akin to

- vis**) + **dex** ( $\sqrt{\text{DIC}}$  as stem), perh. made by analogy from **vindico** (cf. **judex**, **judico**), c., (*claimant, in law*). — Hence, *champion* (upholder of rights and punisher of wrongs), *avenger, prosecutor, defender*. — As adj., *avenging*.
- vindicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [**vinc-** (stem of **vindex**) + **o** (but cf. **vindex**)], v. tr. 1, *claim, defend, assert, avenge*.
- vindicta, -ae**, [**vindic-** (stem of **vindex**) + **ta** (perh. as in **nauta**)], f., *claimant's staff*. — Hence, *championship, vengeance, punishment*.
- vinētum, -ī**, [**vinō** + **etum** (as if  $\dagger$ **vinē** + **tum**)], n., *vineyard*.
- vinum, -i**, [prob. borr. fr. **oīvos**, but assimilated to **vīeo, vītis**], n., *wine*.
- viola, -ae**, [?], f., *violet* (poss. akin to **vis** through blue color, cf. 'black and blue').
- violētia, -ae**, [**violētō** + **ia**], f., *violence*: **vultus** (*savage expression of*).
- violentus, -a, -um**, [unc. stem (akin to **vis**) + **lentus**], adj., *savage, violent, wrathful, untamed* (of an unmarried maid).
- violō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [ $\dagger$ **viola-** (dimin. of **vis**?) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *injure, do violence to*.
- vipera, -ae**, [for  $\dagger$ **vivipara**], f., *viper, snake*.
- vipereus, -a, -um**, [**vipera** + **eus**], adj., *of vipers, of a (the) serpent, snakey*.
- vir, viri**, [?], m., *husband, man, consort, hero, lord* (as husband).
- virāgō, -inis**, [?], akin to **vir**, perh.  $\dagger$ **virācō** (cf. **vigilax**) + **o**], f., *manly woman, fierce maiden, warrior maid*.
- vireō, -ēre**, no perf., no sup., [?, akin to **vir** or **vis**], v. intr. 2, *bloom, flourish, grow strong, grow green*. — pres. p., *green*.
- virga, -ae**, [?, akin to **viridis**, **vireo**], f., *new shoot, twig, branch, osier, sapling, stalk*.
- virgineus, -a, -um**, [**virgin** + **eus**], adj., *of maidens, of a maiden, virgin, a maiden's*: **Helicon** (*loved of the Maids*, i.e. the Muses).
- virginitās, -ātis**, [**virgini-** (as if stem of **virgo**) + **tas**], f., *maidenhood*.
- virgō, -inis**, [prob. **virga** + **o**, cf. 'scion,' 'a slip of a girl'], f., *a maid, the maid*.
- viridis, -e**, [prob.  $\dagger$ **virō** (cf. **vireo**) + **dus**, weakened], adj., *green, fresh, blooming*.
- virilis, -e**, [**virō** + **ilis**], adj., *of a man, of the hero, of one's husband*.
- virtūs, -ūtis**, [**virō** (reduced) + **tus**], f., *manliness, heroism, prowess*. — Hence, *virtue* (quality of a true man), *value* (cf. 'virtue').
- vīrus, -ī**, [akin to **viridis**], n., *poison, venom*.
- vīs, vīs**, [?], f., *violence, force*. — Pl., *forces, might, strength, powers, potency, influence, means*.
- viscus, -eris**, [?], n., *bowels, internal organs, flesh, body, 'bowels' (of compassion, heart), soul*.
- vīsō, -ere, vīsi, visum**, [old desiderative of **video**], v. tr. 3, *go to see, visit, see*.
- vīsus, -ūs**, [ $\sqrt{\text{VID}}$  + **tus**], m., *sight*.
- vīta, -ae**, [**viv-** (as root of **vivo**) + **ta**], f., *life*.
- vitiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, [**vitiō-** (as if **a**-stem) + **o**], v. tr. 1, *cause a flaw in, corrupt, vitiate, spoil*.



*poison, injure, violate, change, make sterile.*

**vītis, -is**, [√VI (in *vīeo*) + *tis*], f., *vine*.

**vitiōsus, -a, -um**, [*vitiō* + *osus*], adj., *faulty, spoiled*.

**vittum, -ī**, [?], n., *flaw, crack, dross*. — Also, morally, *vice, crime, fault*.

**vītō, -āre, -avī, -ātum**, [?], v. tr. I, *avoid, shun, escape*.

**vitrum, -ī**, [prob. √VID + *trum*], n., *glass*.

**vitta, -ae**, [?, cf. *vīeo*], f., *fillet*.

**vitulus, -ī**, [prob. akin to *vetus*], m., (*a yearling*), *bullock, calf*.

**vivāx, -ācis**, [*vivō*- (or *viv*, as root of *vivo*) + *ax*], adj., *tenacious of life, long-lived*.

**vīvō, -ere, vixī, victum**, [root of unc. form, as if VI(G)V], v. intr. 3, *live*.

**vīvus, -a, -um**, [root of unc. form, as if VI(G)V + *us*], adj., *living, alive, still alive, in one's lifetime, native (rock), solid*.

**vix**, [?], adv., *hardly, scarcely*.

**vōcālis, -e**, [*voc*- (as stem of *vox*) + *alis*], adj., *vocal, tuneful*.

**vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [√VOC, of unc. formation], v. tr. I, *call, summon, call upon, draw out: vocati, the summoned (gods)*.

**volātus, -ūs**, [*volā* + *tus*], m., *flight, swoop*.

**Volcānus**, see **Vulcanus**.

**volgus**, and derivatives, see **vulgus**.

**volitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [*volitō*- (as if p.p. of *volo*) + *o*], v. intr. I, *flit, fly*.

**volnus**, and derivatives, see **vulnus**.

**volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [?], v. intr. I, *fly*.

**volō, velle, voluī**, no sup., [√VOL], v. tr. irr., *wish, be willing, will*.

**Volturnus (Vul-), -ī**, [†*voltur* + *nus*], m., a river of Campania (*Volturno*).

**voltus**, see **vultus**.

**volūbilis, -ē**, [*volvi*- (as stem of *volvo*) + *bilis*], adj., *rolling, winding, coiling*.

**volucer, -cris, -cre**, [*volō*- (as stem of *volō* or kindred stem) + *cris*], adj., *flying, swift-flying, winged*. — As noun, *bird*. — Pl., *The Birds*, a work of Macer.

**volūmen, -inis**, [*volvi*- (as stem of *volvo*) + *men*], n., *whirling, rolling, spinning, fold (of snake), roll*.

**voluntās, -ātis**, [*volent*- (stem of pres. p. of *volō*) + *tas*], f., *wish, desire*. — Hence, esp., *goodwill*.

**voluptās, -ātis**, [*volupi*- (reduced) + *tas*], f., *pleasure, delight* (concretely).

**volutō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [*volutō*- (as if *a*-stem) + *o*], v. tr. I, *roll*. — Fig., *revolve (verba)*.

**volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum**, [?], v. tr. 3, *roll, fling*. — Pass., *be rolled, roll*.

**vōmer, -eris**, [perh. akin to *vomo*], m., *ploughshare, plough*.

**vomō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, [?, cf. *ἐμέω*], v. tr. 3, *throw up, vomit, throw out, send forth, breathe forth*.

**vortō**, and derivatives, see **verto**.

**vōs**, pl. of **tu**.

**vōtum, -ī**, [n. p.p. of *voveo*], n., *vow, prayer, desire, hope* (object prayed for).

**voveō, -ēre, vōvī, vōtum**, [?], v. tr. 2, *vow, pray for, pray*.

**vōx, vōcis**, [√VOC, as stem], f., *voice, sound, word*. — Sometimes better trans., *lips*.

**Vulcānius** (Vol-), -a, -um, [Vulcanō + ius], adj., of *Vulcan*. — Less exactly, of *fire*.

**Vulcānus** (Vol-), -ī, [?], m., *Vulcan*, the god of fire in its mechanical and destructive forms. — Less exactly, *fire*.

**vulgō** (volgo), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vulgō- (as if a-stem) + o], v. tr. 1, *make common, spread abroad, make known*. — p.p., *famed, common*.

**vulgus** (volg-), -ī, [?], n., *the crowd, the people*.

**vulnerō** (voln-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vulner- (as stem of *vulnus*) + o], v. tr. 1, *wound*.

**vulnificus** (voln-), -a, -um, [†volnō- (perh. only *vulnus*, reduced) + ficus], adj., *deadly*.

**vulnus** (voln-), -eris, [akin to *vello* (i.e. *veln* + *us*)], n., *wound, attempted wound, thrust*: *vulnera minitans* (*to wound*).

**vultur** (vol-), -uris, [?], m., *vulture*.

**vultus** (vol-), -ūs, [√VOL + tus], m., *expression, countenance, face*.

## X.

**Xanthus**, -ī, [Gr. Ξάνθος], m., 1. A river of the Troad; 2. A river in Lycia, a favorite haunt of Apollo.

## Z.

**Zacynthos** (-us), -ī, [Gr. Ζάκυνθος], f., an island in the Ionian Sea (now *Zante*).

**Zephyrus**, -ī, [Gr. Ζέφυρος], m., *Zephyrus* (the west wind). — Less exactly, *wind* (from any quarter), *zephyr*.

**zmaragdus** (sm-), -ī, [Gr. ζμάραγδος], f., *emerald*.

**zōna**, -ae, [Gr. ζώνη], f., *girdle, zone*.

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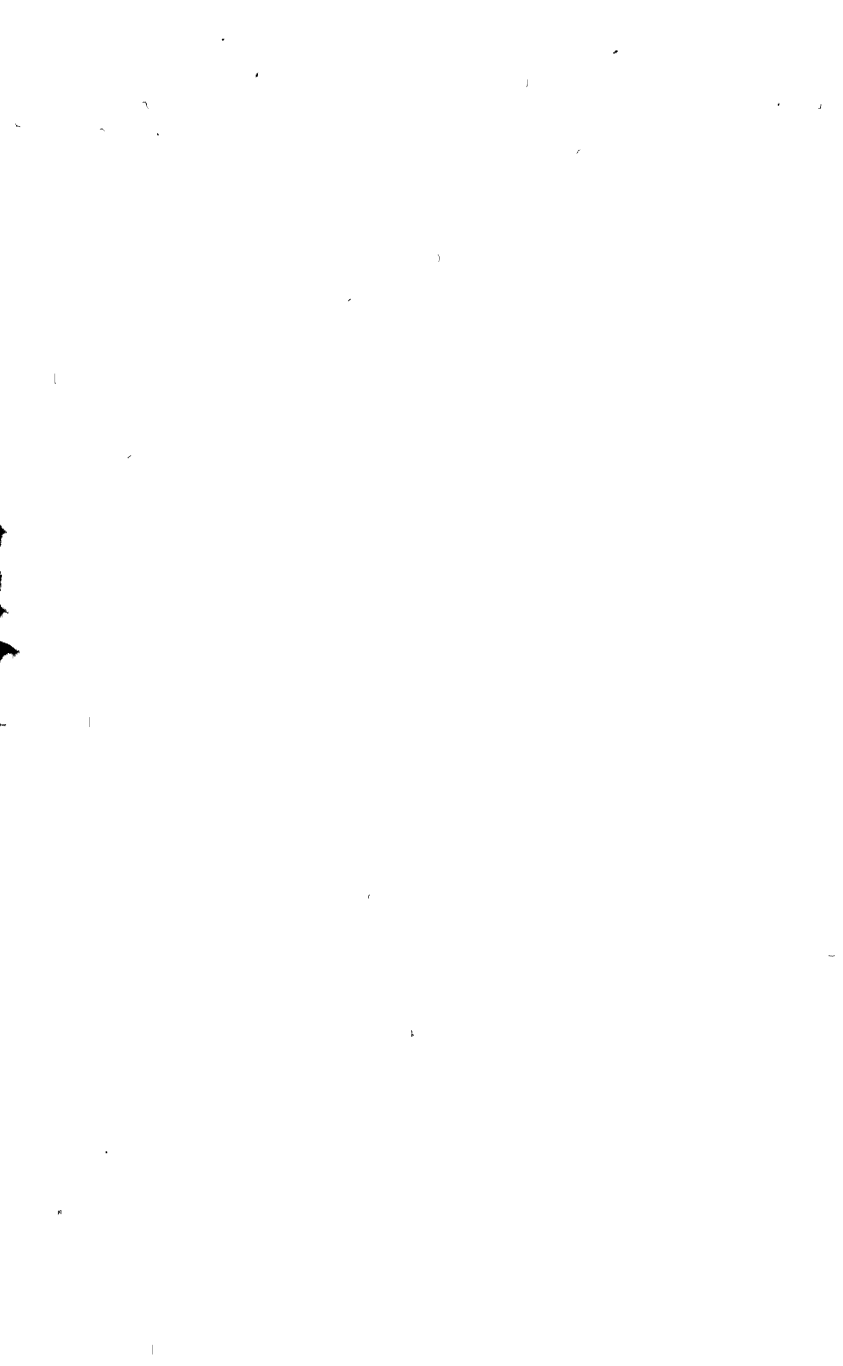
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